

**Kewaunee County**  
**Community Health Survey**  
Summer 2003

Commissioned by:  
**Aurora Health Care**

Prepared by:  
**JKV Research, LLC**

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of this project is to provide Kewaunee 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 Kewaunee 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 21 and July 9, 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 Kewaunee 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 Kewaunee County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	50%
Female	50
Age	
18 to 34	23%
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	51%
Some Post High School	29
College Graduate	21
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	28%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	44
\$60,001 or More	23
Not Sure/No Answer	4
Married	66%

## What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Kewaunee County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the county. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 14,970 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 100 adults. So, when 13% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 1,300 residents  $\pm 500$  individuals. Meaning that from 800 to 1,800 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 7,623 households in Kewaunee 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 80 households. For example, 12% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household is not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 960.

## 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 Kewaunee 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 Kewaunee 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>	
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>
Excellent .....	17%	High Blood Pressure.....	24%
Very Good.....	39%	High Blood Cholesterol.....	20%
Good .....	29%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	9%
Fair or Poor .....	13%	Diabetes .....	7%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	Asthma (Current) .....	5%
Wisconsin .....	57%	<b>Moderate Physical Activity/Week</b>	
Nation .....	56%	Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>		Inactive .....	31%
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Insufficient.....	40%
Personally Not Covered .....	6%	Recommended.....	29%
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	12%	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	16%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	Wisconsin.....	27%
Wisconsin .....	10%	Nation .....	26%
Nation .....	13%	<b>Nutrition and Diet</b>	
<b>Advance Care Plan</b>		Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day) .....	66%
Yes .....	37%	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day) .....	31%
<b>Routine Checkups</b>		Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week) .....	48%
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Overweight.....	68%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less) .....	84%	<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less) .....	73%	Wisconsin.....	59%
Dental Checkup (past year).....	76%	Nation.....	58%
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	81%	<b>Women's Health</b>	
<b>Vaccinations</b>		Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	56%
Flu shot (past year) .....	30%	Pap Smear (past year).....	61%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	50%	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	
<b>Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years</b>		Mammogram (50+; past year).....	<u>2001</u>
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Pap Smear (past year).....	66%
Chiropractor .....	30%	<b>Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer</b>	
Massage Therapy.....	13%	Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>
Meditation .....	5%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light .....	72%
Movement Therapy.....	4%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher .....	59%
Aroma Therapy.....	2%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	51%
Acupuncture .....	1%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ....	35%

<b>Men's Health</b>		<b>Alcohol Use</b>	
Kewaunee County		Kewaunee County	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old .....	33%	Drink in Past Month .....	66%
50 and Older .....	44%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	26%
<b>Other Tests</b>		Binge in Past Month	
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)] .....	16%
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)....	60%	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy		Much to Drink (past month) .....	2%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	41%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	<u>2001</u>
<b>Safety</b>		<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	26%
Kewaunee County		<i>Nation</i> .....	15%
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	<b>Mental Health Status</b>	
Adult.....	87%	Kewaunee County	
Children.....	98%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	<u>2003</u>
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Always/Nearly Always .....	3%
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Never .....	39%
Adult.....	18%	Managing Stress	
Children .....	55%	Excellent/Good.....	77%
Detectors		Poor .....	2%
Smoke Detector .....	40%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Carbon Monoxide.....	<1%	Never/Seldom .....	7%
Both.....	56%	Considered Suicide (past year).....	<1%
Neither .....	4%	<b>Firearms in Household</b>	
<b>Tobacco Use</b>		Kewaunee County	
Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>	Of all Households...	<u>2003</u>
Current Smokers .....	19%	Have a Firearm.....	55%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		Have a Loaded Firearm .....	3%
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	45%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	2%
Health Care Provider Advisement to		<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>	
Quit Smoking (smokers) .....	52%	Kewaunee County	<u>2003</u>
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	12%	Afraid for Their Safety .....	4%
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit .....	3%
Smoke-free .....	62%	<b>Additional Questions</b>	
Allow Smoking.....	7%	Kewaunee County	
No Preference .....	31%	Major/Moderate Community Environmental	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		Problems	<u>2003</u>
Establishments		Pollution in Lakes, Rivers & Streams .....	29%
Moderately Favor.....	21%	Pesticides .....	19%
Strongly Favor .....	41%	Safe Drinking Water.....	14%
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>	<u>2001</u>	Sewage/Septic .....	13%
<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	24%	Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.	
<i>Nation</i> .....	23%	Aware of/No Experience .....	53%
		Aware of/ Received Limited Services .....	32%
		Aware of/Received Extensive Services .....	6%

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

Fifty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with lower household income or unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report not having personal health insurance. Twelve percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; 16% reported in the past 12 months someone in their household was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered currently or within the past twelve months. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this.

Seventy-six percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 66% reported having a routine medical checkup, 55% a cholesterol test and 49% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year or an eye exam in the past two years.

Thirty percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were female or older. Fifty percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

## **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition were the most often treated conditions in the past three years. Female respondents were more likely to report asthma (current) or cancer (not skin). 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 high school education or less were more likely to have received treatment for or been told they have high blood pressure. High blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes was mentioned more often by respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.

Three percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-two percent felt they were excellent at managing stress. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or those with a high school education or less were more likely to report being poor or fair managers of stress. Seven percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

## **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of six alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care or massage therapy were the most often mentioned treatments in the past three years (30% and 13%, respectively). Massage therapy or movement therapy was more likely for female respondents. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to have used meditation in the past three years. Respondents with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report going to a chiropractor.

Twenty-nine percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 31% were classified as inactive. Sixty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight (45% overweight and 23% obese). Male respondents, those 55 to 64 years old or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 31% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Females, those with some post high school education, married respondents or those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Females or respondents with higher education were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Forty-eight percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 18 to 34 years old, those with a college degree or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report this.

Eighty percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-three percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with higher household income or married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Thirty-three percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 44% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Sixty percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 41% 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. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, those with some post high school education, with higher household income or married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen. Respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing. Females or respondents 65 and older were more likely to report avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Eighty-seven percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents 65 and older, with lower household income or married respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts. Ninety-three percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 18% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 37% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Nineteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, those with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-five percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 52% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twelve percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Sixty-two percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; 62% favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Sixty-six percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 26% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 16% binged. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have three or more drinks at least once or binged. Respondents with some post high school education were also more likely to have binged in the past 30 days. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke alarm while 57% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Households with an income of at least \$30,001 or married households were more likely to report both detectors.

Fifty-five 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, 3% had a loaded firearm. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Four percent of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety while 3% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year.

### **Additional Questions Key Findings**

Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (29%). Water pollution was more likely to be reported by respondents 55 to 64 years old. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, those with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report pesticides. Safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem was more likely to be reported by respondents with a college degree.

Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 38% received services from the health department. Female respondents or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report services from the health department.

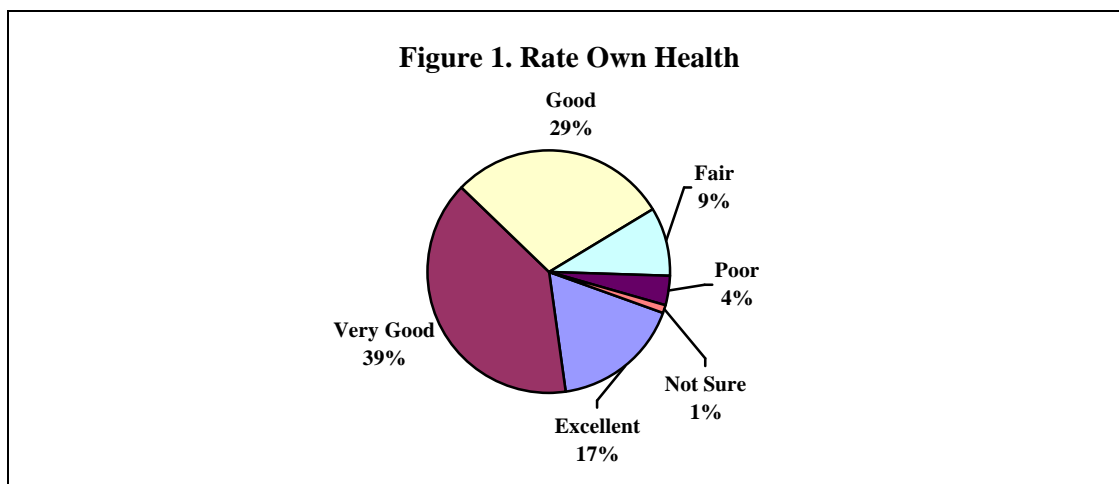
## Key Findings

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

**KEY FINDING:** Fifty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with lower household income or unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

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

- Fifty-six percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (17%) or very good (39%). A total of 13% reported their health was fair (9%) or poor (4%).



