

Greendale
Community Health Survey
Fall 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Greendale Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Greendale 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 Greendale 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 village adults 18 years old and older. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed 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 ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Greendale. 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 village. Table 1 shows the demographic variables of respondents. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 687-9909 or janet.vandehy@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S. at (414) 219-2025 or mark.huber@aurora.org.

Demographic Profile of Greendale Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	45%
Female	55
Age	
18 to 34	12%
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	19
65 and Older	28
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	31%
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	42
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	19%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	46
\$60,001 or More	28
Not Sure/No Answer	7
Married	68%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Greendale Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the village. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 11,183 adult residents in the village.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 100 adults. So, when 9% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 900 residents \pm 500 individuals. Meaning that from 400 to 1,400 residents may have fair or poor health in the village. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 6,011 households in Greendale. 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 60 households. For example, 6% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 360.

Definitions

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. This is a change from previous years when a BMI greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males was classified as overweight. Differences between Greendale 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 is no state or national statistic 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 Greendale residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

Overall Health		Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years	
Greendale	<u>2003</u>	Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Excellent.....	25%	High Blood Pressure.....	28%
Very Good.....	41%	High Blood Cholesterol.....	24%
Good.....	25%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	10%
Fair or Poor.....	9%	Diabetes.....	6%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>		Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
Wisconsin.....	<u>2001</u>	Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Nation.....	57%	Inactive.....	26%
	56%	Insufficient.....	54%
		Recommended.....	20%
Health Care Coverage		<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical Activity</i>	
Greendale	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	<u>2000</u>
Personally Not Covered.....	2%	Nation.....	27%
Household Member Not Covered (current)...	6%		26%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr) ...	9%		
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>		Nutrition and Diet	
Wisconsin.....	<u>2001</u>	Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Nation.....	10%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day).....	74%
	13%	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day).....	35%
		Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week).....	41%
		Overweight.....	55%
Advance Care Plan		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	
Greendale	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	<u>2001</u>
Yes.....	33%	Nation.....	59%
			58%
Routine Checkups		Women's Health	
Greendale	<u>2003</u>	Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Routine Checkup (2 years or less).....	86%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	66%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less).....	75%	Pap Smear (past year).....	57%
Dental Checkup (past year).....	76%	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	85%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	<u>2001</u>
		Pap Smear (past year).....	69%
			66%
Vaccinations		Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Greendale	<u>2003</u>	Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Flu shot (past year).....	45%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light.....	71%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	56%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher.....	66%
		Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	59%
		Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	39%
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years			
Greendale	<u>2003</u>		
Chiropractor.....	17%		
Massage Therapy.....	14%		
Meditation.....	8%		
Movement Therapy.....	7%		
Aroma Therapy.....	3%		
Acupuncture.....	1%		

Men's Health

Greendale	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	0%
50 and Older	53%

Other Tests

Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years) ...	54%
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+; within past 2 years).....	36%

Safety

Greendale	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>
Adult	94%
Children.....	97%
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always (Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)	
Adult	28%
Children.....	68%
Detectors	
Smoke Detector.....	52%
Carbon Monoxide.....	<1%
Both.....	46%
Neither.....	1%

Tobacco Use

Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Current Smokers	18%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	45%
Health Care Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking (smokers)	61%
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	13%
Smoking Preference in Restaurants	
Smoke-free	69%
Allow Smoking.....	11%
No Preference	20%
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments	
Moderately Favor.....	26%
Strongly Favor	43%

<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>	<u>2001</u>
<i>Wisconsin</i>	24%
<i>Nation</i>	23%

Alcohol Use

Greendale	
Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
Drink in Past Month	65%
3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	24%
Binge in Past Month [5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)]	11%
Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too Much to Drink (past month)	1%
<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	<u>2001</u>
<i>Wisconsin</i>	26%
<i>Nation</i>	15%

Mental Health Status

Greendale	
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	<u>2003</u>
Always/Nearly Always	5%
Never	37%
Managing Stress	
Excellent/Good	84%
Poor	2%
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Never/Seldom	5%
Considered Suicide (past year).....	<1%

Firearms in Household

Greendale	
Of all Households...	<u>2003</u>
Have a Firearm.....	24%
Have a Loaded Firearm	4%
Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked	1%

Personal Safety in Past Year

Greendale	<u>2003</u>
Afraid for Their Safety	2%
Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	2%

Additional Questions

Greendale	
Major/Moderate Community Environmental Problems	<u>2003</u>
Pollution in Lakes, Rivers & Streams	30%
Safe Drinking Water.....	15%
Pesticides	15%
Sewage/Septic.....	12%
Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.	
Aware of/No Experience	51%
Aware of/Received Limited Services	41%
Aware of/Received More Extensive Services....	4%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, overweight 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. Six percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 9% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone was currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; females or married respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan.

Seventy-six percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 65% reported having a routine checkup, 54% a cholesterol test and 50% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Respondents with higher education or married respondents were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test, while respondents with higher household income were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year.

Forty-five percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Fifty-six percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Male respondents were more likely to report having heart disease/condition while females were more likely to report current asthma. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer, not including skin cancer. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma or stroke. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report current asthma, cancer (not including skin cancer) or stroke. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke.

Five percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-four percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 2% reported poor. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (17% and 14%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report meditation. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy or meditation. Respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report meditation in the past three years.

Twenty percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 26% were classified as inactive. Respondents with a college education, a household income of at least \$30,001 or married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight (39% overweight and 16% obese). Male respondents, those 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Seventy-four percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 35% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were also more likely to eat fruit. Forty-one percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, married or overweight were more likely to report this.

Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 50 years or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 18 to 64 years old were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Zero percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 53% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty-four percent of respondents 50 years old and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 36% 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 use 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 were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report using sunscreen or wearing sun protective clothing. Married respondents were more likely to report each of the four measures.

Ninety-four percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety-six percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 28% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 53% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Eighteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. Forty-five percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 61% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Thirteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others were present. Sixty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Female respondents, those with a college education, a household income of at least \$60,001, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty-nine percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; female respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to report this.

Sixty-five percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 24% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 11% binged. Respondents who were male, 18 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or less or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion. Respondents who were male, younger or those with some post high school education were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-eight percent of households had a working smoke detector while 46% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

Twenty-four percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm; unmarried households or households without children were more likely have a loaded firearm. One percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Two percent of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year while 2% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year.

Additional Questions Key Findings

Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (30%). Female respondents were more likely to report water pollution or pesticides as a major/moderate problem. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem.

Four percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 45% received services from the health department. Female respondents or those 65 and older were more likely to have received services from the public health department.

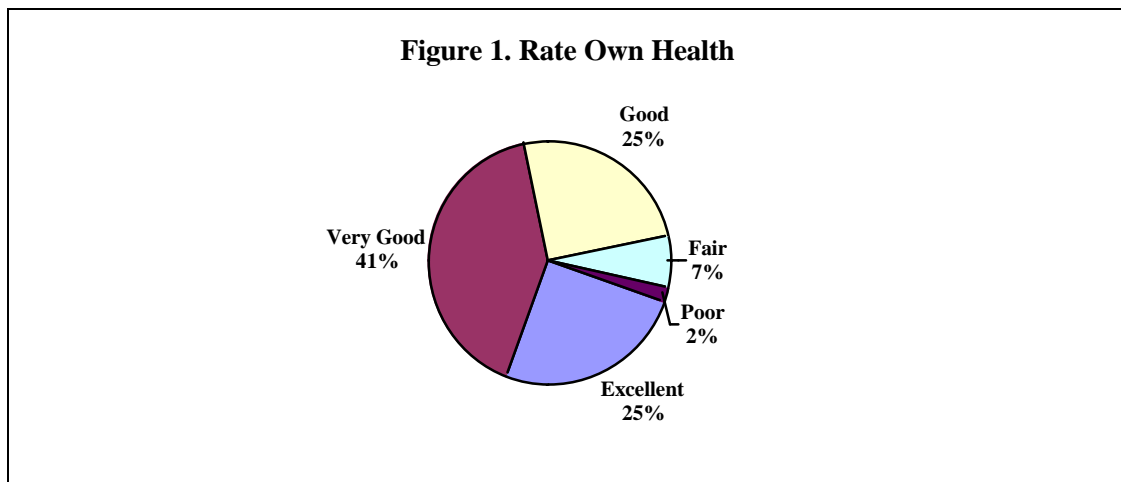
Key Findings

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 65 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, overweight 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 (25%) or very good (41%). A total of 9% reported their health was fair (7%) or poor (2%).



