

**Kenosha County**  
**Community Health Survey**  
Fall 2003

Commissioned by:  
**Aurora Health Care**

In Partnership with:  
**Kenosha Health Department**

Prepared by:  
**JKV Research, LLC**

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of this project is to provide Kenosha County 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 Kenosha County 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 county adults 18 years old and older. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected using the Hagen/Collier selection technique. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location was included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 24 and July 16, 2003. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Kenosha County. 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 county. 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 Kenosha County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 34	30%
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	11
65 and Older	14
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	40%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	29
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	22%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	44
\$60,001 or More	30
Not Sure/No Answer	4
Married	63%

## What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Kenosha County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the county. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 109,075 adult residents in the county.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population in the county. One percentage point equals approximately 1,100 adults. So, when 12% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 13,200 residents  $\pm 5,500$  individuals. Meaning that from 7,700 to 18,700 residents may have fair or poor health in the county. Because the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ , events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 56,057 households in Kenosha County. 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 560 households. For example, 15% 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 8,400.

## Definitions

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. This is a change from previous years when a BMI greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males was classified as overweight. Differences between Kenosha County data and 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 Kenosha County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

<b>Overall Health</b>		<b>Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years</b>	
Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>
Excellent .....	30%	High Blood Pressure.....	20%
Very Good.....	33%	High Blood Cholesterol.....	20%
Good .....	25%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	8%
Fair or Poor .....	12%	Asthma (Current) .....	7%
		Diabetes .....	6%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	<b>Moderate Physical Activity/Week</b>	
Wisconsin .....	57%	Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>
Nation .....	56%	Inactive .....	19%
		Insufficient.....	49%
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>		Recommended.....	32%
Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Personally Not Covered .....	8%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	15%	Wisconsin.....	27%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	19%	Nation .....	26%
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	<b>Nutrition and Diet</b>	
Wisconsin .....	10%	Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>
Nation .....	13%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day) .....	62%
<b>Advance Care Plan</b>		Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day) .....	28%
Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>	Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week) .....	52%
Yes .....	28%	Overweight.....	58%
<b>Routine Checkups</b>		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	59%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less) .....	82%	Nation .....	58%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less) .....	67%	<b>Women's Health</b>	
Dental Checkup (past year).....	71%	Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	83%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	58%
<b>Vaccinations</b>		Pap Smear (past year).....	63%
Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Flu shot (past year) .....	34%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	69%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	56%	Pap Smear (past year).....	66%
<b>Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years</b>		<b>Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer</b>	
Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2003</u>
Chiropractor .....	19%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light .....	72%
Massage Therapy.....	18%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher .....	55%
Meditation .....	8%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	54%
Movement Therapy.....	7%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ....	40%
Aroma Therapy.....	5%		
Acupuncture .....	3%		

<b>Men's Health</b>		<b>Alcohol Use</b>	
Kenosha County		Kenosha County	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old .....	37%	Drink in Past Month .....	57%
50 and Older .....	62%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	24%
<b>Other Tests</b>		Binge in Past Month	
Kenosha County		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)] .....	14%
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)....	53%	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy		Much to Drink (past month) .....	2%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	38%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	
<b>Safety</b>		<u>2001</u>	
Kenosha County		Wisconsin.....	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always		<u>2003</u>	
Adult.....	82%	Nation .....	
Children.....	98%	15%	
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		<b>Mental Health Status</b>	
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Kenosha County	
Adult.....	22%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	
Children .....	64%	Always/Nearly Always .....	
Detectors		Never .....	
Smoke Detector .....	51%	Managing Stress	
Carbon Monoxide.....	2%	Excellent/Good.....	
Both.....	46%	Poor .....	
Neither .....	2%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
<b>Tobacco Use</b>		Never/Seldom .....	
Kenosha County		Considered Suicide (past year).....	
Current Smokers .....		2%	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		<b>Firearms in Household</b>	
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	43%	Kenosha County	
Health Care Provider Advisement to		Of all Households...	
Quit Smoking (smokers) .....	42%	Have a Firearm.....	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	19%	Have a Loaded Firearm .....	
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	
Smoke-free .....	58%	2%	
Allow Smoking.....	13%	<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>	
No Preference .....	29%	Kenosha County	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		Afraid for Their Safety .....	
Establishments		Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit .....	
Moderately Favor.....	19%	2%	
Strongly Favor .....	37%	<b>Additional Questions</b>	
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>		Kenosha County	
<u>2001</u>		Major/Moderate Environmental Problems	
Wisconsin.....		Water Pollution in Lakes, Rivers, and Streams ..	
Nation.....		Pesticides .....	
23%		Safe Drinking Water.....	
		Sewage or Septic .....	
		Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.	
		Aware/No Experience.....	
		Aware/Limited Services .....	
		Aware/Extensive Services.....	

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

Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, physically inactive, or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Fifteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 19% 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 they were personally not covered, someone in their household was currently not covered or someone in the past 12 months was not covered. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Twenty-eight percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this.

Seventy-one percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 63% reported having a routine medical checkup, 52% a cholesterol test and 51% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test, while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup while those with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup or dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental checkup in the past year.

Thirty-four percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for female respondents or older respondents. 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, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/heart condition. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer (not skin). Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report cancer (not skin) while respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported diabetes more often. Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were physically inactive were more likely to report having asthma currently or cancer (not skin) in the past three years.

Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-six percent reported they were excellent at managing stress; 4% reported poor. Four percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide; respondents 45 to 54 year old were more likely to report this.

## **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used treatments in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (19% and 18%, respectively). Meditation or aroma therapy was more likely for female respondents. Massage therapy was more likely for respondents with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents.

Thirty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 19% were classified as inactive. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight (35% overweight and 23% obese). Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-two percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 28% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with at least some post high school education or who were physically active were more likely to eat vegetables at least three times a day. Fifty-two percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 18 to 44 years old or those classified as overweight were more likely to report this.

Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Thirty-seven percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 62% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty-three percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 38% 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 than use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported each activity more often than male respondents. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report using sunscreen.

Eighty-two percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, those 65 and older, with lower household income or married respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always. 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 used a scooter, 22% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 55% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Twenty-nine percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. Forty-three percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 42% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Nineteen percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-eight percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Fifty-six percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Female respondents, those with a household income of at least \$60,001, who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were also more likely to favor an ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments in their community.

Fifty-seven percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 24% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 14% binged. Respondents who were male or younger were more likely to have had at least three drinks on more occasions or binged in the past month. Unmarried respondents were also more likely to have had at least three drinks on three or more occasions. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 48% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

Twenty-nine percent of households had a firearm in their household. Married households or households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 4% had a firearm loaded. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Eight 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 that communities may face, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (36%). Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report sewage/septic as a major or moderate problem. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report safe drinking water. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report pesticides as a major/moderate problem.

Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 32% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female or married were more likely to report services.

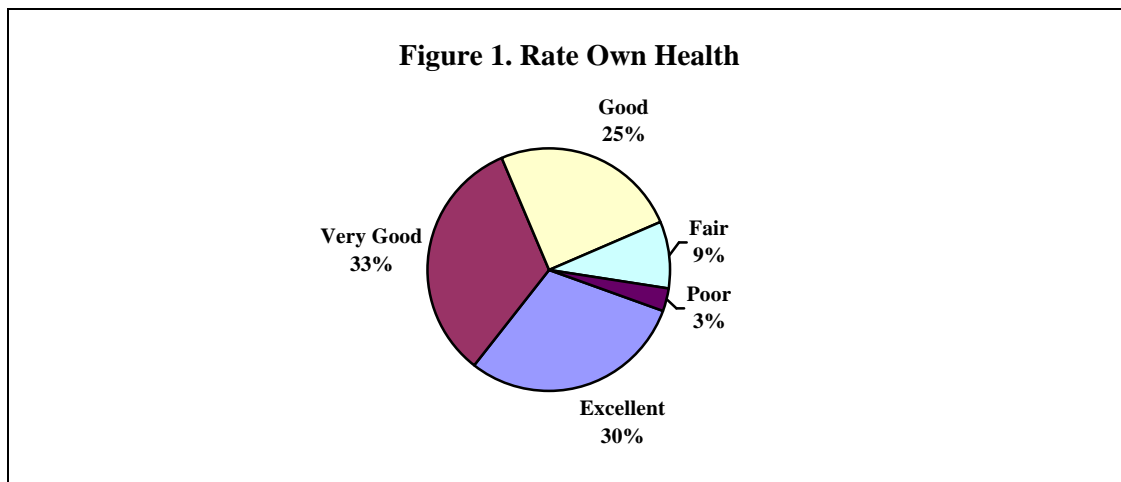
## Key Findings

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

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, physically inactive, or smokers 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-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (30%) or very good (33%). A total of 12% reported their health was fair (9%) or poor (3%).