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their health as fair/poor (28%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (9%).
- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported fair/poor health compared to 6% of those with a college degree.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported fair or poor health compared to 12% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 10% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Eighteen percent of unmarried respondents reported fair/poor compared to 11% of married respondents.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents who were not overweight reported their health as excellent compared to 13% of those who were classified as overweight.

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	13%	29%	39%	17%
Gender				
Male	10	33	39	17
Female	17	26	40	18
Age**				
18 to 34	9	30	42	19
35 to 44	13	15	48	23
45 to 54	10	30	36	19
55 to 64	10	46	31	14
65 and Older	28	31	32	8
Education**				
High School or Less	19	33	33	13
Some Post High School	9	28	35	28
College Graduate	6	24	59	11
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	16	41	30	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12	27	43	16
\$60,001 or More	10	21	44	25
Marital Status**				
Married	11	25	44	20
Not Married	18	39	30	12
Overweight**				
Not Overweight	11	26	35	28
Overweight	15	30	40	13
Physical Activity				
Inactive	14	29	44	13
Insufficient	13	33	33	21
Recommended	13	24	43	16
Smoker				
Nonsmoker	11	29	40	19
Smoker	21	32	36	11

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

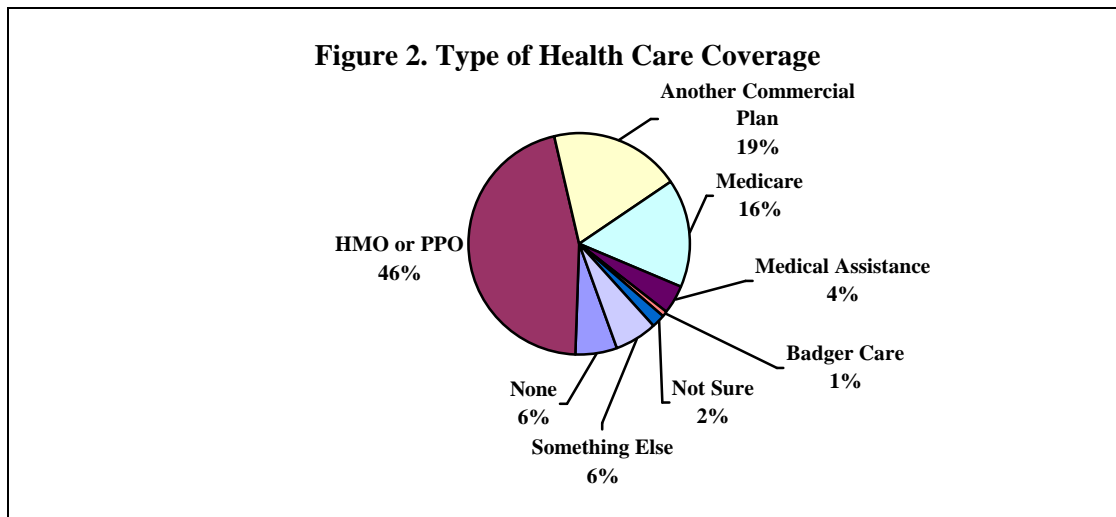
## Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

**KEY FINDING:** Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report not having personal health insurance. Twelve percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; 16% reported in the past 12 months someone in their household was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered currently or within the past twelve months. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Thirty-seven 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).*

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-six percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Nineteen percent reported another commercial plan, 16% reported Medicare and 4% reported medical assistance.



- Twelve percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older. Three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 4% of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported this.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance compared to 3% of respondents with some post high school education or 2% with a college education.

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they were not currently covered by any health insurance (15%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (3%) or those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (2%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not currently covered by any health insurance (12%) than married respondents (3%).

#### *Someone in Household Currently Not Covered*

- Twelve percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 960 households.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered by insurance (21%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (8%) or those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (24%) compared to married respondents (7%).

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

- Sixteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 11% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 6% of those with an income of \$60,001 or more.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not covered in the past 12 months (30%) compared to married respondents (9%).

#### *Primary Health Care Services*

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Twenty percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 7% reported community health center and 3% reported hospital emergency room.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting primary health care services.

#### *Advance Care Plan*

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan (64%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (23%). Thirty-three percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported having an advance care plan while 34% of those 35 to 44 years old reported this and 37% of respondents 55 to 64 years old did so.

## Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

**KEY FINDING:** Seventy-six percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 66% reported having a routine medical checkup, 55% a cholesterol test and 49% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year or an eye exam in the past two years.

### *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-six percent of residents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 18% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (73%) than male respondents (59%).
- As age increased, so did the likelihood of respondents reporting a routine checkup in the past year. Fifty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a routine checkup in the past year compared to 69% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 82% of respondents 65 and older.

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	66%	18%	7%	8%	1%
Gender**					
Male	59	17	9	13	2
Female	73	19	5	3	<1
Age**					
18 to 34	52	19	9	17	3
35 to 44	55	19	14	10	1
45 to 54	69	15	6	8	0
55 to 64	73	21	2	4	0
65 and Older	82	18	0	0	0
Education					
High School or Less	67	18	8	6	<1
Some Post High School	68	15	6	10	<1
College Graduate	57	21	6	12	4
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	66	18	10	7	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	20	8	8	2
\$60,001 or More	69	15	2	12	1
Marital Status					
Married	68	17	5	8	2
Not Married	59	21	12	9	0

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Cholesterol Test*

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

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Eighteen percent reported one to two years ago. Seventeen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this compared to 79% of respondents 65 and older.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (58%) compared to unmarried respondents (46%).

Table 4. Cholesterol Test by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	55%	18%	3%	5%	17%
Gender					
Male	50	17	4	7	20
Female	60	18	3	4	14
Age**					
18 to 34	29	10	1	9	48
35 to 44	49	24	7	5	14
45 to 54	51	24	4	8	10
55 to 64	75	14	4	4	4
65 and Older	79	16	1	1	3
Education					
High School or Less	57	14	3	5	19
Some Post High School	55	23	2	7	12
College Graduate	51	17	7	4	21
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	59	10	6	5	18
\$30,001 to \$60,000	55	21	2	5	16
\$60,001 or More	54	21	2	9	14
Marital Status**					
Married	58	22	2	5	12
Not Married	46	10	6	7	28

\*= 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-six percent of residents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 13% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to have had a dental checkup in the past year (61%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (89%) and all other age categories (71% to 82% range).

<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.

- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having a dental checkup in the past year. Fifty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported this compared to 82% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, and 89% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	76%	13%	4%	6%	2%
Gender					
Male	80	9	5	5	2
Female	73	17	3	6	2
Age**					
18 to 34	71	15	7	7	1
35 to 44	89	9	1	1	0
45 to 54	82	12	4	1	0
55 to 64	77	12	8	2	2
65 and Older	61	18	1	16	4
Education					
High School or Less	71	13	6	8	2
Some Post High School	76	14	3	5	2
College Graduate	87	10	2	1	0
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	58	19	8	11	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	82	12	3	2	1
\$60,001 or More	89	6	0	6	0
Marital Status					
Married	79	12	3	4	2
Not Married	70	15	5	8	2

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Eye Exam

- Forty-nine percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 32% reported one to two years ago. Two percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (53%) compared to male respondents (45%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past two years (86%) compared to unmarried respondents (72%).