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor (19%) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (4%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report fair/poor health (21%) than those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (8%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (3%).
- Unmarried respondents and married respondents were similar in rating their health fair or poor (10% and 9%, respectively). However, married respondents were more likely to report excellent (32%) compared to unmarried respondents (12%).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health as fair/poor (11%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (7%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health (18%) compared to those who engaged in at least some physical activity (6%).

- Ten percent of nonsmoking respondents reported their health as fair or poor compared to 7% of respondents who smoked. Twenty-eight percent of nonsmoking respondents reported excellent compared to 15% of smoking respondents.

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	9%	25%	41%	25%
Gender				
Male	11	24	40	24
Female	7	25	42	26
Age**				
18 to 34	0	19	52	29
35 to 44	4	16	35	45
45 to 54	4	22	52	22
55 to 64	14	36	36	15
65 and Older	19	29	34	19
Education				
High School or Less	13	28	42	17
Some Post High School	9	23	37	30
College Graduate	7	23	43	27
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	21	22	41	16
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	29	40	23
\$60,001 or More	3	23	42	33
Marital Status**				
Married	9	20	40	32
Not Married	10	36	42	12
Overweight*				
Not Overweight	7	18	46	29
Overweight	11	31	36	23
Physical Activity**				
Inactive	18	28	38	17
Insufficient	6	23	45	27
Recommended	6	27	39	28
Smoker**				
Nonsmoker	10	26	37	28
Smoker	7	19	58	15

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

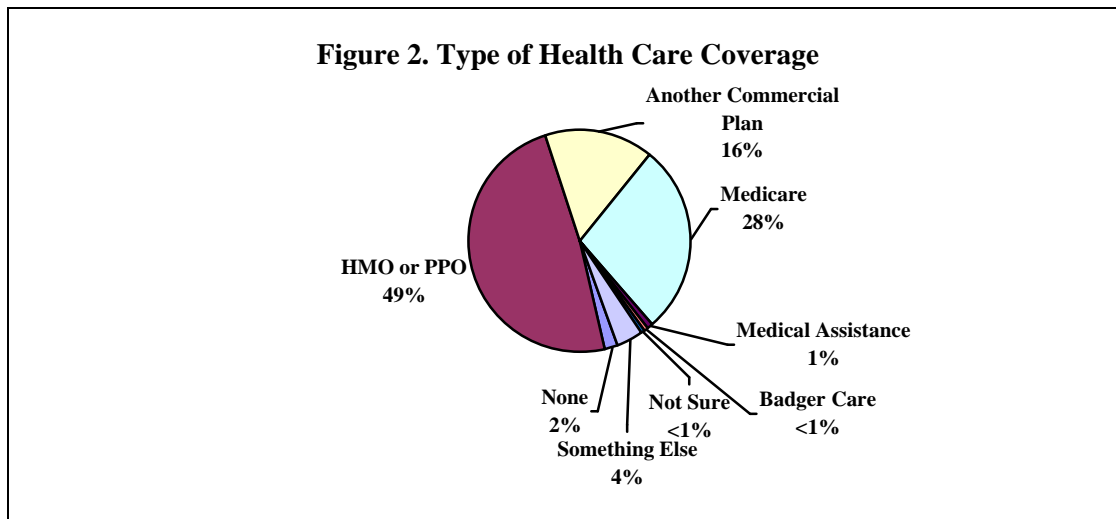
Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

KEY FINDING: Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Six percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 9% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone was currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; females or married respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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. Forty-nine percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Sixteen percent reported another commercial plan, 28% reported Medicare and 1% reported medical assistance.



Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

- Six percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 360 households.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their household was not covered compared to 5% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (10%) compared to married respondents (4%).

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

- Nine percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 9% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 5% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone was not covered in the past 12 months (14%) compared to married respondents (7%).

Primary Health Care Services

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Eight percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 6% reported community health center and 3% reported hospital emergency room.
- Female respondents were more likely to report medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice (86%) compared to male respondents (74%).
- Eighty-five percent of married respondents reported a medical doctor, etc., compared to 71% of unmarried respondents.

Advance Care Plan

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Older respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan. Fifty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported followed by 36% of those 55 to 64 years old and 27% of respondents 45 to 54 years old. Twenty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years olds reported an advance care plan.

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-six percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 65% reported having a routine checkup, 54% a cholesterol test and 50% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Respondents with higher education or married respondents were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test, while respondents with higher household income were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year.

Routine Checkup

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

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 21% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (73%) than male respondents (55%).
- Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (81%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (48%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (46%).
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup (83%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (62%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (56%).

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	65%	21%	7%	6%	2%
Gender**					
Male	55	20	12	11	3
Female	73	22	4	2	0
Age**					
18 to 34	57	17	15	6	4
35 to 44	48	20	9	17	5
45 to 54	46	38	12	4	1
55 to 64	81	14	4	1	0
65 and Older	81	14	3	2	0
Education					
High School or Less	69	22	4	4	2
Some Post High School	60	17	11	11	<1
College Graduate	63	23	7	4	2
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	83	9	5	3	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	62	22	7	7	2
\$60,001 or More	56	25	11	5	4
Marital Status					
Married	66	20	7	5	2
Not Married	63	21	8	7	2

*= 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-four percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-one percent reported one to two years ago. Twelve percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test within the past year (56%) compared to male respondents (51%). Male respondents were more likely to report never compared to female respondents (16% and 8%, respectively).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year (79%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (33%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (17%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report never (32%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (12%) or respondents 55 and older (3%).

- Seventy percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year compared to 51% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 44% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

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	54%	21%	8%	5%	12%
Gender**					
Male	51	16	12	5	16
Female	56	25	5	5	8
Age**					
18 to 34	17	30	13	6	32
35 to 44	33	28	7	9	23
45 to 54	39	26	16	7	12
55 to 64	74	18	4	0	3
65 and Older	79	12	4	<1	3
Education					
High School or Less	51	20	10	7	12
Some Post High School	48	22	13	4	11
College Graduate	60	22	4	3	12
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	70	7	8	7	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	51	23	8	2	16
\$60,001 or More	44	29	9	8	11
Marital Status					
Married	55	21	7	4	14
Not Married	51	22	11	6	8

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

Dental Checkup

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

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

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 12% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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

- Respondents with higher education were more likely to report having a dental checkup in the past year. Eighty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported this compared to 76% of those with some post high school education or 65% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported this compared to 77% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 57% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (82%) 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 Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	76%	12%	6%	4%	2%
Gender					
Male	74	14	7	3	2
Female	77	11	5	4	2
Age					
18 to 34	67	23	2	4	4
35 to 44	77	9	9	4	0
45 to 54	84	6	7	1	2
55 to 64	78	14	6	3	0
65 and Older	69	15	5	6	5
Education**					
High School or Less	65	15	11	7	3
Some Post High School	76	11	5	3	5
College Graduate	86	10	4	<1	0
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	57	15	19	7	1
\$30,001 to \$60,000	77	14	2	4	3
\$60,001 or More	89	5	4	0	2
Marital Status**					
Married	82	13	3	2	2
Not Married	64	12	13	8	3

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Eye Exam

- Fifty percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 35% reported one to two years ago. Three percent reported never.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (70%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (40%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (38%). Fifteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported never.

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	50%	35%	7%	6%	3%
Gender					
Male	49	37	5	5	3
Female	50	33	8	6	3
Age**					
18 to 34	40	25	6	15	15
35 to 44	48	31	13	5	3
45 to 54	45	45	2	7	1
55 to 64	38	44	11	7	0
65 and Older	70	25	4	0	<1
Education					
High School or Less	49	29	11	7	5
Some Post High School	58	32	3	3	4
College Graduate	46	41	7	5	2
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	46	34	13	4	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	51	33	6	4	5
\$60,001 or More	52	35	4	8	<1
Marital Status					
Married	50	36	5	5	3
Not Married	49	31	10	7	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

KEY FINDING: Forty-five percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Fifty-six 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).