- Twenty-four percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 21% of those 65 and older reported their health was fair or poor compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old. Thirty-six percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reported their health as excellent compared to 16% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report fair/poor health (17%) compared to those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (11%) or \$30,001 to \$60,000 (10%). Forty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported excellent compared to 15% of those with an income of less than \$30,001.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report fair/poor (22%) compared to all others (7% and 12%).
- Smokers were more likely to report their health as fair/poor (18%) compared to nonsmokers (9%).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

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

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

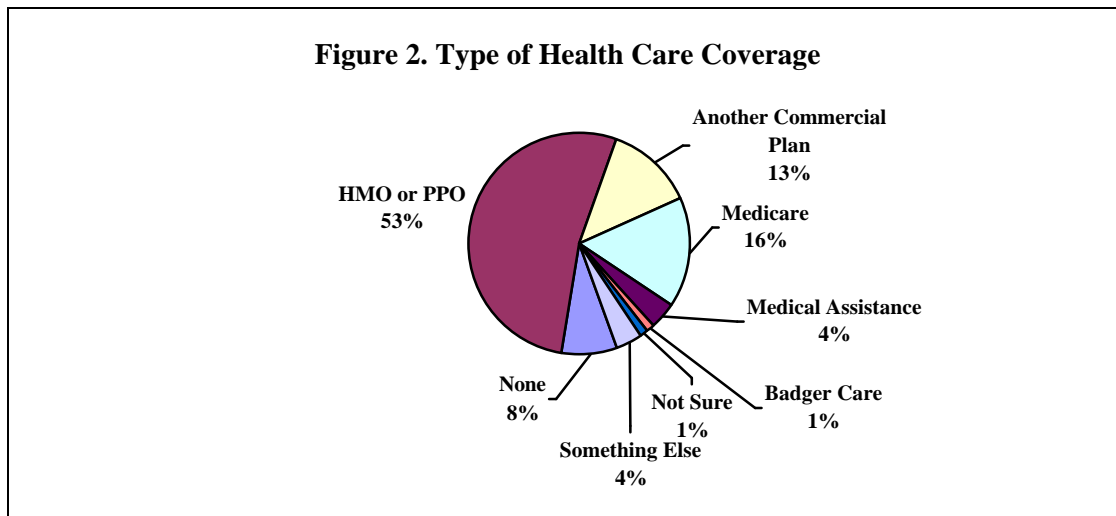
## Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

**KEY FINDING:** Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Fifteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 19% 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 they were personally not covered, someone in their household was currently not covered or someone in the past 12 months was not covered. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Twenty-eight percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this.

### *Personally Not Covered*

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

- Eight percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Fifty-three 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 Medicare, 13% reported another commercial plan, 4% reported medical assistance and 1% reported Badger Care.



- Fifteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported they were not covered by health insurance compared to 8% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance (16%) compared to married respondents (3%).

### *Someone in Household Currently Not Covered*

- Fifteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 8,400 households.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered compared to 15% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 6% of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (26%) compared to married respondents (8%).

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

- Nineteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 23% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 9% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone was not covered in the past 12 months (29%) compared to married respondents (14%).

#### *Primary Health Care Services*

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Thirteen percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 10% reported hospital emergency room and 4% reported community health center.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and where respondents get most of their health care services.

#### *Advance Care Plan*

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents 65 and older and 38% of those 55 to 64 years old reported having an advance care plan compared to 12% of respondents 35 to 44 years old. Twenty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 22% of those 18 to 34 years old reported an advance care plan.

## Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

**KEY FINDING:** Seventy-one percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 63% reported having a routine medical checkup, 52% a cholesterol test and 51% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test, while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup while those with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup or dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental checkup in the past year.

### *Routine Checkup*

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

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 19% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (74%) than male respondents (52%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having a routine checkup in the past year (86%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (52%).
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report having a routine checkup within the past year (66%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (60%) or less than \$30,001 (62%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year (69%) compared to unmarried respondents (53%).

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	63%	19%	6%	11%	<1%
Gender**					
Male	52	23	5	21	0
Female	74	16	7	3	0
Age*					
18 to 34	56	18	9	17	0
35 to 44	63	18	6	12	0
45 to 54	52	26	9	13	0
55 to 64	72	21	2	2	0
65 and Older	86	9	0	6	0
Education					
High School or Less	63	17	6	12	0
Some Post High School	65	17	9	9	0
College Graduate	59	24	4	13	0
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	62	13	17	7	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	60	20	4	16	0
\$60,001 or More	66	24	<1	9	0
Marital Status**					
Married	69	19	2	10	0
Not Married	53	20	13	14	0

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Cholesterol Test*

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

- Fifty-two percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Fifteen percent reported one to two years ago. Twenty-three percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older and 84% of those 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test in the past year compared to 26% respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report having had their cholesterol tested in the past year (59%) compared to college graduates (51%) or respondents with a high school education or less (48%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (58%) compared to unmarried respondents (41%).

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	52%	15%	4%	6%	23%
Gender					
Male	48	15	4	7	26
Female	56	15	4	4	20
Age**					
18 to 34	26	8	7	7	53
35 to 44	54	16	2	5	24
45 to 54	45	32	5	11	7
55 to 64	84	9	5	0	2
65 and Older	87	9	0	4	0
Education*					
High School or Less	48	13	3	5	30
Some Post High School	59	12	2	4	23
College Graduate	51	21	6	10	13
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	49	14	2	2	32
\$30,001 to \$60,000	49	15	4	9	24
\$60,001 or More	59	17	5	4	15
Marital Status**					
Married	58	16	4	6	16
Not Married	41	13	4	6	35

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Dental Checkup*

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

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

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report a dental checkup within the past year (80%) compared to those with a high school degree or less (75%) or respondents with some post high school education (58%).

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

- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report having a dental checkup within the past year (80%) compared to respondents with an income of less than \$30,001 (70%) or \$30,001 to \$60,000 (66%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (79%) compared to unmarried respondents (59%).

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	71%	16%	4%	7%	2%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	69	17	4	7	3
Female	73	16	3	6	1
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 34	67	17	4	8	4
35 to 44	71	15	6	7	0
45 to 54	72	21	0	7	0
55 to 64	74	21	0	5	0
65 and Older	75	13	4	6	4
<b>Education**</b>					
High School or Less	75	11	3	9	3
Some Post High School	58	28	6	9	0
College Graduate	80	13	5	2	2
<b>Household Income**</b>					
\$30,000 or Less	70	14	2	14	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	17	7	7	3
\$60,001 or More	80	16	<1	<1	2
<b>Marital Status**</b>					
Married	79	16	3	2	<1
Not Married	59	17	6	15	3

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Eye Exam

- Fifty-one percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 32% reported one to two years ago. Four percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (53%) compared to male respondents (48%) as well as the past two years (86% and 78%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report having an eye exam in the past year (61%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (43%) or 35 to 44 years old (42%).

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	51%	32%	5%	8%	4%
Gender**					
Male	48	30	7	13	2
Female	53	33	3	4	6
Age**					
18 to 34	43	31	3	15	9
35 to 44	42	33	9	12	3
45 to 54	61	32	4	3	0
55 to 64	57	38	2	2	0
65 and Older	57	29	7	4	4
Education					
High School or Less	52	34	3	9	2
Some Post High School	44	38	4	8	6
College Graduate	55	21	9	8	5
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	45	37	2	11	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	44	33	7	9	6
\$60,001 or More	62	26	4	5	3
Marital Status					
Married	54	31	4	7	4
Not Married	44	33	6	12	5

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty-four percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for female respondents or older respondents. 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).*

- Thirty-four percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (41%) compared to male respondents (26%).