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	49%	32%	7%	10%	2%
Gender**					
Male	45	35	5	14	2
Female	53	29	10	5	2
Age					
18 to 34	43	27	12	18	0
35 to 44	41	39	6	12	2
45 to 54	52	32	4	10	1
55 to 64	53	29	12	6	0
65 and Older	61	29	5	1	3
Education					
High School or Less	54	31	9	6	1
Some Post High School	43	35	7	12	3
College Graduate	44	32	5	18	0
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	50	33	8	9	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	48	30	7	11	3
\$60,001 or More	51	36	3	9	1
Marital Status*					
Married	48	38	5	8	1
Not Married	49	23	11	14	2

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were female or older. Fifty 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 percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (38%) than males (23%).
- Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 12% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

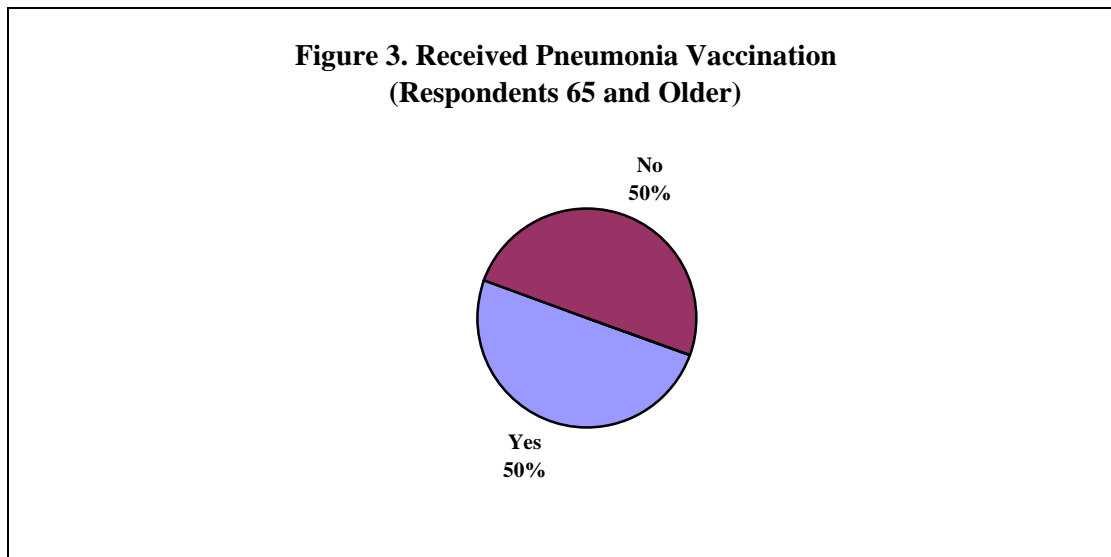
	Percent
TOTAL	30%
Gender**	
Male	23
Female	38
Age**	
18 to 34	12
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	24
55 to 64	40
65 and Older	65
Education	
High School or Less	28
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	30
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27
\$60,001 or More	32
Marital Status	
Married	32
Not Married	26

\*= 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).*

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



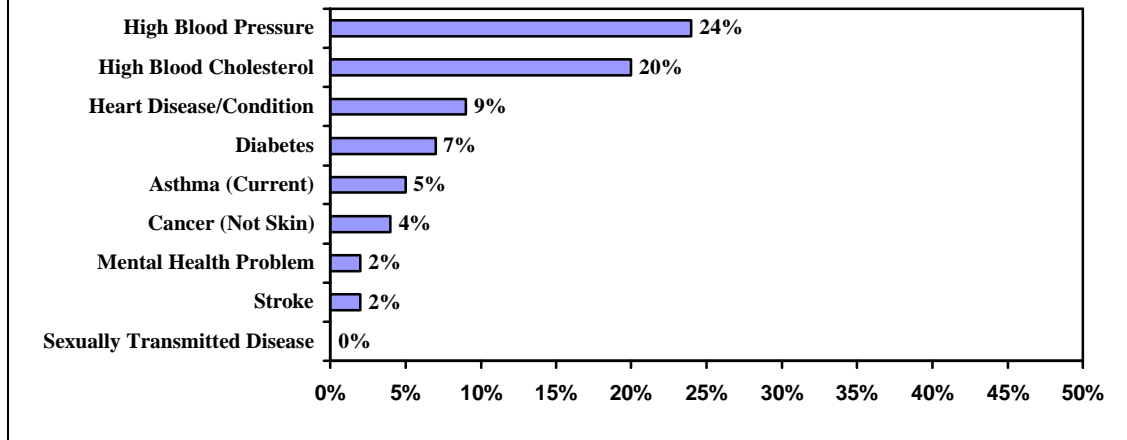
### **Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)**

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

**KEY FINDING:** Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition were the most often treated conditions in the past three years. Female respondents were more likely to report asthma (current) or cancer (not skin). 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 high school education or less were more likely to have received treatment for or been told they have high blood pressure. High blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes was mentioned more often by respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (24%), high blood cholesterol (20%), heart disease/condition (9%) or diabetes (7%) in the past three years.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to report asthma (current) or cancer (not skin) than male respondents.
- Generally, as age increased so did the likelihood of reporting high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer (not skin). However, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (39%) than respondents 65 and older (33%).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 22% of respondents with some post high education or 10% of those with a college education.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Heart Disease or Condition	Diabetes	Asthma (Current)	Cancer (Not Skin)
TOTAL	24%	20%	9%	7%	5%	4%
Gender						
Male	28	23	7	8	1**	2*
Female	20	18	11	7	10**	6*
Age						
18 to 34	3**	8**	1**	5**	4	1**
35 to 44	14**	12**	3**	1**	6	1**
45 to 54	27**	18**	5**	6**	4	3**
55 to 64	35**	39**	15**	10**	4	2**
65 and Older	49**	33**	27**	17**	9	14**
Education						
High School or Less	31**	23	10	8	5	5
Some Post High School	22**	21	10	10	8	2
College Graduate	10**	10	6	4	4	1
Household Income						
\$30,000 or Less	26	25*	20*	13*	4	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	16*	5*	6*	7	2
\$60,001 or More	21	21*	2*	3*	3	2
Marital Status						
Married	22	19	7	7	7	2
Not Married	25	22	12	9	3	6
Overweight						
Not Overweight	16**	11**	10	4	4	5
Overweight	29**	25**	9	9	6	3
Physical Activity						
Inactive	29	18	12	8	7	5
Insufficient	25	20	7	5	3	3
Recommended	19	21	8	10	8	3

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Diabetes

- Ninety-eight percent of the 29 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes have had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

### Asthma

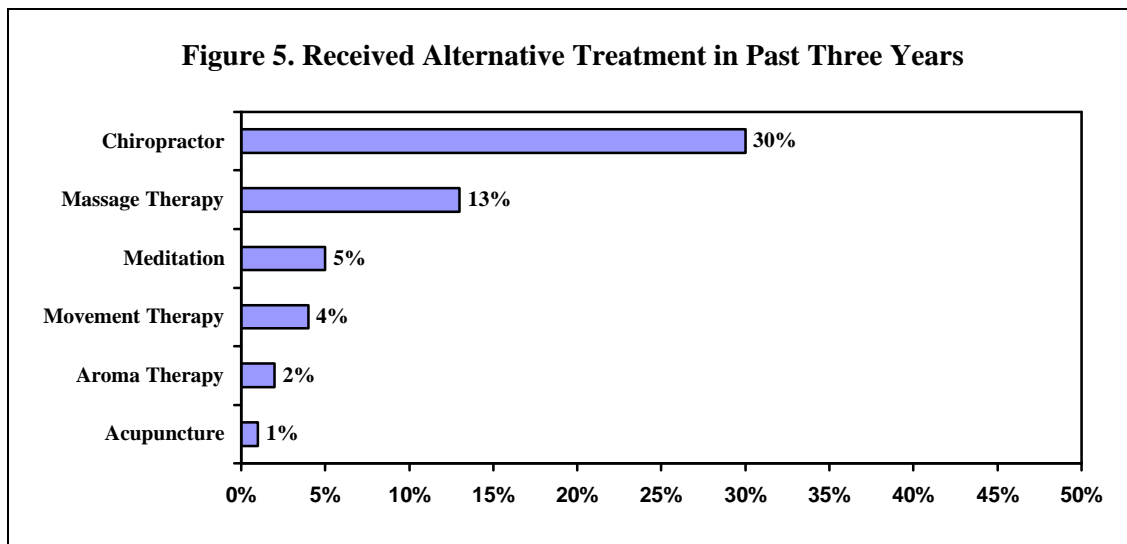
- Of the 21 respondents who currently have asthma, 60% had an asthma action plan.

## 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, chiropractic care or massage therapy were the most often mentioned treatments in the past three years (30% and 13%, respectively). Massage therapy or movement therapy was more likely for female respondents. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to have used meditation in the past three years. Respondents with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report going to a chiropractor.