- Forty-five percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (80%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (22%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (15%).
- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported an influenza vaccination in the past year compared to 42% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 38% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

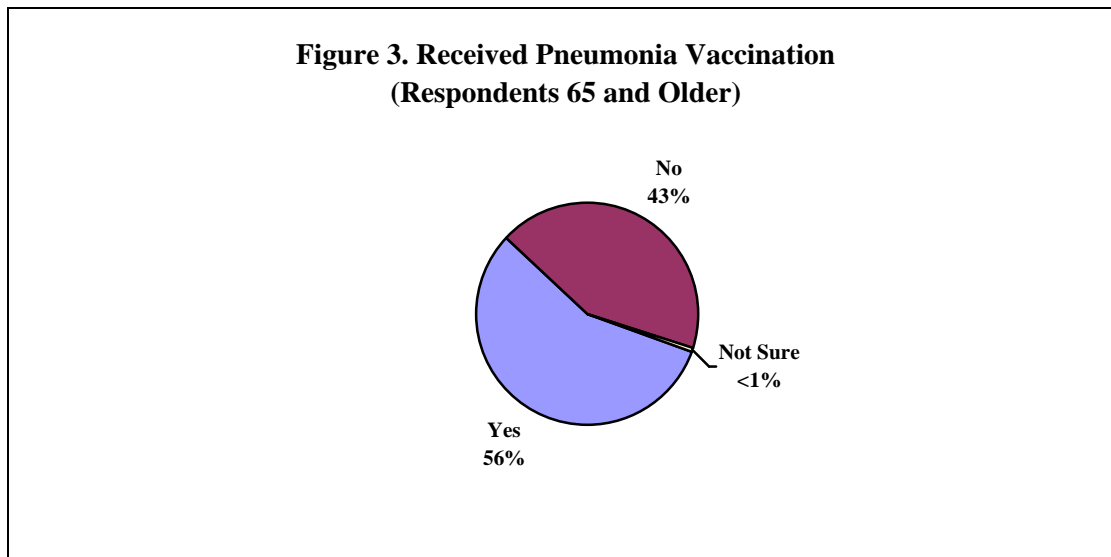
	Percent
TOTAL	45%
Gender	
Male	41
Female	49
Age**	
18 to 34	15
35 to 44	23
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	58
65 and Older	80
Education	
High School or Less	42
Some Post High School	45
College Graduate	48
Household Income**	
\$30,000 or Less	62
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42
\$60,001 or More	38
Marital Status	
Married	45
Not Married	44

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

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

- Twenty-five percent of all respondents had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.



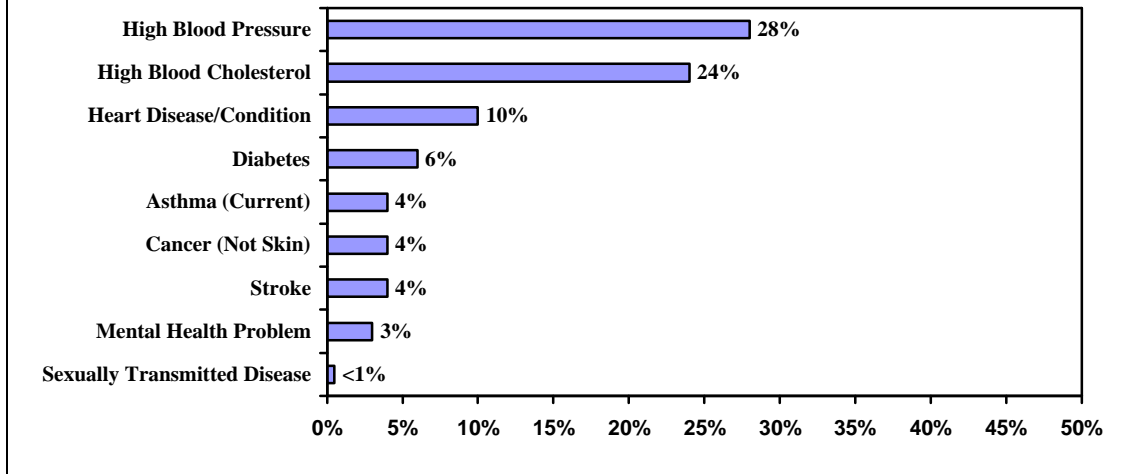
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Male respondents were more likely to report having heart disease/condition while females were more likely to report current asthma. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer, not including skin cancer. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma or stroke. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report current asthma, cancer (not including skin cancer) or stroke. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (28%), high blood cholesterol (24%), heart disease/heart condition (10%) or diabetes (6%) in the past three years.

Figure 4. Told or Received Treatment in the Past 3 Years



- Male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition while female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer, not including skin cancer. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report asthma or stroke.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report asthma, cancer (not including skin cancer) or stroke.
- Respondents who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Heart Disease/Condition	Diabetes	Asthma (Current)	Cancer (Not Skin)	Stroke
TOTAL	28%	24%	10%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Gender							
Male	28	23	17**	8	2*	4	6
Female	29	25	5**	5	6*	4	2
Age							
18 to 34	4**	6**	4**	0**	0*	0**	0**
35 to 44	8**	11**	4**	0**	8*	0**	0**
45 to 54	15**	26**	4**	1**	1*	1**	0**
55 to 64	41**	23**	12**	6**	11*	6**	14**
65 and Older	58**	38**	22**	18**	3*	10**	5**
Education							
High School or Less	33	24	12	2	8	2	2
Some Post High School	28	25	8	8	4	8	6
College Graduate	27	23	10	8	2	5	4
Household Income							
\$30,000 or Less	35	29	13	7	12*	8*	12**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	29	22	10	5	3*	5*	2**
\$60,001 or More	20	22	6	7	4*	0*	2**
Marital Status							
Married	29	25	12	7	3	4	3
Not Married	29	22	8	4	7	4	5
Overweight							
Not Overweight	21**	11**	7*	<1**	6	4	0**
Overweight	34**	31**	15*	10**	3	6	7**
Physical Activity							
Inactive	34	21	9	3	4	5	7
Insufficient	24	28	11	7	4	5	2
Recommended	33	19	10	8	8	4	3

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Diabetes

- Ninety-eight percent of the 24 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

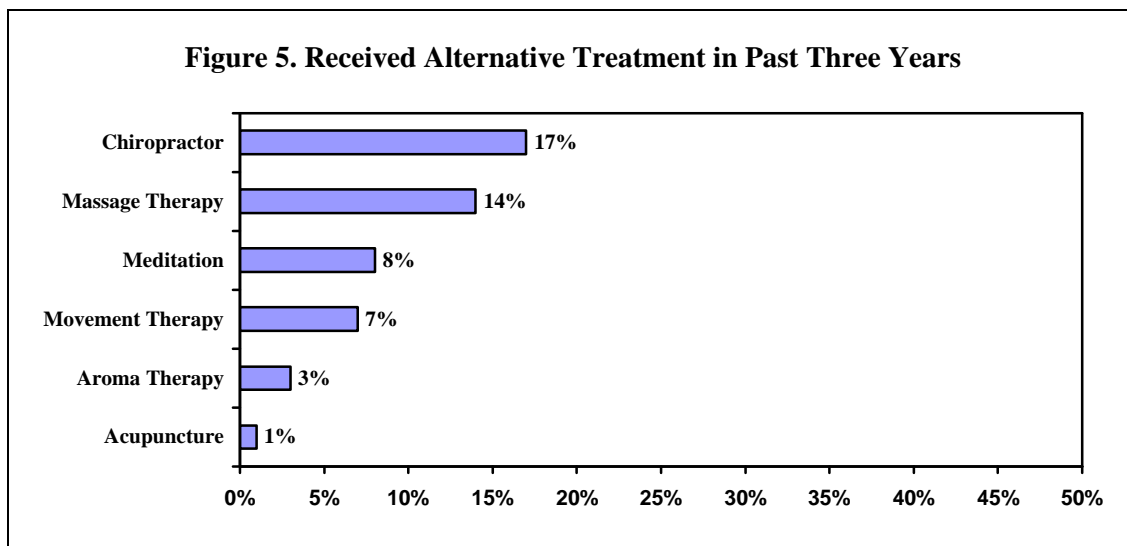
- Of the 18 respondents who currently had asthma, 69% had an asthma action plan.