- Older respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination; especially those 65 and older (69%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (13%) or those 35 to 44 years old (27%).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

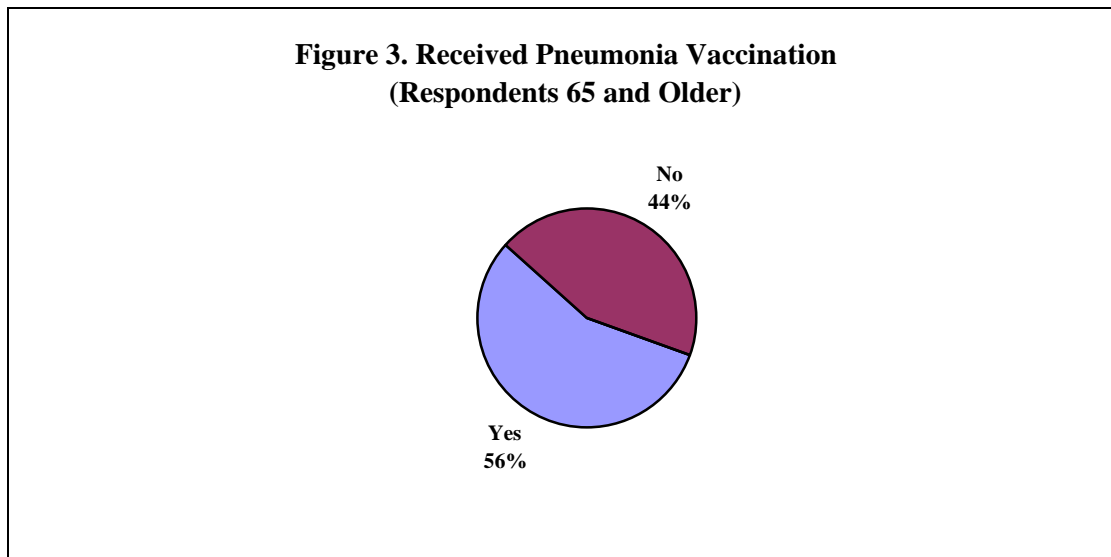
	Percent
TOTAL	34%
Gender**	
Male	26
Female	41
Age**	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	27
45 to 54	36
55 to 64	57
65 and Older	69
Education	
High School or Less	35
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	36
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	37
\$30,001 to \$60,000	35
\$60,001 or More	31
Marital Status	
Married	37
Not Married	29

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



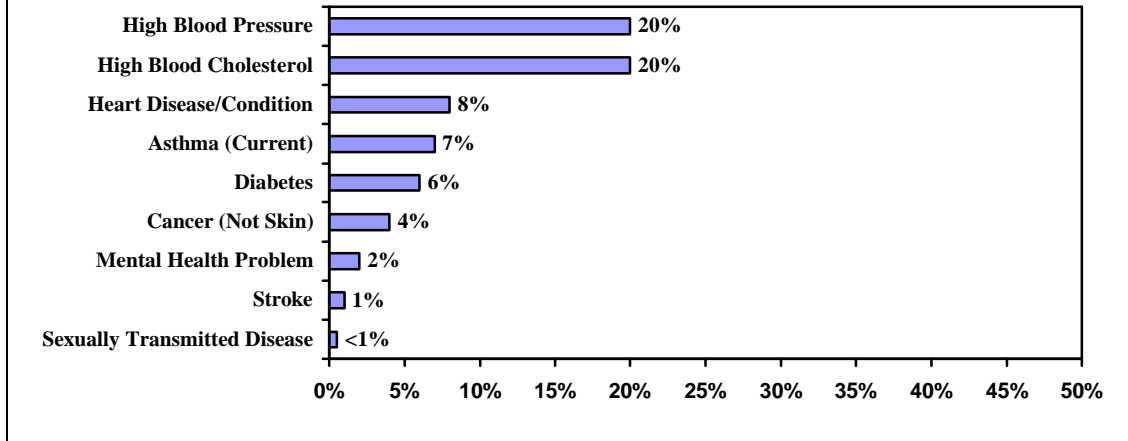
### **Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)**

*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, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/heart condition. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer (not skin). Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report cancer (not skin) while respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported diabetes more often. Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were physically inactive were more likely to report having asthma currently or cancer (not skin) in the past three years.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (20%), high blood cholesterol (20%), heart disease/heart condition (8%), asthma (current, 7%), diabetes (6%) or cancer (not skin, 4%).

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



- Generally, as age increased, so did the likelihood of reporting high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer (not skin).
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported cancer (not skin) more often while respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported diabetes more often.
- Respondents who were considered overweight reported diabetes more often (9%) compared to not overweight respondents (2%).
- Respondents who were physically inactive reported asthma (current) or cancer (not skin) more often.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Heart Disease or Condition	Asthma (Current)	Diabetes	Cancer (Not Skin)
TOTAL	20%	20%	8%	7%	6%	4%
Gender						
Male	21	22	8	5	5	4
Female	19	19	8	10	6	3
Age						
18 to 34	7**	5**	<1**	5	<1**	0*
35 to 44	9**	9**	1**	7	2**	3*
45 to 54	19**	24**	4**	8	7**	5*
55 to 64	43**	45**	19**	5	10**	7*
65 and Older	46**	39**	29**	11	20**	9*
Education						
High School or Less	25	24	8	9	8	5
Some Post High School	18	18	14	7	7	4
College Graduate	16	17	3	4	2	<1
Household Income						
\$30,000 or Less	29	26	12	8	4*	8*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	16	19	9	7	9*	1*
\$60,001 or More	19	17	3	6	3*	5*
Marital Status						
Married	21	21	6	7	5	4
Not Married	19	18	11	8	8	3
Overweight						
Not Overweight	15	16	5	7	2**	3
Overweight	23	23	10	8	9**	4
Physical Activity						
Inactive	24	28	16	15*	11	13**
Insufficient	18	21	6	6*	4	1**
Recommended	21	13	6	4*	6	2**

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Diabetes

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

### Asthma

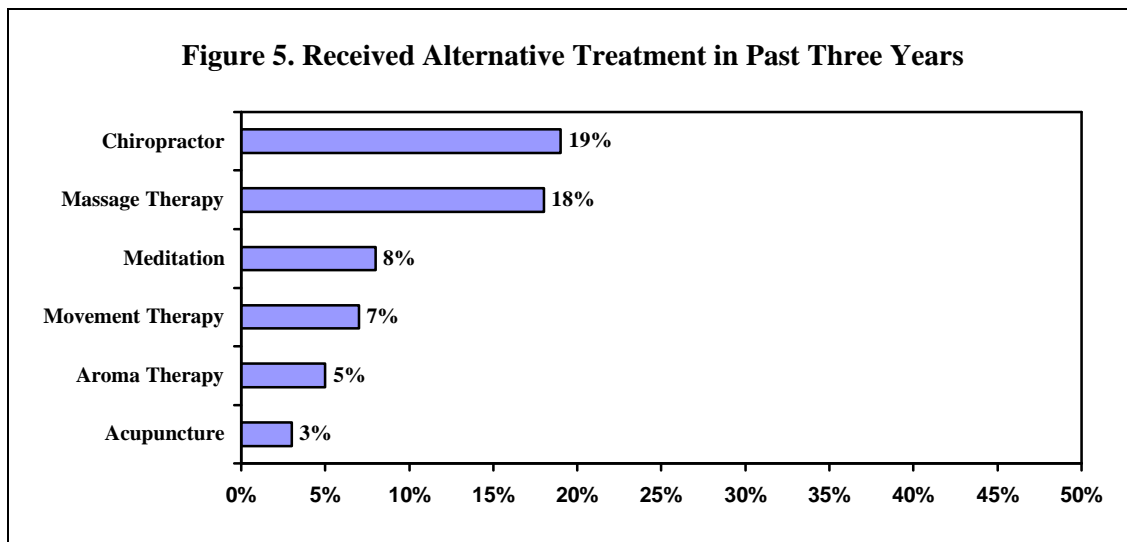
- Of the 28 respondents who currently had asthma, 65% had an asthma action plan.

## 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 treatments in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (19% and 18%, respectively). Meditation or aroma therapy was more likely for female respondents. Massage therapy was more likely for respondents with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents.

- Respondents were more likely to have gone to a chiropractor (19%) or used massage therapy (18%) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to have used meditation or aroma therapy in the past three years.
- Respondents with at least some post high school education reported massage therapy more often (24%) compared to respondents with a high school education or less (9%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more used massage therapy in the past three years compared to 15% of those with a household income of less than \$30,001 or 14% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy (22%) compared to unmarried respondents (10%).