- Respondents were more likely to have gone to a chiropractor (30%) or used massage therapy (13%) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported massage therapy or movement therapy in the past three years.
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to have reported meditation in the past three years (20%) compared to respondents 65 and older (8%) or those 18 to 44 years old (1%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported chiropractor care in the past three years compared to 30% of respondents with a high school education or less or 18% of those with a college degree.
- Married respondents were more likely to report going to a chiropractor than unmarried respondents (36% and 20%, respectively).

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

	Chiropractor	Massage Therapy	Meditation	Movement Therapy
TOTAL	30%	13%	5%	4%
Gender				
Male	31	7**	5	2*
Female	29	19**	6	7*
Age				
18 to 34	34	14	1**	2
35 to 44	32	19	1**	1
45 to 54	36	14	4**	8
55 to 64	24	10	20**	8
65 and Older	25	4	8**	4
Education				
High School or Less	30**	12	3	3
Some Post High School	41**	11	5	3
College Graduate	18**	18	10	6
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	23	13	5	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	33	12	6	3
\$60,001 or More	35	14	4	6
Marital Status				
Married	36**	13	5	5
Not Married	20**	12	5	3

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Twenty-nine percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 31% were classified as inactive. Sixty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight (45% overweight and 23% obese). Male respondents, those 55 to 64 years old or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to be classified as overweight.

#### *Physical Activities in Past Month*

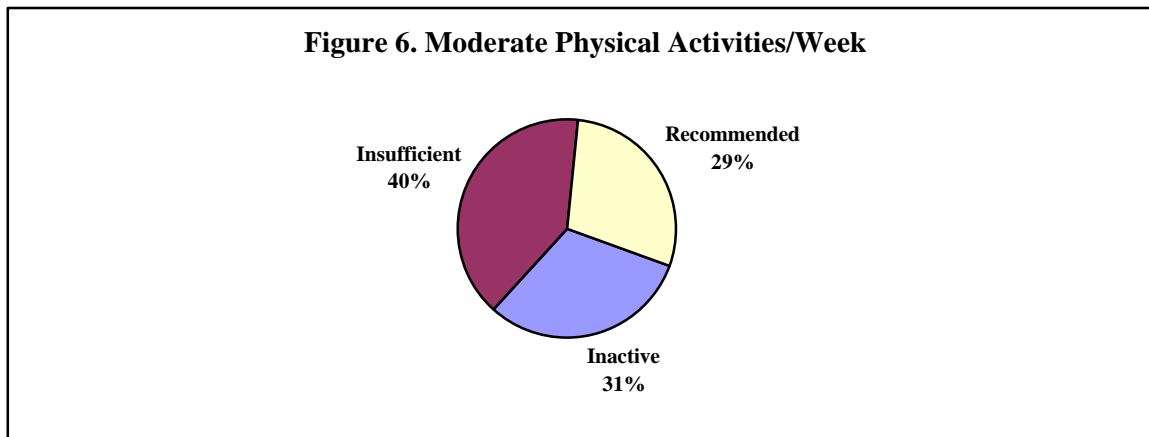
- Sixty-five percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

### Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

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

- Twenty-nine percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Forty percent do some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 31% were classified as inactive.



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	31%	40%	29%
Gender			
Male	30	42	28
Female	32	39	29
Age			
18 to 34	32	42	27
35 to 44	26	40	34
45 to 54	26	46	28
55 to 64	30	42	28
65 and Older	47	31	21
Education			
High School or Less	28	41	30
Some Post High School	38	33	29
College Graduate	30	49	21
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	29	41	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000	37	37	26
\$60,001 or More	24	48	28
Marital Status			
Married	29	42	29
Not Married	37	39	25
Overweight			
Not Overweight	33	42	25
Overweight	31	40	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, 68% of Kewaunee County residents were considered overweight (45% overweight and 23% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (80%) compared to female respondents (56%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight (78%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (55%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to be classified as overweight (79%) compared to those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (59%) or those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (63%).

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	68%
Gender**	
Male	80
Female	56
Age*	
18 to 34	55
35 to 44	75
45 to 54	72
55 to 64	78
65 and Older	68
Education	
High School or Less	68
Some Post High School	70
College Graduate	65
Household Income**	
\$30,000 or Less	63
\$30,001 to \$60,000	79
\$60,001 or More	59
Marital Status	
Married	69
Not Married	65
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	68
Insufficient	67
Recommended	72

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 31% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Females, those with some post high school education, married respondents or those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Females or respondents with higher education were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Forty-eight percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 18 to 34 years old, those with a college degree or with a household income of at least \$60,001 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-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Thirty-three percent reported one serving or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day compared to male respondents (75% and 55%, respectively).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day (76%) compared to respondents with a college degree (57%) or those with a high school education or less (61%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day (70%) compared to unmarried respondents (57%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported eating two or more servings of fruit per day compared to 55% of those who were classified as inactive or 63% who met the physical activity recommendation.

### *Vegetable Intake*

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

- Thirty-one percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Sixty-seven 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 (40% and 22%, respectively).
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of eating three or more servings of vegetables per day. Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 31% of respondents with some post high school education or 46% of those with a college degree.

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

	Fruit Servings		Vegetable Servings	
	1 or Less	2 or More	2 or Less	3 or More
TOTAL	33%	66%	67%	31%
Gender				
Male	42**	55**	75**	22**
Female	24**	75**	60**	40**
Age				
18 to 34	40	59	73	26
35 to 44	33	66	65	34
45 to 54	30	65	69	26
55 to 64	23	77	67	33
65 and Older	35	61	67	30
Education				
High School or Less	35**	61**	73**	24**
Some Post High School	22**	76**	68**	31**
College Graduate	43**	57**	54**	46**
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	31	68	68	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000	36	61	69	27
\$60,001 or More	31	68	64	35
Marital Status				
Married	29*	70*	67	32
Not Married	42*	57*	71	27
Overweight				
Not Overweight	30	68	66	33
Overweight	36	62	69	28
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	43**	55**	68	29
Insufficient	25**	75**	70	30
Recommended	34**	63**	62	34

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

*Fried Food/Fast Food Intake*

- Eight percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Forty percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-six percent reported a few times per month while 15% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (59%) compared to female respondents (38%).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 41% of those 45 to 54 years old and 20% of those 65 and older.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college degree reported eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week compared to 47% of respondents with some post high school education and 48% of those with a high school education or less. Twenty-two percent of respondents with some high school education or less reported hardly ever/never compared to 11% with some post high school education or 7% with a college education.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (62%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (46%) or those with a household income of \$60,000 or less (44%).
- Twenty-two percent of married respondents reported eating fried/fast food hardly ever or never compared to 12% of married respondents.

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	36%	48%
Gender**		
Male	30	59
Female	43	38
Age**		
18 to 34	21	69
35 to 44	43	54
45 to 54	43	41
55 to 64	39	53
65 and Older	39	20
Education**		
High School or Less	30	48
Some Post High School	42	47
College Graduate	39	53
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	33	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	39	46
\$60,001 or More	32	62
Marital Status**		
Married	40	47
Not Married	27	50
Overweight		
Not Overweight	35	47
Overweight	37	49
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	30	48
Insufficient	39	49
Recommended	39	50

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-three percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with higher household income or married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

### *Mammogram*

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

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

- Twenty-nine percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 62% had a mammogram within the past two years (43% within past year and 19% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents aged 40 and older were likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (80% of those 50 and older; 68% 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 (eight responses) or don’t need (seven responses).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
<b>TOTAL</b>	43%	19%	9%	29%
<b>Age**</b>				
18 to 39	14	19	2	66
40 to 49	56	12	16	16
50 and Older	56	24	13	8

\*= 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-one percent of respondents in Kewaunee County reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 22% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (68%) compared to respondents 55 to 64 years old (96%) and all other age categories (82% to 90%).
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of having had a pap smear within the past three years. Seventy-five percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 84% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 92% of those with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (89%) compared to unmarried respondents (67%).

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

Table 15. Time Since Last Pap Smear by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 3 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 3)	3 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	61%	17%	5%	11%	6%
Age*					
18 to 34	76	10	2	2	10
35 to 44	63	17	2	9	7
45 to 54	63	16	11	11	0
55 to 64	56	36	4	4	0
65 and Older	45	17	6	21	11
Education					
High School or Less	54	20	6	15	6
Some Post High School	75	12	4	6	4
College Graduate	63	18	3	5	8
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	57	15	3	21	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	60	19	5	4	13
\$60,001 or More	71	14	7	7	0
Marital Status**					
Married	66	17	6	9	1
Not Married	48	17	2	14	17

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Men's Health (Table 16)

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty-three percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 44% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

#### Digital Rectal Exam

- Forty-two percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-nine percent had an exam in the past year while 13% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Forty-four percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 33% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

<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.