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, the most often used in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (17% and 14%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report meditation. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy or meditation. Respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report meditation in the past three years.

- Respondents were more likely to have gone to a chiropractor (17%) or used massage therapy (14%) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported massage therapy or movement therapy in the past three years compared to male respondents.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report massage therapy in the past three years while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report meditation.
- Respondents with college education were more likely to have reported massage therapy or meditation in the past three years.
- Eleven percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 9% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported meditation in the past three years compared to 1% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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

	Chiropractor	Massage Therapy	Meditation	Movement Therapy
TOTAL	17%	14%	8%	7%
Gender				
Male	15	6**	8	3*
Female	18	21**	8	9*
Age				
18 to 34	23	17**	0*	0
35 to 44	16	19**	5*	9
45 to 54	21	24**	7*	6
55 to 64	18	14**	10*	11
65 and Older	12	5**	14*	6
Education				
High School or Less	15	10**	3*	7
Some Post High School	12	9**	8*	8
College Graduate	20	21**	12*	7
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	22	13	1*	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	16	13	9*	9
\$60,001 or More	14	19	11*	5
Marital Status				
Married	17	14	9	6
Not Married	17	15	6	9

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Twenty percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 26% were classified as inactive. Respondents with a college education, a household income of at least \$30,001 or married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight (39% overweight and 16% obese). Male respondents, those 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

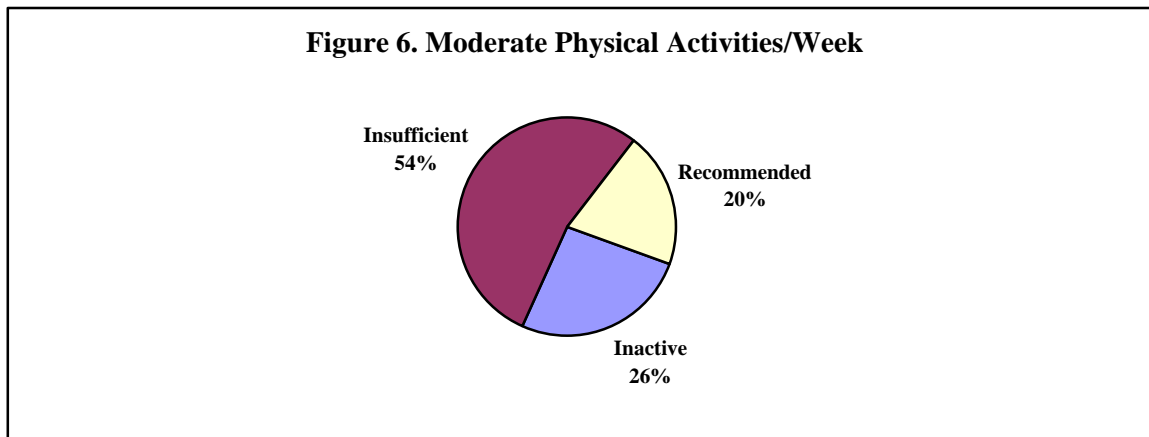
- Seventy-one percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

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 percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Fifty-four percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 26% were classified as inactive.



- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (28%) compared to those with a high school education or less (20%) or respondents with some post high school education (5%).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 21% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 10% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.
- Twenty-one percent of married respondents met the recommendation compared to 17% of unmarried respondents. Unmarried respondents were more likely to be inactive (34%) than married respondents (22%).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	26%	54%	20%
Gender			
Male	27	56	17
Female	24	53	23
Age			
18 to 34	11	63	26
35 to 44	23	62	15
45 to 54	25	55	20
55 to 64	31	47	22
65 and Older	30	50	20
Education**			
High School or Less	39	42	20
Some Post High School	25	70	5
College Graduate	17	55	28
Household Income**			
\$30,000 or Less	43	47	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32	48	21
\$60,001 or More	10	68	22
Marital Status*			
Married	22	57	21
Not Married	34	48	17
Overweight			
Not Overweight	26	52	22
Overweight	25	58	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.² Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

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

- According to the definition, 55% of respondents were overweight (39% overweight and 16% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (71%) compared to female respondents (42%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to be classified as overweight (65%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (51%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (39%).
- Sixty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education were overweight compared to 57% of those with a college education or 44% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	55%
Gender**	
Male	71
Female	42
Age*	
18 to 34	39
35 to 44	55
45 to 54	51
55 to 64	59
65 and Older	65
Education**	
High School or Less	44
Some Post High School	65
College Graduate	57
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	56
\$30,001 to \$60,000	58
\$60,001 or More	53
Marital Status	
Married	58
Not Married	50
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	55
Insufficient	58
Recommended	49

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

Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-four percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 35% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were also more likely to eat fruit. Forty-one percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, married or overweight were more likely to report this.

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.

- Seventy-four percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Twenty-five 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 (85% and 62%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat fruits at least twice a day (90%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (74%) or inactive respondents (64%).

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-five percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average 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 26%, respectively).

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	25%	74%	65%	35%
Gender				
Male	36**	62**	74**	26**
Female	15**	85**	58**	42**
Age				
18 to 34	36	64	64	36
35 to 44	24	76	57	43
45 to 54	29	71	73	27
55 to 64	27	70	64	36
65 and Older	15	83	65	34
Education				
High School or Less	29	72	64	36
Some Post High School	28	69	74	25
College Graduate	20	79	60	40
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	25	74	65	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000	24	75	66	34
\$60,001 or More	26	74	58	42
Marital Status				
Married	24	75	64	36
Not Married	26	72	66	33
Overweight				
Not Overweight	19	80	60	40
Overweight	29	70	69	31
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	35**	64**	73	27
Insufficient	26**	74**	65	35
Recommended	10**	90**	57	43

*= 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. Thirty-four percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-nine percent reported a few times per month while 20% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (54%) compared to female respondents (30%).

- Seventy percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 30% of those 55 to 64 years old or 20% of respondents 65 and older.
- Married respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (43%) compared to unmarried respondents (37%). Twenty-nine percent of unmarried respondents reported hardly ever or never compared to 16% of married respondents.
- Respondents who were classified as overweight were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (47%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (34%).

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	39%	41%
Gender**		
Male	32	54
Female	45	30
Age**		
18 to 34	17	70
35 to 44	36	45
45 to 54	34	58
55 to 64	51	30
65 and Older	47	20
Education		
High School or Less	37	40
Some Post High School	36	45
College Graduate	42	40
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	41	29
\$30,001 to \$60,000	36	44
\$60,001 or More	38	46
Marital Status*		
Married	41	43
Not Married	34	37
Overweight*		
Not Overweight	43	34
Overweight	34	47
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	37	49
Insufficient	41	37
Recommended	39	41

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 50 years or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 18 to 64 years old were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women aged 50 to 69. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against routine mammography for women aged 40 to 49 or aged 70 and older.³

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

- Fifteen percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 75% had a mammogram within the past two years (53% within past year and 22% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents 40 and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (89% of those 50 and older; 81% of those 40 to 49 years old).
 - 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) or don’t like (three responses).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	53%	22%	9%	15%
Age**				
18 to 39	23	3	10	65
40 to 49	44	37	7	13
50 and Older	66	23	9	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Pap Smear

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

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

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 30% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old had a pap smear within the past three years followed by 95% of those 18 to 44 years old, 93% of those 55 to 64 years old and 67% of respondents 65 and older.