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

	Chiropractor	Massage Therapy	Meditation	Movement Therapy	Aroma Therapy
TOTAL	19%	18%	8%	7%	5%
Gender					
Male	20	14	5*	5	1**
Female	17	21	11*	9	8**
Age					
18 to 34	18	17	9	9	4
35 to 44	18	18	8	12	6
45 to 54	17	24	12	4	9
55 to 64	19	14	2	2	0
65 and Older	26	13	7	2	2
Education					
High School or Less	18	9**	7	4	2
Some Post High School	19	24**	9	11	6
College Graduate	21	24**	10	6	8
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	8	15*	9	7	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19	14*	8	6	5
\$60,001 or More	23	25*	7	8	4
Marital Status					
Married	21	22**	9	8	6
Not Married	14	10**	8	6	4

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 19% were classified as inactive. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight (35% overweight and 23% obese). Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.

#### *Physical Activities in Past Month*

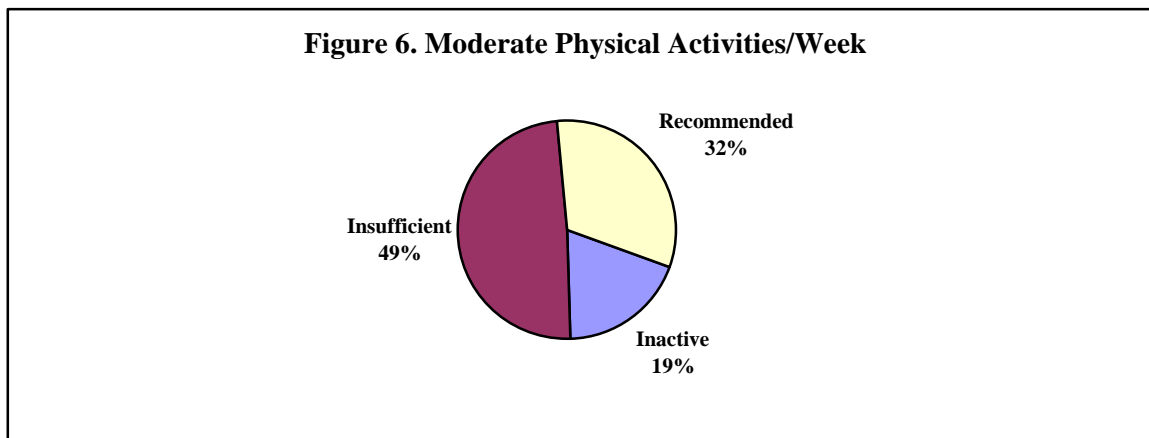
- Seventy-six percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

### *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).*

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Forty-nine percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 19% were classified as inactive.



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (39%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (24%). Respondents 65 and older were also quite likely to have met the recommendation (36%). Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to have been classified as inactive (33%).
- Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommendation than respondents with a high school education or less (34% and 28%, respectively). Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be inactive (27%) compared to college graduates (9%).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	19%	49%	32%
Gender			
Male	21	50	29
Female	17	48	35
Age**			
18 to 34	12	50	39
35 to 44	18	58	24
45 to 54	16	56	28
55 to 64	33	33	33
65 and Older	28	36	36
Education**			
High School or Less	27	46	28
Some Post High School	19	47	34
College Graduate	9	57	34
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	28	45	27
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18	50	32
\$60,001 or More	15	51	34
Marital Status			
Married	16	53	31
Not Married	24	43	33
Overweight			
Not Overweight	14	50	36
Overweight	22	49	29

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Body Weight

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

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

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

- According to the definition, 58% of respondents were considered overweight (35% overweight and 23% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (69%) compared to female respondents (48%).

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	58%
Gender**	
Male	69
Female	48
Age	
18 to 34	60
35 to 44	52
45 to 54	58
55 to 64	58
65 and Older	65
Education	
High School or Less	57
Some Post High School	60
College Graduate	57
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	54
\$30,001 to \$60,000	58
\$60,001 or More	60
Marital Status	
Married	55
Not Married	63
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	69
Insufficient	59
Recommended	53

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-two percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 28% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with at least some post high school education or who were physically active were more likely to eat vegetables at least three times a day. Fifty-two percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 18 to 44 years old or those classified as 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.*

- Sixty-two percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Thirty-seven 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 (72% and 53%, respectively).

### *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.*

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Seventy-two 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 (36% and 19%, respectively).
- College graduates and respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report eating three or more servings of vegetables per day (33% and 32% respectively) compared to respondents with a high school education or less (19%).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat vegetables at least three times a day (39%) compared to inactive respondents (25%) or those who did some activity, but not to the extent recommended (21%).

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	37%	62%	72%	28%
Gender				
Male	46**	53**	80**	19**
Female	28**	72**	64**	36**
Age				
18 to 34	35	64	75	23
35 to 44	41	59	77	23
45 to 54	41	58	71	28
55 to 64	38	62	72	28
65 and Older	29	70	56	44
Education				
High School or Less	41	58	80*	19*
Some Post High School	31	68	67*	32*
College Graduate	38	63	67*	33*
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	28	72	71	27
\$30,001 to \$60,000	41	58	72	27
\$60,001 or More	33	67	70	30
Marital Status				
Married	38	61	71	27
Not Married	34	65	73	27
Overweight				
Not Overweight	34	66	71	28
Overweight	39	59	72	27
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	41	59	73*	25*
Insufficient	39	59	78*	21*
Recommended	27	73	60*	39*

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

*Fried Food/Fast Food Intake*

- Nine percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Forty-three percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-six percent reported a few times per month while 11% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (72%) compared to female respondents (35%).

- Sixty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 62% of those 18 to 34 years old reported they eat fried/fast foods at least a few times per week compared to 31% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were classified as overweight were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (60%) compared to respondents not overweight (44%).

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	36%	52%
Gender**		
Male	23	72
Female	49	35
Age**		
18 to 34	31	62
35 to 44	30	64
45 to 54	40	49
55 to 64	37	44
65 and Older	46	31
Education		
High School or Less	31	56
Some Post High School	45	48
College Graduate	35	52
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	41	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	34	58
\$60,001 or More	36	53
Marital Status		
Married	38	51
Not Married	34	55
Overweight*		
Not Overweight	42	44
Overweight	31	60
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	27	56
Insufficient	40	54
Recommended	38	48

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

**KEY FINDING:** Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

### *Mammogram*

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

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

- Thirty-seven percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 55% had a mammogram within the past two years (37% within past year and 18% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents aged 40 and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (79% of those 50 and older; 74% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
  - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: too young (six responses), don’t need or no insurance (four responses each), no time, not recommended by provider or don’t like (two responses each).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
<b>TOTAL</b>	37%	18%	8%	37%
<b>Age**</b>				
18 to 39	11	6	6	76
40 to 49	39	35	4	22
50 and Older	58	21	12	7

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

## Pap Smear

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

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

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 21% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (96%) compared to respondents 65 and older (61%) or all other age groups (82% to 88%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (90%) compared to unmarried respondents (70%). Fourteen percent of unmarried respondents never had a pap smear.

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	63%	17%	4%	11%	6%
Age**					
18 to 34	69	17	2	2	11
35 to 44	74	18	4	2	2
45 to 54	61	18	5	13	3
55 to 64	59	18	5	18	0
65 and Older	50	11	0	28	6
Education					
High School or Less	63	11	4	14	7
Some Post High School	62	22	4	10	2
College Graduate	64	17	2	7	9
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	57	17	7	15	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	60	19	2	9	9
\$60,001 or More	77	13	2	4	4
Marital Status**					
Married	68	18	4	8	2
Not Married	53	14	3	15	14

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

## Men’s Health (Table 16)

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty-seven percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 62% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

*Routine screening for prostate cancer with digital rectal examinations, serum tumor markers (e.g., prostate-specific antigen), or transrectal ultrasound is not recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. However, the American Cancer Society recommends an annual digital rectal examination beginning at age 40 and a serum PSA examination should become annual at age 50.<sup>5</sup>*

### Digital Rectal Exam

- Thirty-nine percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Thirty-four percent had an exam in the past year while 12% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Sixty-two percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 37% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	34%	12%	15%	39%
Age**				
18 to 39	17	3	18	61
40 to 49	37	12	12	39
50 and Older	62	23	10	6

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

## Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

**KEY FINDING:** Fifty-three percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 38% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

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

### Blood Stool Test

- Forty-nine percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-seven percent were tested within the past two years (25% less than a year ago and 12% more than one year ago, but less than two).

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

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

- Fifty-three percent of respondents 50 years old or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 37% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age or 21% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 68% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.