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	29%	13%	12%	42%
Age**				
18 to 39	11	1	4	74
40 to 49	33	9	20	39
50 and Older	44	25	15	15

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Sixty percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 41% 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-seven percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-nine percent were tested within the past two years (28% less than a year ago and 11% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- Sixty percent of respondents 50 years old or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 33% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 13% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-three percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 77% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Forty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 38% of respondents with a college degree or 33% of those with some post high school education. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report never (53%) compared to respondents with a college degree (40%).

<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.

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	28%	11%	11%	47%
Gender				
Male	27	9	12	46
Female	28	12	8	48
Age**				
18 to 39	11	2	4	77
40 to 49	24	9	15	46
50 and Older	44	16	14	23
Education**				
High School or Less	32	10	9	46
Some Post High School	21	12	4	53
College Graduate	27	11	21	40
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	30	11	16	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	26	11	10	49
\$60,001 or More	32	8	7	50
Marital Status				
Married	31	12	7	45
Not Married	21	9	14	52

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

#### *Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam*

- Sixty-two percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-five percent were examined within the past two years (14% less than a year ago and 11% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 41% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 19% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 6% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Thirty-six percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 87% 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	14%	11%	7%	6%	62%
Gender					
Male	17	12	6	4	60
Female	10	10	8	7	64
Age**					
18 to 39	4	2	2	3	87
40 to 49	10	9	6	3	70
50 and Older	22	19	12	9	36
Education					
High School or Less	13	13	9	7	58
Some Post High School	18	7	3	4	65
College Graduate	10	12	7	5	66
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	14	11	8	9	55
\$30,001 to \$60,000	16	10	6	5	62
\$60,001 or More	10	12	7	2	69
Marital Status					
Married	14	11	7	6	60
Not Married	11	11	5	5	66

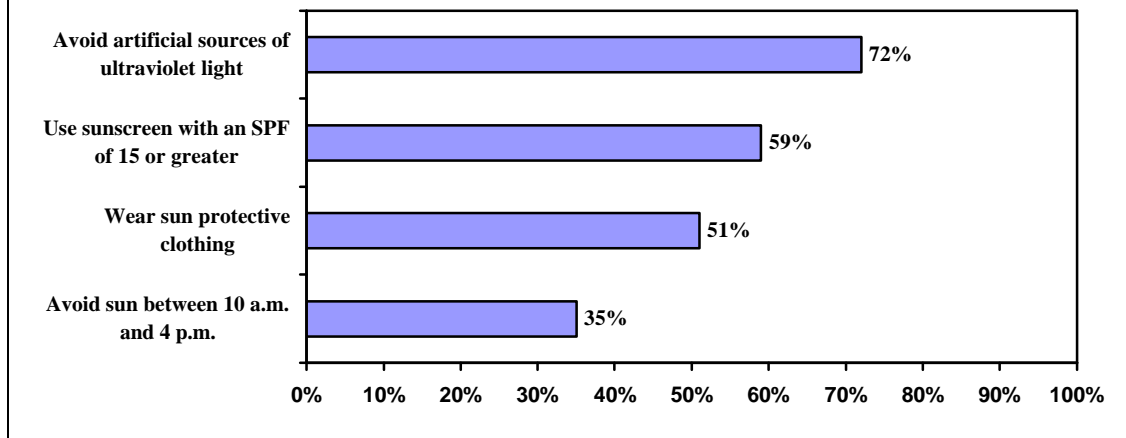
\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### 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. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, those with some post high school education, with higher household income or married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen. Respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing. Females or respondents 65 and older were more likely to report avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 72% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 59% wear sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 51% wear sun protective clothing while 35% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Eleven percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Twenty-two percent reported one measure. Twenty-five percent reported two of the four actions while 25% reported three and 18% reported they did all four measures regularly.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (45% and 26%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report using sunscreen. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report using sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or using sunscreen.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light (77%) compared to respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (73%) or a household income of less than \$30,001 (69%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or wearing sun protective clothing.

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%	59%	51%	35%
Gender				
Male	74	56	47	26**
Female	69	61	54	45**
Age				
18 to 34	57**	53**	34*	26**
35 to 44	81**	82**	54*	26**
45 to 54	83**	53**	53*	47**
55 to 64	71**	53**	53*	29**
65 and older	72**	43**	61*	50**
Education				
High School or Less	69*	51*	47	37
Some Post High School	78*	68*	57	40
College Graduate	70*	63*	54	27
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	69**	55	54	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	73**	56	50	31
\$60,001 or More	77**	65	52	33
Marital Status				
Married	76**	62	56*	37
Not Married	62**	53	42*	32

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty-seven percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents 65 and older, with lower household income or married respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts. Ninety-three percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 18% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 37% reported their child always wore a helmet.

#### Seat Belts

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (73% and 14%, respectively).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (80%) compared to respondents 55 to 64 years old (59%) and all other categories (73% to 75%).

- Respondents with lower household income were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Eighty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 71% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 66% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always compared to unmarried respondents (76% and 69%, respectively).

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	7%	2%	5%	14%	73%
Gender					
Male	9	3	4	16	69
Female	4	1	6	13	78
Age**					
18 to 34	10	3	3	10	73
35 to 44	8	0	7	13	73
45 to 54	4	3	4	15	75
55 to 64	4	0	2	35	59
65 and older	5	0	7	8	80
Education					
High School or Less	7	1	6	13	73
Some Post High School	9	3	3	13	73
College Graduate	2	1	2	17	77
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	4	<1	4	9	83
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	2	7	14	71
\$60,001 or More	12	2	0	20	66
Marital Status*					
Married	5	2	2	15	76
Not Married	10	2	8	12	69

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Children and Seat Belts

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

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

- Ninety-three percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 5% reported nearly always.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing seat belts and household income level or marital status.

### Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Eighteen percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode scooters always (15%) or nearly always (3%) wore a helmet. Sixty-eight percent reported never.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old (21%) were more likely to report always compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old (13% each).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a college degree reported always wearing a helmet compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 11% of those with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always compared to unmarried respondents (21% and 2%, respectively).

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
<b>TOTAL</b>	68%	6%	9%	3%	15%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	60	10	11	5	16
Female	76	3	6	1	14
<b>Age**</b>					
18 to 34	79	2	6	0	13
35 to 44	73	3	3	0	21
45 to 54	69	3	15	0	13
55 and older	46	11	11	14	19
<b>Education**</b>					
High School or Less	82	2	6	0	11
Some Post High School	64	8	11	0	17
College Graduate	46	10	10	12	22
<b>Household Income</b>					
\$30,000 or Less	73	12	9	0	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	8	6	3	17
\$60,001 or More	66	0	10	5	19
<b>Marital Status**</b>					
Married	64	4	7	4	21
Not Married	73	11	14	0	2

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Children and Helmets*

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

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

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported their child always wears a helmet while 18% reported nearly always. Twenty-two percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing seat belts and household income level or marital status.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Nineteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, those with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-five percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 52% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twelve percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Sixty-two percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; 62% favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

#### *Current Smokers*

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

- Nineteen percent of respondents in Kewaunee County were current smokers. Three percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 16% smoked every day.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers (30%) than respondents 45 to 54 years old (12%) or those 65 and older (5%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 17% of respondents with a college degree or 12% of those with some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (26% and 16%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	19%
Gender	
Male	19
Female	19
Age**	
18 to 34	30
35 to 44	23
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	23
65 and older	5
Education*	
High School or Less	24
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	17
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	18
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19
\$60,001 or More	19
Marital Status*	
Married	16
Not Married	26

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

*Of current smokers...*

- Forty-five 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 and responses of 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...*

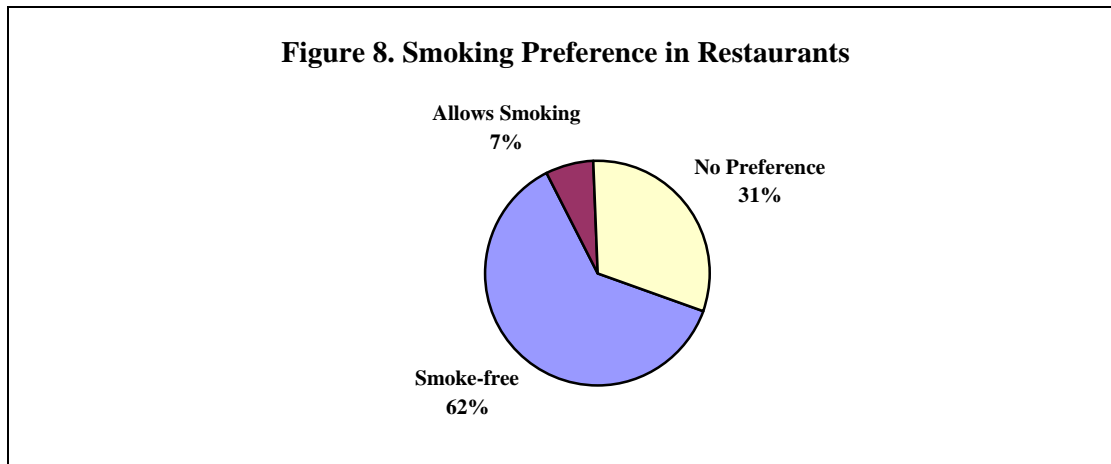
- Fifty-two percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking compared to 67% of those 35 to 44 years old and 68% of those 45 and older.