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	57%	20%	10%	10%	1%
Age**					
18 to 34	63	21	11	0	5
35 to 44	84	9	2	5	0
45 to 54	52	35	11	2	0
55 to 64	60	18	15	5	3
65 and Older	39	20	8	25	3
Education					
High School or Less	51	27	10	8	0
Some Post High School	60	15	10	13	2
College Graduate	60	19	9	10	2
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	48	19	12	12	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	61	22	8	9	0
\$60,001 or More	59	20	10	10	2
Marital Status					
Married	62	19	10	9	<1
Not Married	47	24	9	13	3

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

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

Men's Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Zero percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 53% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

Digital Rectal Exam

- Twenty-nine percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-nine percent had an exam in the past year while 17% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Fifty-three percent of male respondents 50 years old and older had an exam less than a year ago while 0% of males 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	29%	17%	24%	29%
Age**				
18 to 39	5	12	19	65
40 to 49	0	18	37	45
50 and Older	53	18	22	6

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

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-four percent of respondents 50 years old and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 36% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

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

Blood Stool Test

- Forty-three percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Forty-two percent were tested within the past two years (23% less than a year ago and 19% more than one year ago, but less than two).

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

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

- Fifty-four percent of respondents 50 years old and older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 31% of respondents 40 to 49 years old or 13% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents 50 years old and older reported never having a blood stool test compared to 82% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to have had a blood stool test within the past two years (48%) compared to those with an income of less than \$30,001 (39%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (28%). Fifty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 never had a blood stool test compared to 37% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 34% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

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	23%	19%	14%	43%
Gender				
Male	22	15	15	48
Female	23	22	13	38
Age**				
18 to 39	4	9	5	82
40 to 49	8	23	13	51
50 and Older	34	20	17	26
Education				
High School or Less	24	18	17	38
Some Post High School	21	17	9	53
College Graduate	23	21	13	38
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	21	18	24	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000	28	20	12	37
\$60,001 or More	15	13	11	59
Marital Status				
Married	24	19	12	43
Not Married	21	18	18	39

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Fifty-one percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-six percent were examined within the past two years (13% less than a year ago and 13% more than one year ago, but less than two).

- A total of 36% of respondents 50 years old and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 20% of those 40 to 49 years old or 4% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Thirty-one percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 83% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past two years compared to 26% of those with a college education or 25% of respondents with some post high school education. Fifty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported never compared to 45% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 24% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 19% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

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

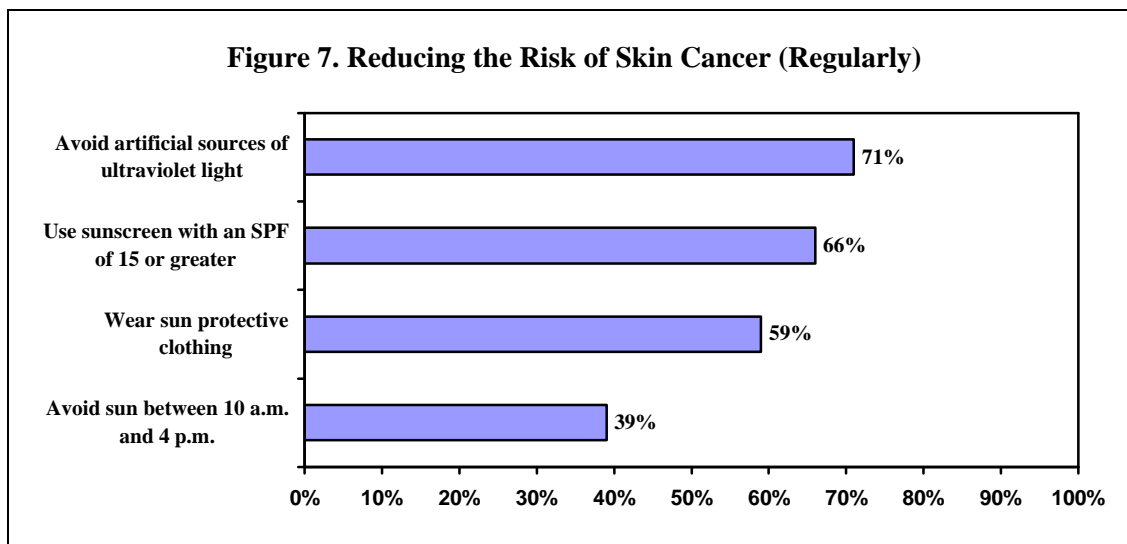
	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	13%	13%	13%	10%	51%
Gender					
Male	16	10	11	10	52
Female	11	16	14	9	50
Age**					
18 to 39	4	0	1	12	83
40 to 49	2	18	4	1	75
50 and Older	21	15	20	10	31
Education*					
High School or Less	15	15	9	8	52
Some Post High School	14	11	12	3	57
College Graduate	12	14	15	14	45
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	9	15	23	5	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19	14	10	10	45
\$60,001 or More	7	12	9	5	65
Marital Status					
Married	16	14	11	9	49
Not Married	8	12	17	10	52

*= 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 use 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 were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report using sunscreen or wearing sun protective clothing. Married respondents were more likely to report each of the four measures.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 71% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 66% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 59% wear sun protective clothing while 39% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Ten percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Seventeen percent reported one measure. Twenty-six percent reported two of the four actions while 25% reported three and 23% reported they did all four measures regularly.



- Female respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. than male respondents.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report using sunscreen, wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Respondents with a higher household income were more likely to report using sunscreen or wearing sun protective clothing.

- Married respondents were more likely to report each of the four measures

Table 19. Reducing the 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	71%	66%	59%	39%
Gender				
Male	69	58**	58	27**
Female	73	73**	59	49**
Age				
18 to 34	68	68	62**	21**
35 to 44	61	61	45**	32**
45 to 54	74	69	54**	35**
55 to 64	73	69	55**	36**
65 and older	76	65	71**	57**
Education				
High School or Less	64	60**	53*	43**
Some Post High School	73	60**	53*	24**
College Graduate	75	76**	67*	47**
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	66	51**	45*	37
\$30,001 to \$60,000	71	68**	60*	40
\$60,001 or More	77	75**	62*	37
Marital Status				
Married	75*	73**	63*	44*
Not Married	64*	51**	50*	29*

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Ninety-four percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety-six percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 28% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 53% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Ninety-four percent of respondents stated they wore seat belts always or nearly always (85% and 9%, respectively).
- Ninety-three percent of respondents 65 and older and 91% of those 35 to 44 years old reported always compared to 81% of those 55 to 64 years old or 66% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported they always wore seat belts compared to 81% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	2%	2%	3%	9%	85%
Gender					
Male	3	3	2	8	84
Female	<1	1	3	9	85
Age**					
18 to 34	9	9	2	15	66
35 to 44	1	1	3	4	91
45 to 54	0	1	5	11	84
55 to 64	1	3	4	11	81
65 and older	0	0	0	7	93
Education**					
High School or Less	4	5	6	4	81
Some Post High School	<1	2	2	14	81
College Graduate	0	<1	2	9	89
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	0	3	5	7	85
\$30,001 to \$60,000	<1	3	2	7	88
\$60,001 or More	3	2	3	13	80
Marital Status					
Married	<1	2	2	9	87
Not Married	4	3	5	8	80

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

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of households with children...

- Ninety-six percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while less than one percent reported nearly always.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income or marital status and children wearing seat belts.

Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode a scooter always (25%) or nearly always (3%) wore a helmet. Sixty-three percent reported never.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 31% of those 18 to 34 years old reported always compared to 22% of those 55 and older or 17% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a college education and 30% of those with some post high school education reported always compared to 8% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-seven percent of unmarried respondents reported always compared to 24% of married respondents. Sixty-seven percent of married respondents reported never compared to 56% of unmarried respondents.

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	63%	4%	5%	3%	25%
Gender					
Male	68	2	5	2	23
Female	59	6	4	3	27
Age**					
18 to 34	66	0	3	0	31
35 to 44	48	14	7	0	32
45 to 54	76	2	2	2	17
55 and older	67	0	5	7	22
Education**					
High School or Less	85	6	2	0	8
Some Post High School	61	0	7	2	30
College Graduate	53	5	4	5	33
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	70	5	5	0	19
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67	5	4	3	22
\$60,001 or More	55	2	2	5	36
Marital Status*					
Married	67	<1	5	2	24
Not Married	56	11	2	4	27

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Helmets

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

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

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 15% reported nearly always. Fourteen percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income or marital status and children wearing helmets.