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	25%	12%	13%	49%
Gender				
Male	22	14	14	49
Female	27	10	11	49
Age**				
18 to 39	14	7	10	68
40 to 49	28	9	13	49
50 and Older	36	17	18	28
Education				
High School or Less	21	9	13	55
Some Post High School	30	12	13	43
College Graduate	22	15	13	46
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	28	9	17	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19	12	13	53
\$60,001 or More	32	15	10	43
Marital Status				
Married	24	14	11	49
Not Married	25	8	15	49

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam*

- Seventy-one percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Eighteen percent were examined within the past two years (11% less than a year ago and 7% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 38% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 13% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age or 5% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Forty-two percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 88% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.

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	11%	7%	6%	5%	71%
Gender					
Male	14	6	4	6	71
Female	9	8	9	4	70
Age**					
18 to 39	3	2	2	5	88
40 to 49	8	5	1	4	83
50 and Older	24	14	15	5	42
Education					
High School or Less	11	8	6	6	69
Some Post High School	16	5	9	2	68
College Graduate	6	7	5	6	75
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	12	13	9	2	64
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	6	6	7	71
\$60,001 or More	15	4	4	3	75
Marital Status					
Married	12	9	6	3	71
Not Married	10	3	8	8	70

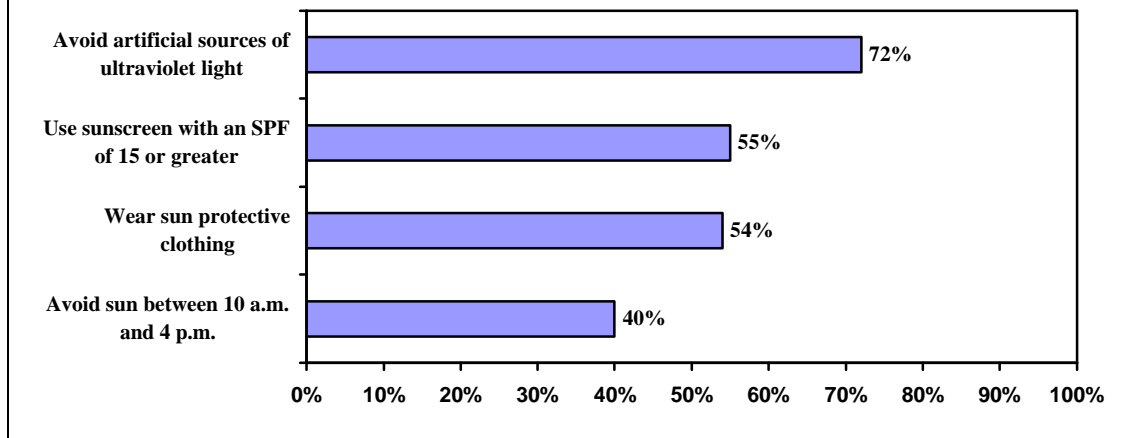
\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### 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 than use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported each activity more often than male respondents. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report using sunscreen.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 72% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 55% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 54% wear sun protective clothing while 40% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Thirteen percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Nineteen percent reported one measure. Twenty-three percent reported two of the four actions while 26% reported three and 19% reported they did all four measures regularly.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to report each of the four measures than male respondents (each at least 10 percentage points higher).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old reported wearing sun protective clothing more often than respondents 65 and older (57% and 46%, respectively).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported using sunscreen compared to 48% of those with some post high school education or 53% of those with a high school education or less.

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	72%	55%	54%	40%
Gender				
Male	62**	41**	47*	26**
Female	80**	68**	59*	52**
Age				
18 to 34	72	51	54*	34
35 to 44	71	61	57*	35
45 to 54	69	55	55*	51
55 to 64	67	62	51*	42
65 and older	75	56	46*	42
Education				
High School or Less	73	53*	53	39
Some Post High School	66	48*	49	37
College Graduate	75	68*	58	43
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	77	55	52	48
\$30,001 to \$60,000	70	59	57	34
\$60,001 or More	73	53	51	43
Marital Status				
Married	70	59	53	41
Not Married	74	49	54	36

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty-two percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, those 65 and older, with lower household income or married respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always. 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 used a scooter, 22% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 55% reported their child always wore a helmet.

#### Seat Belts

- Eighty-two percent of respondents stated they used seat belts always or nearly always (73% and 9%, respectively).
- Females were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (84%) compared to male respondents (61%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report always (86%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (63%).
- Respondents with lower household income were more likely to report always wearing a seat belt. Eighty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 68% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always wearing a seat belt (75%) compared to unmarried respondents (70%). Twelve percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 4% of married respondents.

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	7%	4%	7%	9%	73%
Gender**					
Male	9	8	10	13	61
Female	5	0	5	6	84
Age*					
18 to 34	10	10	10	7	63
35 to 44	5	2	6	9	77
45 to 54	11	0	5	11	73
55 to 64	5	2	7	14	72
65 and older	2	2	4	7	86
Education					
High School or Less	8	6	10	7	70
Some Post High School	10	2	6	11	71
College Graduate	2	5	5	10	80
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	5	0	7	5	84
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7	7	6	8	73
\$60,001 or More	9	2	7	15	68
Marital Status*					
Married	4	3	7	11	75
Not Married	12	5	7	7	70

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Children and Seat Belts*

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

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

- Ninety-six percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 2% reported nearly always.

- All respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 97% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported their child always wore a seat belt, used as infant seat or used a car seat compared to 83% of respondents with an income of \$30,000 or less.

*Bicycle Helmet Usage*

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

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

- Twenty-two percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode a scooter always (19%) or nearly always (3%) used a helmet. Sixty-nine percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and respondents wearing a helmet.

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	69%	4%	5%	3%	19%
Gender					
Male	66	3	8	4	18
Female	72	5	0	1	20
Age					
18 to 34	63	7	8	4	18
35 to 44	65	0	7	7	20
45 to 54	73	0	0	0	28
55 and older	76	7	0	0	15
Education					
High School or Less	73	3	8	3	15
Some Post High School	72	6	1	4	15
College Graduate	56	2	7	3	32
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	84	5	0	0	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	6	3	6	17
\$60,001 or More	68	1	5	1	24
Marital Status					
Married	67	4	5	2	22
Not Married	71	4	5	4	14

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Children and Helmets*

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

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

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 9% reported nearly always. Twenty-six percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing helmets and household income level or marital status.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Twenty-nine percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. Forty-three percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 42% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Nineteen percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-eight percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Fifty-six percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Female respondents, those with a household income of at least \$60,001, who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were also more likely to favor an ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments in their community.

#### *Current Smokers*

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

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents were current smokers. Five percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 24% smoked every day.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 37% of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 11% of those 65 and older.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers (38%) compared to married respondents (23%).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	29%
Gender	
Male	32
Female	25
Age**	
18 to 34	37
35 to 44	30
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	43
65 and older	11
Education	
High School or Less	33
Some Post High School	31
College Graduate	20
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	36
\$30,001 to \$60,000	28
\$60,001 or More	25
Marital Status**	
Married	23
Not Married	38

\*= 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-three percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables of smokers reporting they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.

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

*Of current smokers...*

- Forty-two percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

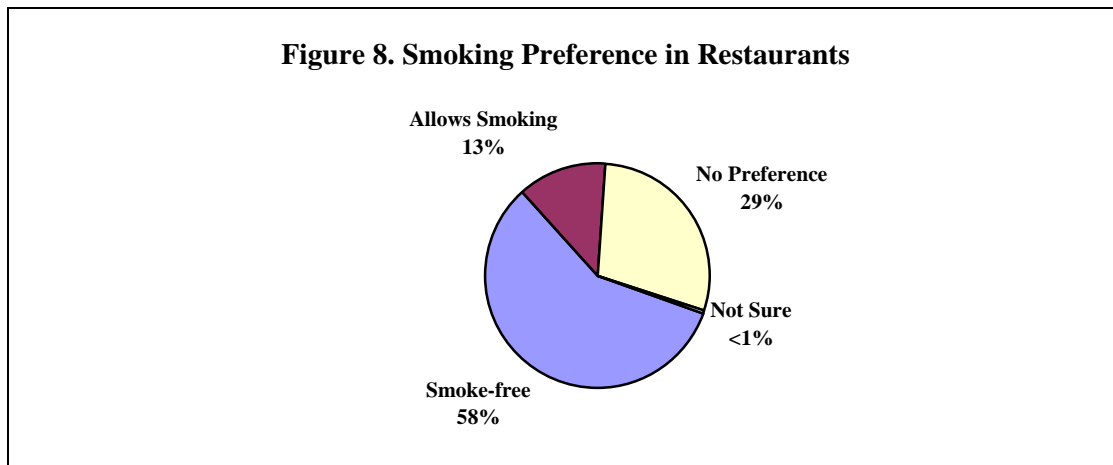
- Female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year (59%) compared to male respondents (28%).
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year compared to 30% of respondents with at least some post high school education.

*Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle*

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

*Smoking Preference in Restaurants*

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 13% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-nine percent reported they did not have a preference.



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (66%) than male respondents (48%). Male and female respondents were similar when reporting the preference for restaurants that allow smoking (13% each).
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant (68%) compared to respondent with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (58%) or respondents with \$30,000 or less (45%). Nineteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less and 17% of those with \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking compared to 3% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (67%) than unmarried respondents (41%). Twenty-two percent of unmarried respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 8% of married respondents.

- Seventy-three percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 19% of smokers. Thirty-seven percent of smokers reported restaurants that allow smoking while 4% of nonsmokers reported this.

*Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments*

- Fifty-six percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (37% strongly favor, 19% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (62%) compared to male respondents (48%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to favor an ordinance (67%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (48%) or 55 to 64 years old (47%).
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to favor an ordinance (67%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less (52%) or \$30,001 to \$60,000 (49%).
- Married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than unmarried respondents (64% and 41%, respectively).
- Sixty-eight percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 24% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor (48%) compared to smokers (9%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	19%	37%
Gender**		
Male	18	30
Female	19	43
Age*		
18 to 34	19	33
35 to 44	21	46
45 to 54	15	33
55 to 64	21	26
65 and older	18	35
Education		
High School or Less	18	32
Some Post High School	21	33
College Graduate	16	47
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	20	32
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18	31
\$60,001 or More	19	48
Marital Status**		
Married	21	43
Not Married	15	26
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	20	48
Smoker	15	9

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

*Snuff or Chewing Tobacco*

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

## Alcohol Use (Table 24)

**KEY FINDING:** Fifty-seven percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 24% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 14% binged. Respondents who were male or younger were more likely to have had at least three drinks on more occasions or binged in the past month. Unmarried respondents were also more likely to have had at least three drinks on three or more occasions. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

### *Had a Drink in the Past Month*

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Twenty-four percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 14% reported three to four days, and 19% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Twelve percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 8% reported three, 20% reported two and 17% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Forty-three 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. Ten percent reported this one to two times and 14% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks (34%) than female respondents (14%). And males were much more likely to have had three or more drinks on three or more occasions (21%) compared to female respondents (7%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks and more often. Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks (21% one to two occasions and 23% three or more occasions) compared to 10% of respondents 65 and older (4% one to two occasions and 6% three or more occasions).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks on at least three occasions (22%) compared to married respondents (10%).

### *Binge Drinking in Past Month*

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

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

- Fourteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (20%) than female respondents (9%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (24%) followed by respondents 35 to 44 years old (17%). Eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 7% of respondents 55 and older binged in the past month.

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

	3 or More Drinks		Binge (5+ Males; 4+ Females)
	1 to 2 Times	3 or More Times	
TOTAL	10%	14%	14%
Gender			
Male	13**	21**	20*
Female	7**	7**	9*
Age			
18 to 34	21**	23**	24*
35 to 44	8**	13**	17*
45 to 54	4**	15**	8*
55 to 64	10**	5**	7*
65 and Older	4**	6**	7*
Education			
High School or Less	12	14	18
Some Post High School	10	19	16
College Graduate	8	8	6
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	5	17	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	13	13	14
\$60,001 or More	10	15	15
Marital Status			
Married	12**	10**	12
Not Married	7**	22**	17

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

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

### *Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year*

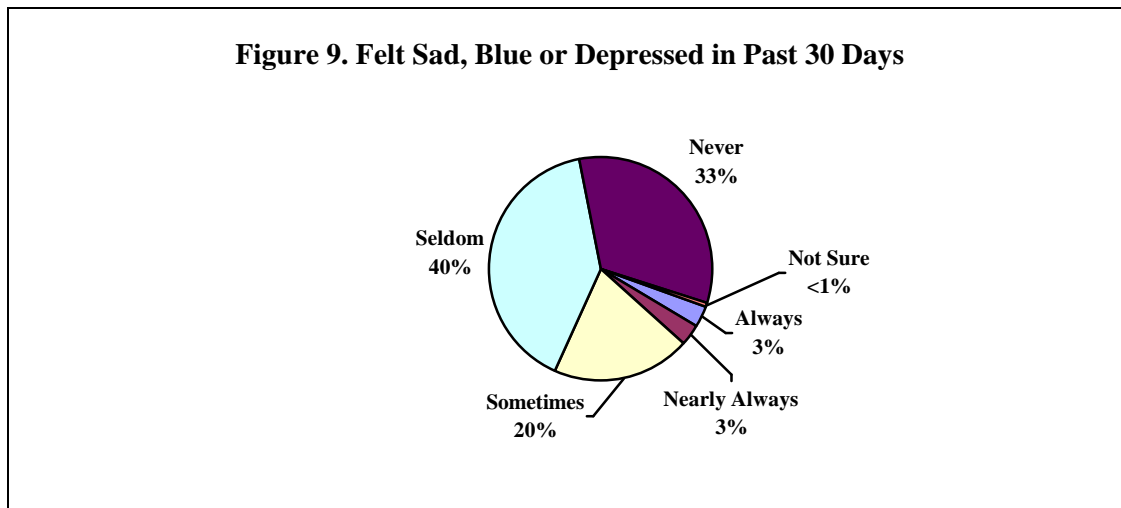
- Six percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-six percent reported they were excellent at managing stress; 4% reported poor. Four percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide; respondents 45 to 54 year old were more likely to report this.

### *Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed*

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” six percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 12,100 community residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 73% reported seldom (40%) or never (33%).



- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report always/nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed (10%) compared to those with a high school education or less (7%) or college graduates (2%). Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported never compared to 36% of those with some post high school education or 42% with a college education.

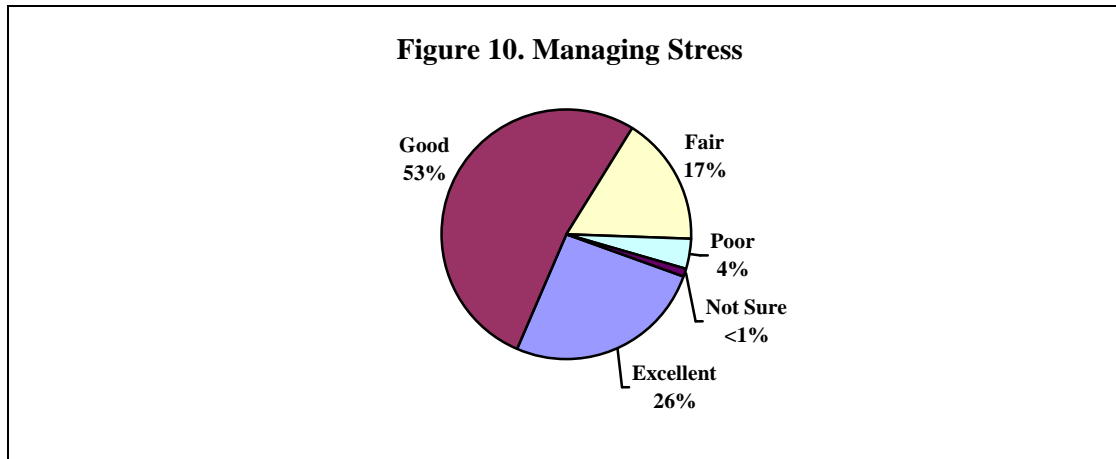
### Considered Suicide

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

- Four 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 9,900 residents who considered suicide in the past year.
- Eleven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 2% of respondents 18 to 34 years old, or 0% of those 55 and older.

### Managing Stress

- Twenty-six percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-three percent reported good while 17% reported fair and 4% reported poor.



- Nine percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported poor followed by 6% of those 35 to 44 years old. All others were 3% or less. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report poor/fair in managing stress (33%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (13%). All other age groups were 18% to 21%.
- Six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported poor compared to 2% of those with at least some post high school education. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report poor/fair in managing stress (29%) compared to respondents with some post high school education (16%) or respondents with a college degree (14%).
- Eight percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported poor compared to 3% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, or less than one percent of those with a household income of at least \$60,001. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report poor/fair (28%) compared to respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (23%) or those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (15%).

*Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life*

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 30% reported nearly always. Sixteen percent reported sometimes while 3% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always (52%) than male respondents (45%).
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report always (56%) compared to respondents with some post high school education (51%) or respondents with a high school education or less (42%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report always/nearly always (83%) compared to unmarried respondents (73%).

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

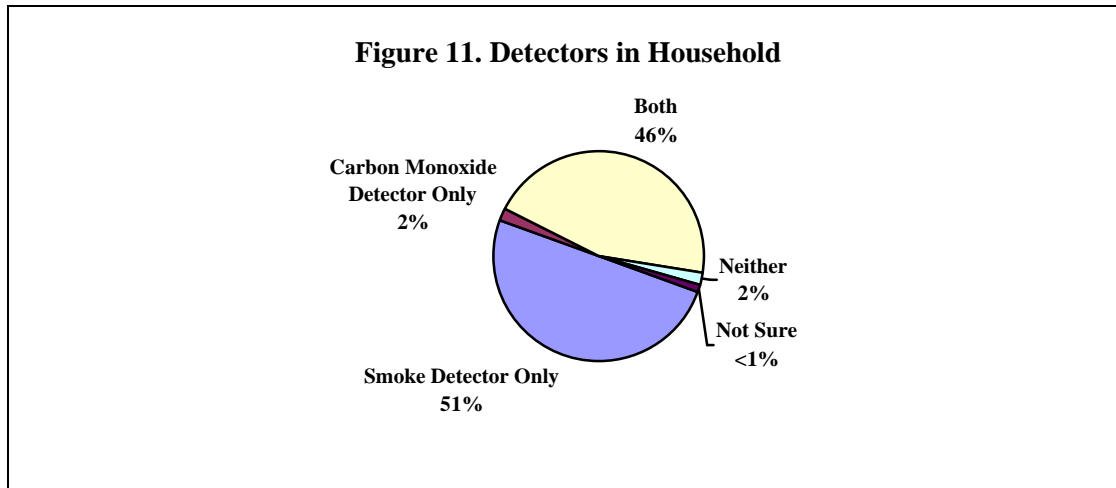
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	4%	16%	30%	49%
Gender**				
Male	3	22	28	45
Female	5	11	32	52
Age				
18 to 34	2	15	29	51
35 to 44	3	23	32	42
45 to 54	5	18	29	46
55 to 64	7	7	34	51
65 and older	4	9	29	58
Education**				
High School or Less	6	22	27	42
Some Post High School	2	14	33	51
College Graduate	3	9	32	56
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	6	22	26	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3	16	35	45
\$60,001 or More	3	13	29	56
Marital Status**				
Married	2	13	34	49
Not Married	6	21	23	50

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

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

**KEY FINDING:** Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 48% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have 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-one percent had only a working smoke detector while 2% had only a carbon monoxide detector. Two percent had neither.



- Fifty-one percent of households with an income of at least \$60,001 and 48% of households with \$30,001 to \$60,000 had both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector compared to 34% with a household income of \$30,000 or less.
- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (54%) compared to unmarried households (32%).

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
<b>TOTAL</b>	51%	2%	46%	2%
<b>Household Income*</b>				
\$30,000 or Less	64	0	34	1
\$30,001 to \$60,000	48	3	48	2
\$60,001 or More	47	0	51	2
<b>Marital Status**</b>				
Married	43	0	54	2
Not Married	64	3	32	<1

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **Presence of Firearms in Household**

**KEY FINDING:** Twenty-nine percent of households had a firearm in their household. Married households or households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 4% had a firearm loaded. Two 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, 29% of households had one or more firearm.
- Households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm compared to households with less income. Eleven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 had a firearm compared to 26% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 43% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Married households were more likely to own a firearm (34%) compared to unmarried households (21%).

### *Loaded Firearm*

- Four percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income, marital status, or children in household and having a loaded firearm.

### *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.*

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked.

## **Personal Safety Issues**

**KEY FINDING:** Eight 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,” eight percent reported yes.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety (18%) followed by respondents 18 to 34 years old (10%) and respondents 35 to 44 years old (6%). Respondents 55 and older did not report being afraid for their personal safety.
  - A stranger (14 responses) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. Fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: ex- spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, friend, acquaintance, separated spouse, parent, brother or sister or someone else not listed.

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

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - Two respondents each reported boyfriend/girlfriend or acquaintance. Someone else was reported by four respondents.

### *Combined Personal Safety Threats*

- A total of 9% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

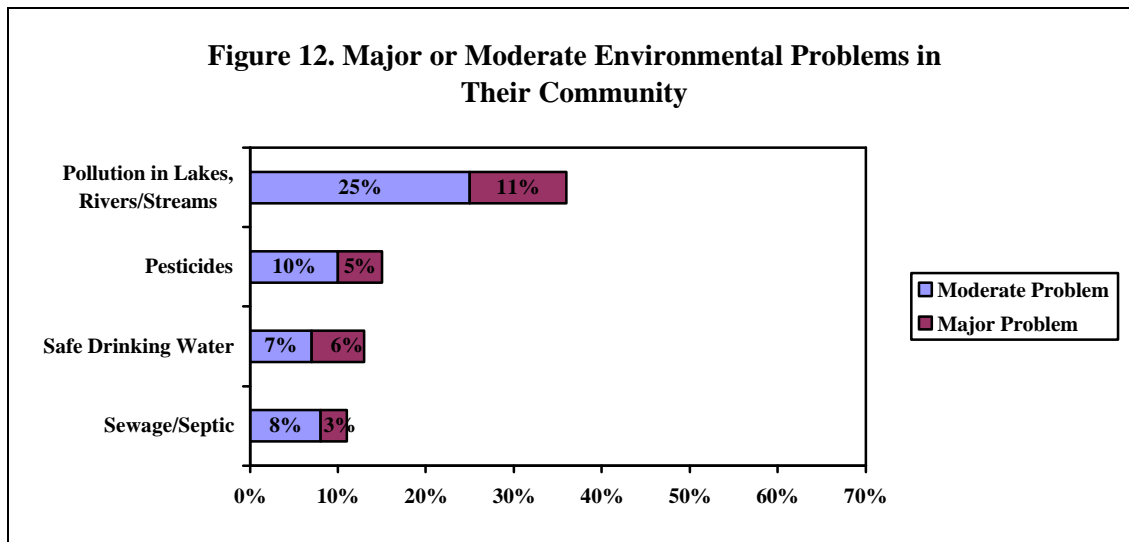
**APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

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 Problems in Their Community

**KEY FINDING:** Out of four community environmental problems that communities may face, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (36%). Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report sewage/septic as a major or moderate problem. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report safe drinking water. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report pesticides as a major/moderate problem.

- Out of four environmental problems that communities may face, 36% of respondents reported water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams as a major or moderate problem in their community. Fifteen percent reported pesticides followed by 13% reporting safe drinking water and 11% reporting sewage/septic.



- Nineteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported sewage/septic was a major/moderate problem compared to 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported there was a major/moderate problem with safe drinking water compared to 11% of respondents with a college education or 9% of those with some post high school education.
- Twenty percent of unmarried respondents reported pesticides as a major/moderate problem compared to 12% of married respondents.

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

	Lake, River & Stream Pollution	Pesticides	Safe Drinking Water	Sewage or Septic
TOTAL	36%	15%	13%	11%
Gender				
Male	40	14	14	11
Female	32	16	12	11
Age				
18 to 34	38	18	17	9*
35 to 44	40	16	16	19*
45 to 54	40	18	12	13*
55 to 64	36	7	5	9*
65 and older	20	7	11	4*
Education				
High School or Less	37	14	19*	14
Some Post High School	38	17	9*	6
College Graduate	31	14	11*	12
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	36	15	14	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32	16	15	10
\$60,001 or More	40	13	10	14
Marital Status				
Married	36	12*	11	11
Not Married	35	20*	17	11

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 32% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female or married were more likely to report services.

- Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-nine percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Twenty-nine percent received limited services from the health department and 3% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to have received services from the health department. Forty-three percent of female respondents reported receiving services compared to 21% of male respondents.
- Married respondents were more likely to have received services (37%) compared to unmarried respondents (24%).