### *Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle*

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

### *Smoking Preference in Restaurants*

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported they prefer to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 7% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Thirty-one percent reported they do not have a preference.



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (69%) than male respondents (54%). Preferences for restaurants that allow smoking were somewhat similar (9% for male respondents and 6% for females).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (72%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (42%). Fifty-nine percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 67% of those 35 to 54 years old reported the preference for smoke-free restaurants. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking (13%) compared to respondents 65 and older (3%) and all other age categories (4% to 8% range).
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (68%) than unmarried respondents (50%). Preferences for restaurants that allow smoking were somewhat similar (5% married and 8% unmarried respondents).
- Seventy-two percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 17% of smokers. Twenty-six percent of smokers preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 3% of nonsmokers had this preference.

*Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments*

- Sixty-two percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (41% strongly favor, 21% moderately favor).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to favor a community ordinance (70%) compared to respondents 65 and older (56%) or those 18 to 34 years old (49%). Notably, respondents 45 and older were more likely to strongly favor (48% to 50%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (37%) or those 18 to 34 years old (26%).
- Married respondents were more likely to favor a community ordinance (66%) than unmarried respondents (52%).
- Seventy percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 23% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor (48%) compared to smokers (8%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	21%	41%
Gender		
Male	19	37
Female	23	44
Age**		
18 to 34	23	26
35 to 44	31	37
45 to 54	22	48
55 to 64	18	50
65 and older	8	48
Education		
High School or Less	19	40
Some Post High School	21	43
College Graduate	27	41
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	21	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	26	41
\$60,001 or More	13	40
Marital Status*		
Married	21	45
Not Married	18	34
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	22	48
Smoker	15	8

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

### *Snuff or Chewing Tobacco*

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

### **Alcohol Use (Table 24)**

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-six percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 26% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 16% binged. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have three or more drinks at least once or binged. Respondents with some post high school education were also more likely to have binged in the past 30 days. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-one percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 15% reported three to four days, and 20% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Eleven percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 15% reported three, 21% reported two and 19% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-four percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

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

- Twenty-six percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Eleven percent reported this one to two times and 15% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks (36%) than female respondents (17%). Males were more likely to have three or more drinks on three or more occasions (21%) compared to female respondents (10%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks and more often. Thirty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks (18% one to two occasions and 20% three or more occasions) compared to 9% of respondents 65 and older (4% one to two occasions and 5% three or more occasions).

### *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).

- Sixteen 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 (10%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (23%) followed by respondents 35 to 44 years old (21%). It dropped to 3% for respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged in the past month (24%) compared to respondents with a high school degree or less (14%) or those with a college degree (6%).

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

	3 or More Drinks		Binge
	1 to 2 Times	3 or More Times	(5+ Males; 4+ Females)
TOTAL	11%	15%	16%
Gender			
Male	15**	21**	20**
Female	7**	10**	10**
Age			
18 to 34	18*	20*	23**
35 to 44	10*	17*	21**
45 to 54	12*	12*	12**
55 to 64	10*	19*	10**
65 and Older	4*	5*	3**
Education			
High School or Less	11	14	14*
Some Post High School	11	21	24*
College Graduate	12	11	6*
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	6	16	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15	17	19
\$60,001 or More	11	14	14
Marital Status			
Married	11	12	13
Not Married	12	22	20

\*= 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*

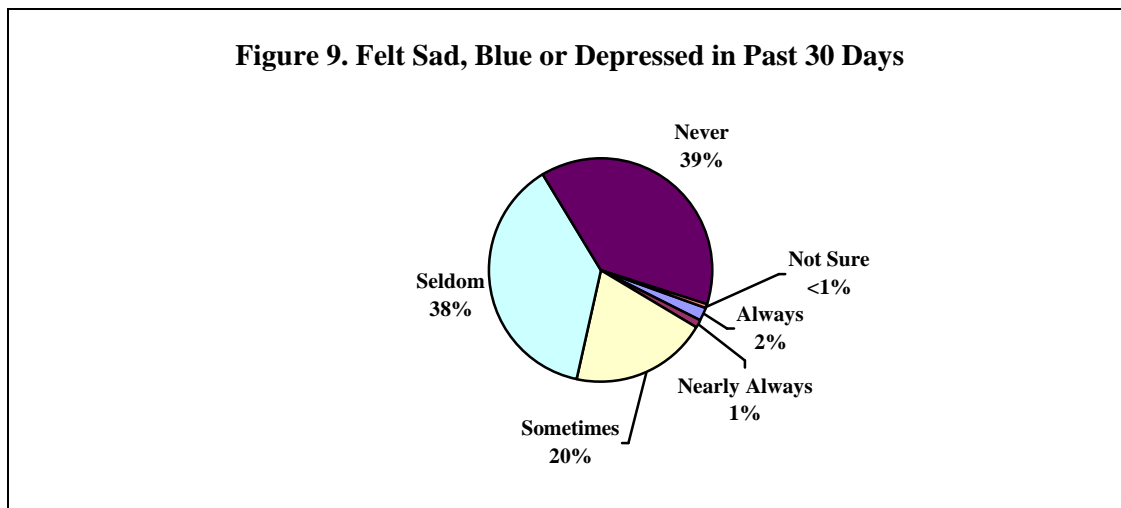
- Three percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Three percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-two percent felt they were excellent at managing stress. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or those with a high school education or less were more likely to report being poor or fair managers of stress. Seven percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

*Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed*

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” three percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 800 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 77% reported seldom (38%) or never (39%).



- Five percent of female respondents reported nearly always/always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 3% of male respondents. Male respondents were more likely to report never compared to female respondents (46% and 32%, respectively).

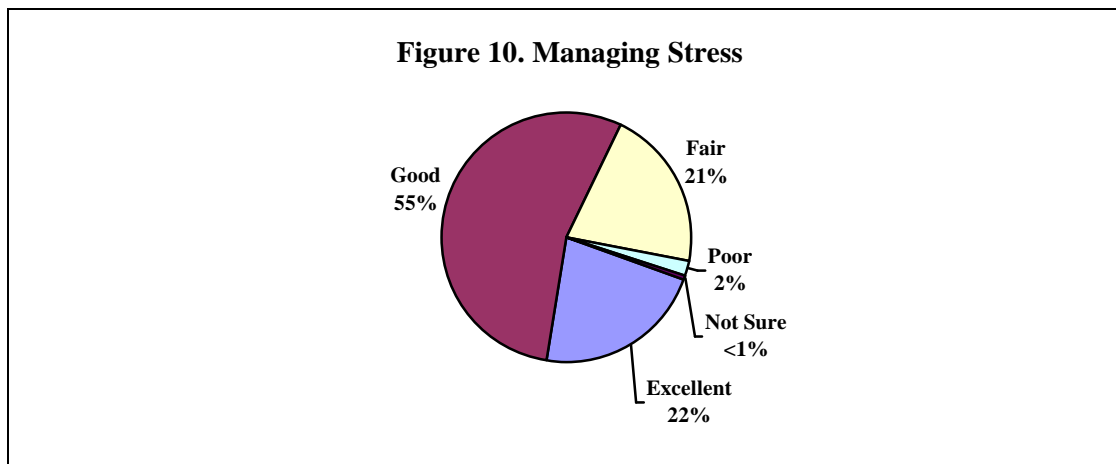
### *Considered Suicide*

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

- Less than one percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 600 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

### *Managing Stress*

- Twenty-two percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-five percent reported good while 21% reported fair and 2% reported poor.