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

KEY FINDING: Eighteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. Forty-five percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 61% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Thirteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others were present. Sixty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Female respondents, those with a college education, a household income of at least \$60,001, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty-nine percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; female respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to report this.

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).

- Eighteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Two percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 16% smoked every day.
- Younger respondents were more likely to be current smokers. Twenty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years olds and 27% of those 35 to 44 years old reported this compared to 15% of those 55 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less were smokers compared to 18% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (24% and 16%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	18%
Gender	
Male	22
Female	15
Age**	
18 to 34	28
35 to 44	27
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	15
65 and older	9
Education**	
High School or Less	33
Some Post High School	18
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	23
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20
\$60,001 or More	13
Marital Status*	
Married	16
Not Married	24

*= 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-five percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Female respondents were more likely to quit for at least one day (57%) compared to male respondents (34%)

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

Of current smokers...

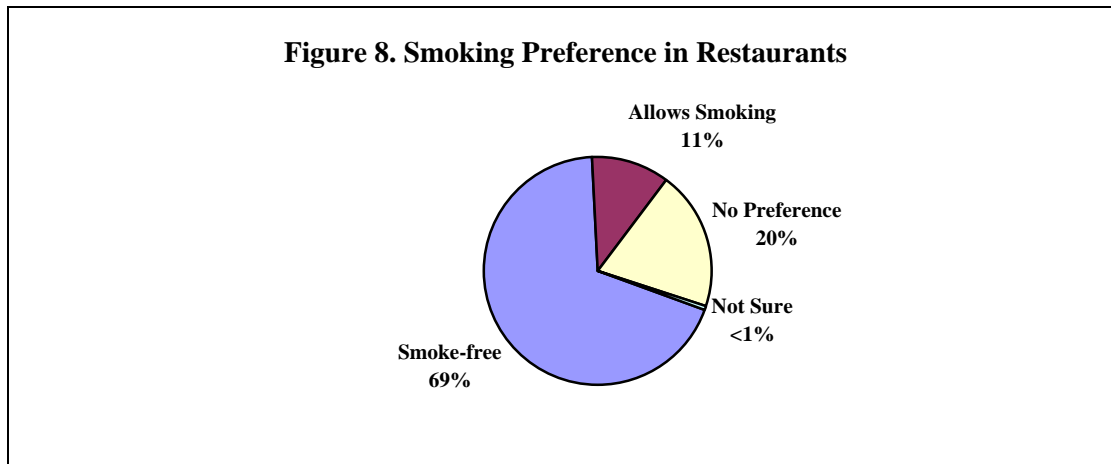
- Sixty-one percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and a health professional advising respondents to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

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

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

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



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (76%) than male respondents (59%). Seventeen percent of male respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 6% of female respondents.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (76%) compared to those with some post high school education (66%) or respondents with a high school education or less (59%). Twenty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 66% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 60% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001. Seventeen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking compared to 5% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 4% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (71%) than unmarried respondents (62%). Twelve percent of married respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 9% of unmarried respondents.

- Seventy-nine percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 21% of smokers. Fifty 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-nine percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (43% strongly favor, 26% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (76%) compared to male respondents (60%).
- Seventy-six percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 31% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor a smoking prohibition ordinance (48%) compared to smokers (17%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	26%	43%
Gender**		
Male	28	32
Female	24	52
Age		
18 to 34	23	38
35 to 44	31	40
45 to 54	22	48
55 to 64	23	43
65 and older	26	45
Education		
High School or Less	22	37
Some Post High School	28	40
College Graduate	27	49
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	23	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	24	40
\$60,001 or More	30	47
Marital Status		
Married	24	44
Not Married	27	40
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	28	48
Smoker	14	17

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

Snuff or Chewing Tobacco

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

Alcohol Use (Table 24)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-five percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 24% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 11% binged. Respondents who were male, 18 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or less or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion. Respondents who were male, younger or those with some post high school education were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Had a Drink in the Past Month

- Sixty-five percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-three percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 13% reported three to four days, and 19% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Nine percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 8% reported three, 21% reported two and 27% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-six percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Twenty-four percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Eleven percent reported this one to two times and 13% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks (37%) than female respondents (14%). Males were much more likely to have had three or more drinks on at least three occasions (23%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported three or more drinks (18% one to two occasions and 18% three or more occasions) compared to 10% of respondents 65 and older (4% one to two occasions and 6% three or more occasions). Respondents 18 to 34 years old and 35 to 44 years old were also quite likely to have had at least three drinks on an occasion (34% and 33%, respectively).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education and 32% of those with a high school education or less had three or more drinks compared to 12% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks (30%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (25%) or respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 (18%).

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).

- Eleven percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (19%) than female respondents (5%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (30%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (4%) or respondents 65 and older (3%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged (22%) compared to those with a high school education or less (14%) or respondents with a college degree (4%).

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	11%	13%	11%
Gender			
Male	14**	23**	19**
Female	8**	6**	5**
Age			
18 to 34	13**	21**	30**
35 to 44	17**	16**	21**
45 to 54	18**	18**	11**
55 to 64	4**	11**	4**
65 and Older	4**	6**	3**
Education			
High School or Less	18**	14**	14**
Some Post High School	9**	26**	22**
College Graduate	6**	6**	4**
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	14*	4*	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12*	13*	10
\$60,001 or More	10*	20*	16
Marital Status			
Married	9	14	10
Not Married	13	12	15

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

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

Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

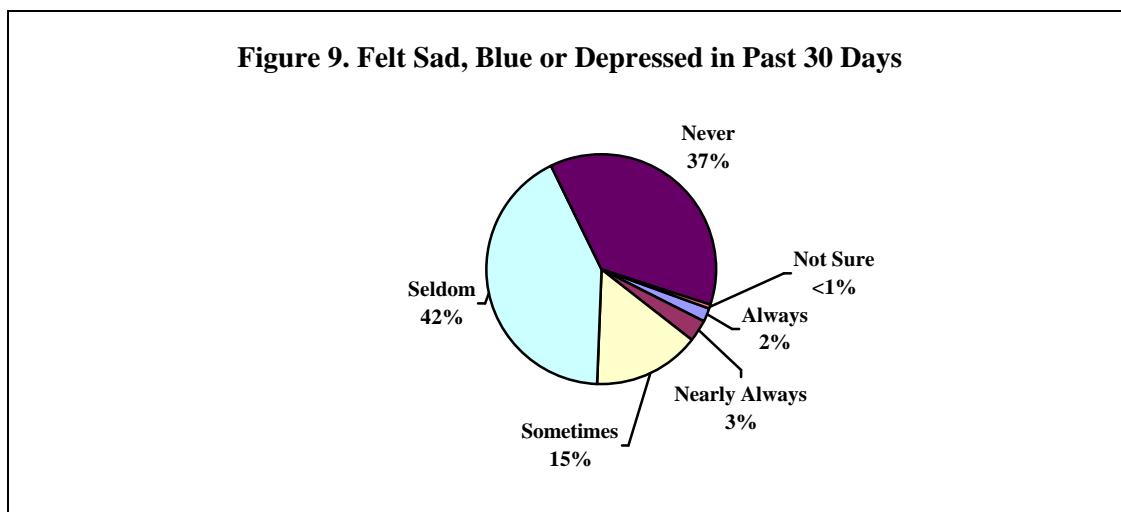
- Four percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

KEY FINDING: Five percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-four percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 2% reported poor. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” five percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 1,000 residents. Fifteen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 79% reported seldom (42%) or never (37%).



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of feeling sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days.