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

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	9%	59%	29%	3%
Gender**				
Male	9	71	18	3
Female	9	49	40	3
Age				
18 to 34	15	61	20	5
35 to 44	3	59	37	1
45 to 54	12	57	29	1
55 to 64	5	62	31	2
65 and older	4	55	36	5
Education				
High School or Less	10	61	24	4
Some Post High School	9	59	30	2
College Graduate	7	55	35	3
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	9	56	31	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	10	58	29	3
\$60,001 or More	7	61	29	3
Marital Status*				
Married	9	54	35	2
Not Married	9	67	20	4

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

**KENOSHA COUNTY**  
**COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY**  
 Conducted: February 24 through July 16, 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 .....	3%
Fair .....	9
Good .....	25
Very good .....	33
Excellent .....	30
Not sure .....	<1

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

No health care coverage .....	8%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	4
Badger Care .....	1
Medicare .....	16
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO .....	53
Another commercial health plan .....	13
Something else .....	4
Not sure .....	1

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

Not all members covered.....	15%
All members covered.....	86
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.....	19%
All members covered.....	81
Not sure .....	<1

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice .....	71%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic .....	13
Hospital emergency room.....	10
Community health center.....	4
Other.....	3
Not sure .....	<1

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

Yes..... 28%  
 No..... 71  
 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.....	63%	19%	6%	11%	<1%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing .....	52	15	4	6	23	<1
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	71	16	4	7	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	51	32	5	8	4	<1

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

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

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

Yes..... 20%  
 No..... 79  
 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?.....	20%	80%	<1%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high? .....	20	80	<1
15. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	<1
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	8	92	<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]	96	5	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	2	98	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	4	96	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	99	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma? .....	9%	91%	<1%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	7	93	0
24. ....(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [28 Respondents].....	65	35	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..... 37%  
Two servings ..... 27  
Three or more servings ..... 35  
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..... 39%  
Two servings ..... 33  
Three or more servings ..... 28  
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 ..... 36%  
A few times per week..... 43  
Daily or nearly so ..... 9  
Hardly ever or never ..... 11  
Not sure ..... <1

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

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

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

Yes..... 81%  
No..... 19  
Not sure ..... 0

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

One .....	6%
Two .....	10
Three.....	20
Four .....	10
Five.....	13
Six .....	2
Seven .....	20
Not sure .....	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	19

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 .....	10%
30 to 44 minutes .....	27
45 to 59 minutes .....	5
60 or more minutes.....	39
Not sure .....	1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	19

**Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY**

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [209 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	37%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	18	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ....	2	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago .....	5	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never .....	37	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? [24 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Too young..... 5 responses  
 Not Insured ..... 4 responses  
 Don't need ..... 4 responses  
 No time ..... 2 responses  
 Not recommended by provider ..... 2 responses  
 Don't like ..... 2 responses  
 Too expensive ..... 1 response  
 Other ..... 2 responses  
 Not sure ..... 1 response

[63 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young..... 56 responses  
 Don't need ..... 4 responses  
 Not recommended by provider ..... 1 response  
 No time ..... 1 response  
 Not sure ..... 1 response

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [209 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ..... 63%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 17  
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ..... 4  
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 5  
 5 or more years ago ..... 6  
 Never ..... 6  
 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? [186 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ..... 34%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 12  
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 9  
 5 or more years ago ..... 6  
 Never ..... 39  
 Not sure..... 0

**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) ..... 25%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 12
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 7
- 5 or more years ago ..... 6
- Never ..... 49
- Not sure..... 2

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) ..... 11%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 7
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ... 2
- 10 years ago or more ..... 3
- Never ..... 71
- Not sure..... <1

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	40%	59%	1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	54	45	1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	55	44	<1
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	72	27	1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 45%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [221 Respondents]

- Never ..... 69%
- Seldom..... 4
- Sometimes ..... 5
- Nearly always..... 3
- Always ..... 19
- Not sure ..... <1

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

Never .....	7%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes .....	7
Nearly always.....	9
Always.....	73
Not sure .....	0

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

One .....	16%
Two .....	18
Three or more.....	10
None .....	56

üGO TO Q47

45. How often do the children in your household wear a helmet when they bicycle, or use skateboards, in-line roller skates or scooters? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom or never? [175 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 15%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [148 Respondents]

Never .....	26%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes .....	9
Nearly always.....	9
Always.....	55
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? [175 Respondents]

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

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 .....	33%
Seldom.....	40
Sometimes .....	20
Nearly always.....	3
Always.....	3
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 .....	4%
Fair .....	17
Good .....	53
Excellent .....	26
Not sure .....	<1

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

Never .....	<1%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes .....	16
Nearly always.....	30
Always.....	49
Not sure .....	2

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

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

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

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

None .....	43%
One to two days.....	19
Three to four days .....	14
Five or more days .....	24
Not sure .....	<1

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

None .....	43%
One drink .....	17
Two drinks .....	20
Three drinks .....	8
Four or more drinks .....	12
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 .....	75%
One to two times .....	10
Three or more times .....	14
Not sure .....	<1

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

None .....	85%
Once .....	3
Two or more times .....	11
Not sure .....	<1

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

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

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

Yes.....	6%
No.....	94
Not sure .....	<1

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.....	72%
1 to 29 days.....	5
30 days.....	24
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? [113 Respondents]

0 days.....	57%
At least 1 day .....	43
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? [113 Respondents]

Yes.....	42%
No.....	58
Not sure .....	0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

Yes.....	0%
No.....	100
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.....	19%
No.....	35
No smokers in the household.....	47
Not sure .....	0

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

Smoke-free restaurants .....	58%
Restaurants that allow smoking .....	13
No preference.....	29
Not sure .....	<1

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

Strongly oppose.....	23%
Moderately oppose .....	15
Moderately favor .....	19
Strongly favor .....	37
Not sure .....	7

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes.....	29%
No.....	71
Not sure .....	0

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

Yes..... 4%  
 No..... 24  
 Not sure ..... <1  
 No firearms in the household/no answer ..... 71

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

Yes..... 2%  
 No..... 2  
 Not sure ..... 4  
 No firearms in household/not loaded/no answer .....96

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor? .....	19%	81%	<1%
68. Having acupuncture? .....	3	97	0
69. Massage therapy? .....	18	82	0
70. Aroma therapy? .....	5	95	0
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi? .....	7	93	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..... 47%  
 Female ..... 53

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

18 to 34 years old ..... 30%  
 35 to 44 years old ..... 25  
 45 to 54 years old ..... 20  
 55 to 64 years old ..... 11  
 65 and older ..... 14

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	42%
Overweight .....	35
Obese.....	23

77. What is your racial heritage?

White.....	92%
Black, African American or Negro .....	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	1
Another race .....	2
Multiple races.....	<1
Not sure .....	<1

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

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

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married .....	21%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	2
Married .....	61
Separated .....	1
Divorced .....	8
Widowed.....	6
Not sure .....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	1%
Some high school .....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	35
Some college.....	23
Technical school graduate .....	9
College graduate .....	17
Advanced or professional degree .....	12
Not sure .....	0

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

Kenosha .....	100%
---------------	------

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

Kenosha city .....	65%
Salem town .....	9
Pleasant Prairie village .....	8
Somers town .....	5
Twin Lakes village .....	5
All others (3% or less).....	9

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

53142 .....	17%
53143 .....	15
53144 .....	15
53140 .....	14
53158 .....	6
53168 .....	6
53179 .....	6
53104 .....	4
53181 .....	4
All others (3% or less).....	3
No answer .....	9

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	11
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	8
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	14
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	13
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	17
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	11
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	11
Over \$90,000 .....	8
Not sure .....	2
No answer .....	2

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.....	8%	üCONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	92	üGO TO Q87
Not sure .....	<1	üGO TO Q87

86. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [32 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger .....	14 responses
Ex-spouse .....	4 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend .....	3 responses
Friend .....	2 responses
Acquaintance .....	2 responses
Separated spouse.....	1 response
Parent.....	1 response
Brother or sister.....	1 response
Someone else .....	4 responses
Not sure .....	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? [8 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend .....	2 responses
Acquaintance .....	2 responses
Someone else .....	4 responses

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

Smoke detectors .....	51%
Carbon monoxide detectors .....	2
Both .....	46
Neither .....	2
Not sure .....	<1

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY

[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 streams .....	37%	17%	25%	11%	11%
A2. Sewage or septic .....	59	21	8	3	9
A3. Safe drinking water.....	67	16	7	6	4
A4. Pesticides .....	61	15	10	5	9

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 .....9%
- Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services .....59
- Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization .....29
- Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services .....3
- Not sure.....<1