- Five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported poor followed by 4% of respondents 55 to 64 years old. One percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reported poor and 0% of those 65 and older did. Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported fair or poor followed by 29% of respondents 45 to 54 years old. Nineteen percent of those 55 to 64 years old reported fair or poor and the remaining age groups were 15% each.
- Four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were poor managers of stress compared to 1% of respondents with a college degree or 0% of those with some post high school education. Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported fair or poor compared to 19% of those with some post high school and 13% with a college degree.

### *Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life*

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 37% reported nearly always. Fourteen percent reported sometimes while 5% reported seldom and 2% reported never.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report seldom or never finding meaning and purpose in their daily lives (8%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (4%). Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report always (49%) than those 45 to 54 years old (36%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report never/seldom compared to married respondents (11% and 5%, respectively).

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

	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	7%	14%	37%	42%
Gender				
Male	8	14	40	39
Female	7	14	34	45
Age*				
18 to 34	8	21	33	38
35 to 44	4	10	41	45
45 to 54	5	14	45	36
55 to 64	6	12	33	49
65 and older	5	11	29	49
Education				
High School or Less	10	15	31	44
Some Post High School	6	12	42	38
College Graduate	1	15	45	40
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	10	13	29	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	13	42	39
\$60,001 or More	4	12	37	46
Marital Status*				
Married	5	12	39	43
Not Married	11	18	30	40

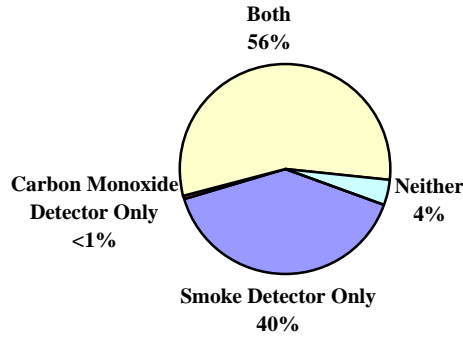
\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke alarm while 57% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Households with an income of at least \$30,001 or married households were more likely to report both detectors.

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

**Figure 11. Detectors in Household**



- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of reporting both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector. Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 60% respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 65% of those with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Sixty-four percent of married respondents reported having both detectors compared to 42% of unmarried respondents. Eight percent of unmarried respondents reported having neither.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
<b>TOTAL</b>	40%	<1%	56%	4%
<b>Household Income**</b>				
\$30,000 or Less	58	0	37	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	36	<1	60	3
\$60,001 or More	29	2	65	3
<b>Marital Status**</b>				
Married	34	1	64	<1
Not Married	49	0	42	8

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **Presence of Firearms in Household**

**KEY FINDING:** Fifty-five 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, 3% had a loaded firearm. 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, 55% of households had one or more firearm.
- Forty-four percent of respondents with less than \$30,001 in household income had a firearm compared to 60% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 62% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Married households were more likely to own a firearm (62%) compared to unmarried households (45%).

### *Loaded Firearm*

- Three percent of all households had 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 loaded firearm also unlocked.

## **Personal Safety Issues**

**KEY FINDING:** Four percent of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety while 3% 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,” four percent reported yes.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of being afraid for their personal safety.
  - A stranger (6 responses) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. Fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: friend, boyfriend/girlfriend, acquaintance, ex-spouse or someone else.

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

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - A stranger was reported by six respondents while a boyfriend/girlfriend was reported by one respondent and someone else was reported by three respondents.

### *Combined Personal Safety Threats*

- A total of 5% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

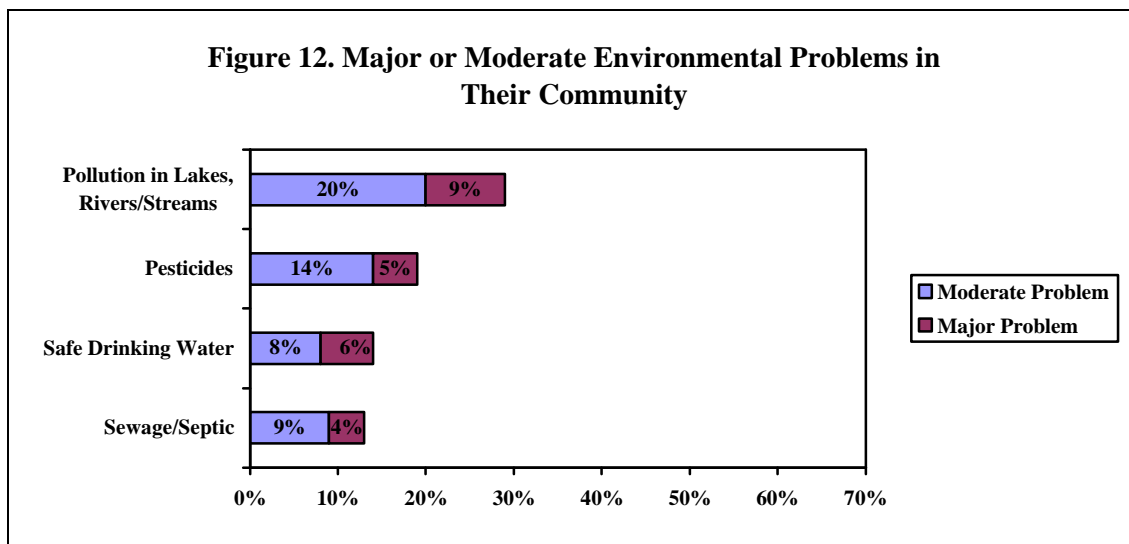
**APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

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 (Figure 12; Table 27)**

**KEY FINDING:** Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (29%). Water pollution was more likely to be reported by respondents 55 to 64 years old. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, those with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report pesticides. Safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem was more likely to be reported by respondents with a college degree.

- Out of four environmental problems that communities may face, 29% of respondents reported water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams as a major or moderate problem in their community. Nineteen percent reported pesticides followed by 14% reporting safe drinking water and 13% reporting sewage/septic.



- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report that water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams or pesticides was a major/moderate problem in their community compared to all other age levels.
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem (24%) compared to respondents with some post high school education or less (11%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000 reported pesticides as a major/moderate problem compared to 18% of those with a household income of less than \$30,001 or 16% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to report pesticides as a major/moderate problem (23%) than unmarried respondents (14%).

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

	Lake, River & Stream Pollution	Pesticides	Safe Drinking Water	Sewage or Septic
TOTAL	29%	19%	14%	13%
Gender				
Male	29	23	15	12
Female	29	16	13	14
Age				
18 to 34	19**	11**	10	13
35 to 44	34**	26**	17	15
45 to 54	27**	24**	10	12
55 to 64	46**	31**	25	21
65 and older	27**	8**	9	7
Education				
High School or Less	25	16	11**	15
Some Post High School	33	20	11**	12
College Graduate	36	28	24**	11
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	30	18*	14	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32	16*	11	15
\$60,001 or More	24	29*	21	13
Marital Status				
Married	30	23*	15	13
Not Married	28	14*	13	14

\*= 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; 38% received services from the health department. Female respondents or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report services from the health department.

- Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-three percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Thirty-two percent received limited services from the health department and 6% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to have received services from the health department. Eight percent of female respondents reported extensive services while 37% reported limited services. Five percent of male respondents reported extensive services and 26% reported limited services. Thirteen percent of male respondents were not aware of the health department compared to 5% of females.

- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have received services (45%) compared to those with a household income of less than \$30,001 (39%) or those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (32%). However, households with an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to not be aware of the health department (13%) than all other income categories (6% or 7%).