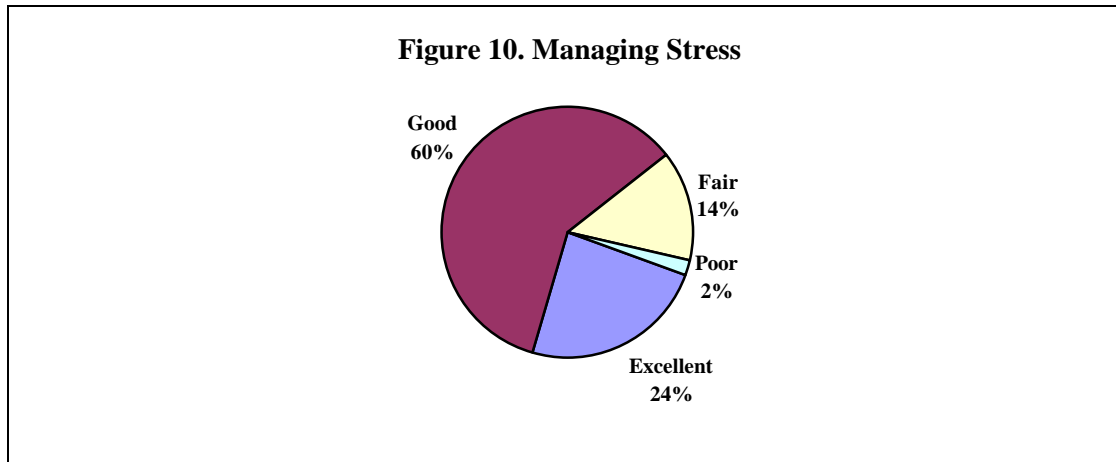
Considered Suicide

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

- Less than 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 600 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

Managing Stress

- Twenty-four percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Sixty percent reported good while 14% reported fair and 2% reported poor.



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of managing stress.

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 39% reported nearly always. Thirteen percent reported sometimes while 4% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Nine percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported they never/seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life compared to 5% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

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

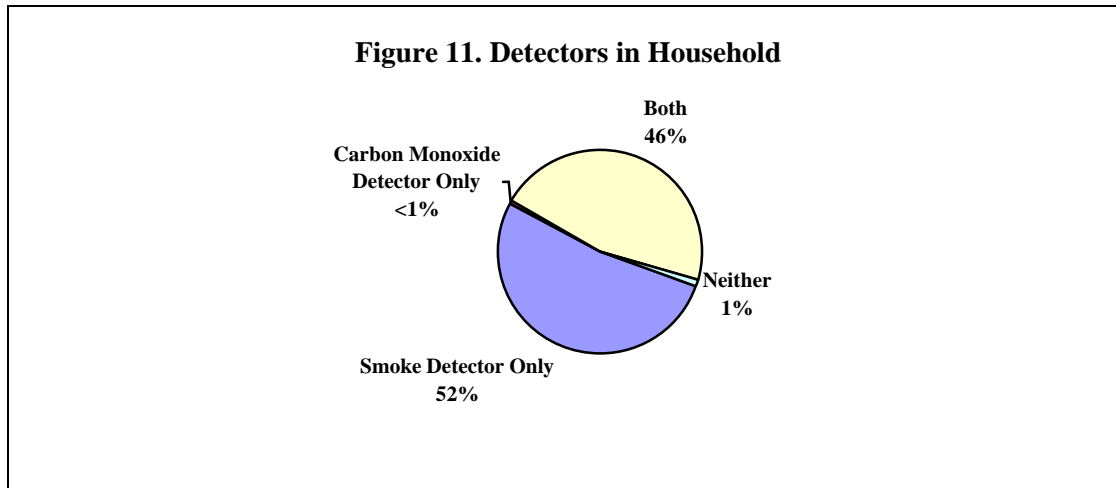
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	5%	13%	39%	42%
Gender				
Male	3	16	38	43
Female	7	11	40	42
Age				
18 to 34	0	13	36	51
35 to 44	0	24	41	36
45 to 54	7	14	38	41
55 to 64	7	7	38	48
65 and older	7	11	39	42
Education				
High School or Less	6	14	33	46
Some Post High School	4	22	35	40
College Graduate	5	8	46	41
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	9	21	30	37
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	8	44	44
\$60,001 or More	3	18	39	40
Marital Status				
Married	4	13	40	42
Not Married	6	14	35	44

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-eight percent of households had a working smoke detector while 46% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Fifty-two percent reported only a working smoke detector while less than one percent reported only a carbon monoxide detector. One percent had neither.



- Fifty-three percent of respondents with household income of at least \$60,001 reported having both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector compared to 44% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 41% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000. Three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported having neither.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Carbon Monoxide			
	Smoke Detector	Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	52%	<1%	46%	1%
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	49	4	44	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	57	<1	41	1
\$60,001 or More	47	0	53	<1
Marital Status				
Married	51	<1	47	2
Not Married	53	2	44	0

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Twenty-four percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm; unmarried households or households without children were more likely have a loaded firearm. 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, 24% of households had one or more firearms.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income or marital status and having a firearm in or around the home.

Loaded Firearm

- Four percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a loaded firearm (8%) compared to married respondents (2%)
- Households with no children were more likely to have had a loaded firearm (5%) compared to households with children (less than one percent).

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 a loaded firearm also unlocked.

Personal Safety Issues

KEY FINDING: Two percent of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year 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,” two percent reported yes.
 - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (four responses). Two respondents each reported ex-spouse or acquaintance while one respondent reported spouse.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - An acquaintance was reported by five respondents, while ex-spouse was reported by three respondents. A stranger was reported by two respondents.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

- A total of 4% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

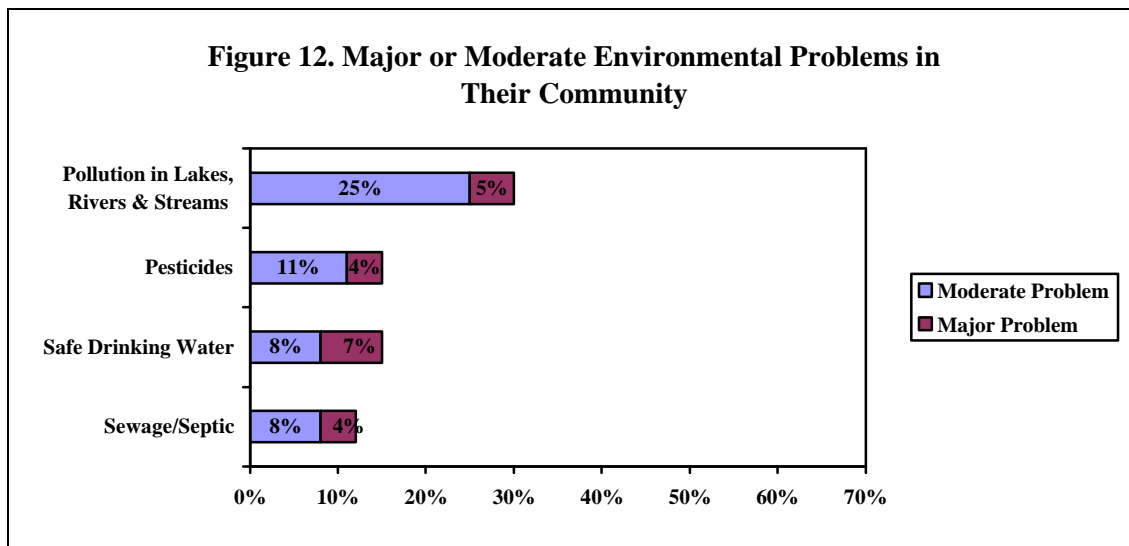
APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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.

Environmental Problem in Their Community (Figure 12; Table 27)

KEY FINDING: Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (30%). Female respondents were more likely to report water pollution or pesticides as a major/moderate problem. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem.

- Out of four environmental problems that communities may face, 30% of respondents reported water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams as a major/moderate problem in their community. Safe drinking water and pesticides were both listed by 15% followed by 12% reporting sewage/septic.



- Female respondents were more likely to report water pollution or pesticides as a major/moderate problem compared to male respondents.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem (25%) compared to those 65 and older (10%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (4%).

Table 27. Major/Moderate Environmental Problems in Their Community by Demographic Variables

	Lake, River & Stream Pollution	Safe Drinking Water	Pesticides	Sewage or Septic
TOTAL	30%	15%	15%	12%
Gender				
Male	22**	13	11*	12
Female	36**	16	18*	12
Age				
18 to 34	15	4*	11	6
35 to 44	36	13*	19	16
45 to 54	27	25*	15	12
55 to 64	34	14*	18	10
65 and older	30	10*	11	12
Education				
High School or Less	25	17	13	10
Some Post High School	29	14	10	15
College Graduate	34	15	19	12
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	29	16	19	16
\$30,001 to \$60,000	29	17	12	11
\$60,001 or More	30	12	18	11
Marital Status				
Married	30	15	16	14
Not Married	30	15	13	8

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department (Table 28)

KEY FINDING: Four percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 45% received services from the health department. Female respondents or those 65 and older were more likely to have received services from the public health department.

- Four percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-one percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Forty-one percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.
- Forty-eight percent of female respondents reported services compared to 42% of male respondents. Seven percent of male respondents were not aware of the public health department compared to less than one percent of female respondents.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have received services from the health department (55%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (37%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (34%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not aware of the health department (13%) compared to all others (1% to 4%).

Table 28. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables

	Not Aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	4%	51%	41%	4%
Gender**				
Male	7	51	40	2
Female	<1	51	42	6
Age*				
18 to 34	13	53	32	2
35 to 44	1	61	32	5
45 to 54	2	50	44	4
55 to 64	1	53	42	3
65 and older	4	42	48	7
Education				
High School or Less	5	43	46	7
Some Post High School	6	53	38	4
College Graduate	2	56	40	3
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	3	47	40	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	2	53	43	2
\$60,001 or More	5	53	38	4
Marital Status				
Married	3	53	42	3
Not Married	6	47	40	8

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

GREENDALE
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	7
Good	25
Very good	41
Excellent	25
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	28
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	49
Another commercial health plan	16
Something else	4
Not sure	<1

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

Not all members covered.....	6%
All members covered.....	94
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.....	9%
All members covered.....	91
Not sure	<1

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice	81%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic	8
Community health center.....	6
Hospital emergency room.....	3
Other.....	2
Not sure	<1

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

Yes..... 33%
 No..... 66
 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.....	65%	21%	7%	6%	2%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	54	21	8	5	12	<1
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	76	12	6	4	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	50	35	7	6	3	<1

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

Yes..... 45%
 No..... 55
 Not sure <1

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

Yes..... 25%
 No..... 74
 Not sure 1

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?.....	28%	72%	0%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?	24	74	2
15. You had a stroke?.....	4	96	<1
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	10	90	<1
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	6	94	0
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [24 Respondents]	98	2	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	3	97	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	4	96	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	100	<1

	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?	7%	93%	<1%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	4	95	<1
24.(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [18 Respondents].....	69	31	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..... 25%
Two servings 29
Three or more servings 45
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..... 32%
Two servings 33
Three or more servings 35
Not sure <1

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

A few times per month 39%
A few times per week..... 34
Daily or nearly so 7
Hardly ever or never 20
Not sure 0

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

Yes..... 71%
No..... 29
Not sure <1

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..... 75%
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	2%
Two	13
Three.....	24
Four	9
Five.....	11
Six	5
Seven	11
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	14%
30 to 44 minutes	23
45 to 59 minutes	8
60 or more minutes.....	28
Not sure	1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	26

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

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

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	53%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	22	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	3	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never	15	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure	<1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

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

Too young..... 5 responses
 Don't like 3 responses
 Not recommended by provider 1 response
 Don't need 1 response
 Other..... 2 responses
 Not sure 1 response

[31 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young..... 24 responses
 Not recommended by provider 2 responses
 Don't need 2 responses
 No time 2 responses
 Don't like..... 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? [219 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 57%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 20
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 10
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 3
 5 or more years ago 7
 Never 1
 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? [180 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 29%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 17
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 12
 5 or more years ago 12
 Never 29
 Not sure..... <1

ALL RESPONDENTS

36. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test?

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 23%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 19
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 9
- 5 or more years ago 5
- Never 43
- Not sure..... 3

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) 13%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 13
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 13
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ... 4
- 10 years ago or more 6
- Never 51
- Not sure..... 1

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	39%	60%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	59	41	<1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	66	34	<1
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	71	27	2

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

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

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [188 Respondents]

- Never 63%
- Seldom..... 4
- Sometimes 5
- Nearly always..... 3
- Always 25
- Not sure 0

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	2%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	3
Nearly always.....	9
Always.....	85
Not sure	<1

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

One	12%
Two	12
Three or more.....	9
None	67

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? [127 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 20%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [102 Respondents]

Never	14%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes	14
Nearly always.....	15
Always.....	53
Not sure	0

46. How often do the children in your household use an infant seat, car seat or seat belts? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never? [130 Respondents]

Never	2%
Seldom.....	1
Sometimes	0
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	37%
Seldom.....	42
Sometimes	15
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	2%
Fair	14
Good.....	60
Excellent	24
Not sure	0

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

Never	<1%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes	13
Nearly always.....	39
Always.....	42
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	33%
One to two days.....	19
Three to four days	13
Five or more days.....	33
Not sure	2

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

None	36%
One drink	27
Two drinks	21
Three drinks	8
Four or more drinks	9
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	76%
One to two times	11
Three or more times	13
Not sure	0

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	89%
Once	3
Two or more times	8
Not sure	0

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

Yes.....	1%
No.....	99
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.....	4%
No.....	96
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.....	82%
1 to 29 days	2
30 days.....	16
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? [73 Respondents]

0 days.....	55%
At least 1 day	45
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? [72 Respondents]

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

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

Yes.....	1%
No.....	99
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.....	13%
No.....	41
No smokers in the household.....	46
Not sure	<1

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

Smoke-free restaurants	69%
Restaurants that allow smoking	11
No preference.....	20
Not sure	<1

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

Strongly oppose.....	16%
Moderately oppose	12
Moderately favor	26
Strongly favor	43
Not sure	4

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes..... 24%
 No..... 75
 Not sure <1

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

Yes..... 4%
 No..... 21
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in the household/no answer 76

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..... 2
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in household/not loaded/no answer97

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?	17%	83%	0%
68. Having acupuncture?	1	99	0
69. Massage therapy?	14	86	0
70. Aroma therapy?	3	97	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	7	94	0
72. Meditation?	8	92	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male..... 45%
 Female 55

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

18 to 34 years old	12%
35 to 44 years old	19
45 to 54 years old	22
55 to 64 years old	19
65 and older	28

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	45%
Overweight	39
Obese.....	16

77. What is your racial heritage?

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

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

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

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married	10%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	<1
Married	68
Separated	<1
Divorced	11
Widowed.....	10
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	2
High school graduate or GED	29
Some college.....	23
Technical school graduate	4
College graduate	28
Advanced or professional degree	14
Not sure	0

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

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

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

Greendale.....	100%
----------------	------

83. What is the zip code of your primary residence

53129.....	98%
53130.....	<1
53132.....	<1
53220.....	<1

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	4
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	10
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	13
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	19
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	14
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	9
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	7
Over \$90,000	12
Not sure	2
No answer	5

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.....	2%	üCONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	98	üGO TO Q87
Not sure	0	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. [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger 4 responses
 Ex-spouse 2 responses
 Acquaintance 2 responses
 Spouse 1 response

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 0 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? [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance 5 responses
 Ex-spouse..... 3 responses
 Stranger..... 2 responses

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

Smoke detectors 52%
 Carbon monoxide detectors <1
 Both 46
 Neither 1
 Not sure 0

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR GREENDALE

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

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

	Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A1. Water pollution in lakes, rivers and stream.....	43%	22%	25%	5%	5%
A2. Sewage or septic.....	60	23	8	4	5
A3. Safe drinking water.....	63	19	8	7	3
A4. Pesticides	57	23	11	4	6

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

Not aware of the health department until now 4%

Aware of the health department, but have had no experience
with programs or services 51

Aware of the health department and have received limited
service like a flu shot or other immunization 41

Aware of the health department and have received more
extensive services 4

Not sure..... <1