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

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	9%	53%	32%	6%
Gender**				
Male	13	57	26	5
Female	5	50	37	8
Age				
18 to 34	10	57	27	7
35 to 44	12	48	34	6
45 to 54	4	57	30	9
55 to 64	10	44	40	6
65 and older	7	52	33	5
Education				
High School or Less	10	57	26	6
Some Post High School	5	51	40	4
College Graduate	11	46	31	11
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	13	48	34	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	62	28	4
\$60,001 or More	7	46	36	9
Marital Status				
Married	6	53	34	7
Not Married	15	52	27	7

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

KEWAUNEE COUNTY  
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY  
 Conducted: February 21 through July 9, 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 .....	4%
Fair .....	9
Good .....	29
Very good .....	39
Excellent .....	17
Not sure .....	1

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

No health care coverage .....	6%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	4
Badger Care .....	1
Medicare .....	16
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO .....	46
Another commercial health plan .....	19
Something else .....	6
Not sure .....	2

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

Not all members covered.....	12%
All members covered.....	88
Not sure .....	<1

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.....	16%
All members covered.....	85
Not sure .....	0

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice .....	66%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic .....	20
Community health center.....	7
Hospital emergency room.....	3
Nurse practitioner .....	2
Other.....	2
Not sure .....	<1

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

Yes..... 37%  
 No..... 60  
 Not sure ..... 2

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.....	66%	18%	7%	8%	1%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing .....	55	18	3	5	17	2
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	76	13	4	6	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	49	32	7	10	2	<1

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

Yes..... 30%  
 No..... 70  
 Not sure ..... 0

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

Yes..... 15%  
 No..... 84  
 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?.....	24%	76%	0%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high? .....	20	79	1
15. You had a stroke?.....	2	98	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	9	91	0
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	7	93	<1
18. ....if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [29 respondents]	98	2	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	2	99	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	4	97	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	0	100	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] ...	5	95	0
24. ....(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [21 respondents] .....	60	40	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..... 33%  
Two servings ..... 26  
Three or more servings ..... 40  
Not sure ..... 2

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..... 36%  
Two servings ..... 31  
Three or more servings ..... 31  
Not sure ..... 2

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..... 40  
Daily or nearly so ..... 8  
Hardly ever or never ..... 15  
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..... 65%  
No..... 35  
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..... 69%  
No..... 31  
Not sure ..... <1

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

One .....	3%
Two.....	7
Three.....	18
Four .....	8
Five.....	13
Six .....	4
Seven .....	17
Not sure .....	0
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	31

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

Less than 30 minutes .....	14%
30 to 44 minutes .....	20
45 to 59 minutes .....	5
60 or more minutes .....	28
Not sure .....	1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	31

**Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY**

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [199 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	43%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	19	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ....	5	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 .....	3	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never .....	29	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure .....	0	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [23 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Too young..... 8 responses  
 Don't need ..... 7 responses  
 Not recommended by provider..... 2 responses  
 Don't like ..... 2 responses  
 Other ..... 2 responses  
 Not sure ..... 2 responses

[43 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young..... 31 responses  
 Don't need ..... 5 responses  
 Not recommended by provider..... 4 responses  
 Not insured..... 1 response  
 No time ..... 1 response  
 Don't like ..... 1 response

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [199 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ..... 61%  
 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) ..... 5  
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 4  
 5 or more years ago ..... 7  
 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? [200 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ..... 29%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 13  
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 5  
 5 or more years ago ..... 7  
 Never ..... 42  
 Not sure..... 4

**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) .....28%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 11
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
- 5 or more years ago ..... 5
- Never .....47
- Not sure..... 5

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) ..... 14%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 11
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 7
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)... 2
- 10 years ago or more..... 4
- Never .....62
- Not sure..... 2

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	35%	64%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	51	48	1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	59	41	<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..... 59%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [164 Respondents]

- Never ..... 68%
- Seldom..... 6
- Sometimes..... 9
- Nearly always..... 3
- Always ..... 15
- Not sure ..... 0

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

Never .....	7%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes.....	5
Nearly always.....	14
Always .....	73
Not sure .....	0

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

One .....	20%
Two.....	12
Three or more.....	7
None .....	61

üGO TO Q47

45. How often do the children in your household wear a helmet when they bicycle, or use skateboards, in-line roller skates or scooters? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom or never? [155 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot.....29%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [110 Respondents]

Never .....	22%
Seldom.....	5
Sometimes.....	17
Nearly always.....	18
Always .....	37
Not sure .....	1

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

Never .....	1%
Seldom.....	0
Sometimes.....	1
Nearly always.....	5
Always .....	93
Not sure .....	0

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

Never .....	39%
Seldom.....	38
Sometimes.....	20
Nearly always.....	1
Always.....	2
Not sure .....	<1

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

Poor .....	2%
Fair .....	21
Good.....	55
Excellent .....	22
Not sure .....	<1

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

Never .....	2
Seldom.....	5
Sometimes.....	14
Nearly always.....	37
Always.....	42
Not sure .....	<1

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

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

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

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

None .....	34%
One to two days.....	20
Three to four days .....	15
Five or more days .....	31
Not sure .....	0

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

None .....	34%
One drink .....	19
Two drinks .....	21
Three drinks .....	15
Four or more drinks .....	11
Not sure .....	0

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

None .....	74%
One to two times .....	11
Three or more times .....	15
Not sure .....	<1

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

None .....	85%
Once .....	3
Two or more times .....	13
Not sure .....	<1

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

Yes.....	2%
No.....	97
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.....	3%
No.....	97
Not sure .....	0

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

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

0 days.....	81%
1 to 29 days .....	3
30 days.....	16
Not sure .....	0

58. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] During the past 12 months, how many times did you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [76 Respondents]

0 days..... 55%  
At least 1 day ..... 45  
Not sure ..... 0

59. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [76 Respondents]

Yes..... 52%  
No..... 48  
Not sure ..... 0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

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

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

Yes..... 12%  
No..... 42  
No smokers in the household..... 45  
Not sure ..... <1

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

Smoke-free restaurants ..... 62%  
Restaurants that allow smoking ..... 7  
No preference..... 31  
Not sure ..... 0

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

Strongly oppose..... 15%  
Moderately oppose ..... 16  
Moderately favor ..... 21  
Strongly favor ..... 41  
Not sure ..... 8

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes..... 55%  
 No..... 45  
 Not sure ..... 0

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

Yes..... 3%  
 No..... 52  
 Not sure ..... <1  
 No firearms in the household/no answer ..... 45

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..... <1  
 Not sure ..... 0  
 No firearms in household/not loaded/no answer ..... 97

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? .....	30%	70%	0%
68. Having acupuncture? .....	1	99	0
69. Massage therapy? .....	13	88	0
70. Aroma therapy? .....	2	98	0
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai'chi? .....	4	96	<1
72. Meditation? .....	5	95	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

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

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

18 to 34 years old .....	23%
35 to 44 years old .....	24
45 to 54 years old .....	20
55 to 64 years old .....	13
65 and older .....	19

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	32%
Overweight.....	45
Obese.....	23

77. What is your racial heritage?

White .....	100%
Black, African American or Negro .....	<1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native .....	0
Another race .....	<1
Multiple races.....	0
Not sure .....	0

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

Yes.....	<1%
No.....	100
Not sure .....	0

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married.....	17%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	<1
Married .....	65
Separated .....	<1
Divorced .....	10
Widowed.....	7
Not sure .....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	3%
Some high school .....	4
High school graduate or GED .....	44
Some college.....	20
Technical school graduate .....	9
College graduate.....	14
Advanced or professional degree .....	7
Not sure .....	0

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

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

Algoma city.....	24%
Kewaunee city.....	23
Luxemburg village .....	11
Luxemburg town .....	10
Montpelier town .....	7
Casco town.....	5
Casco village.....	5
West Kewaunee town.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	10

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

54201 .....	29%
54216 .....	28
54217 .....	24
54205 .....	10
All others (3% or less).....	<1
No answer .....	9

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000 .....	9
\$20,001 to \$30,000 .....	14
\$30,001 to \$40,000 .....	13
\$40,001 to \$50,000 .....	15
\$50,001 to \$60,000 .....	16
\$60,001 to \$75,000 .....	9
\$75,001 to \$90,000 .....	10
Over \$90,000.....	4
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.....	4%	üCONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	96	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. [15 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger .....	6 responses
Friend .....	4 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	1 response
Acquaintance.....	1 response
Ex-spouse.....	1 response
Someone else .....	2 responses

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

Yes.....	3%	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? [10 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

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

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

Smoke detectors .....	40%
Carbon monoxide detectors .....	<1
Both .....	56
Neither .....	4
Not sure .....	0

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR KEWAUNEE 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.....	42%	24%	20%	9%	5%
A2. Sewage or septic.....	62	20	9	4	5
A3. Safe drinking water.....	67	17	8	6	2
A4. Pesticides .....	58	19	14	5	4

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 .....53
- Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization ..... 32
- Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services .....6
- Not sure.....<1