

**Milwaukee County
Community Health Survey**
Fall 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Milwaukee 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 Milwaukee 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. Due to the nature of the study, some areas were random digit dial which included unlisted and listed numbers while other areas were listed numbers only. 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 1,951 telephone interviews were completed between February 21 and June 10, 2003. With a sample size of 1,951, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 2 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Milwaukee 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.vandehey@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 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 24	14%
25 to 34	20
35 to 44	21
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	18
Race ¹	
White	72%
African American	23
Other	5
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	5%
Non-Hispanic	95
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	45%
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	28
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	34%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	40
\$60,001 or More	20
Not Sure/No Answer	6
Married	45%

¹Other includes the following: Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, another race or multiple races.

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Milwaukee County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 692,339 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 6,900 adults. So, when 16% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 110,400 residents \pm 13,800 individuals. Meaning that from 96,600 to 124,200 residents may have fair or poor health in the county. Because the margin of error is \pm 2%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 377,729 households in Milwaukee 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 3,780 households. For example, 16% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 60,480.

Definitions

Race: Other race includes the following categories: Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, another race or multiple races.

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. This is a change from previous years when a BMI greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males was classified as overweight. Differences between Milwaukee 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 Milwaukee County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

Overall Health		Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years	
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>
Excellent	20%	High Blood Pressure.....	22%
Very Good.....	35%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%
Good	30%	Asthma (Current)	9%
Fair or Poor	16%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	8%
		Diabetes	7%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
Wisconsin	57%	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>
Nation	56%	Inactive	25%
		Insufficient	47%
		Recommended.....	28%
Health Care Coverage		<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Activity</i>	<u>2000</u>
Personally Not Covered	8%	Wisconsin.....	27%
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	16%	Nation	26%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	24%		
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	Nutrition and Diet	
Wisconsin	10%	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>
Nation	13%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	65%
		Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	30%
		Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week)	49%
		Overweight.....	62%
Advance Care Plan		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	59%
Yes	27%	Nation	58%
Routine Checkups		Women's Health	
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	88%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	63%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less)	69%	Pap Smear (past year).....	63%
Dental Checkup (past year).....	68%	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	80%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	69%
		Pap Smear (past year).....	66%
Vaccinations			
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Flu shot (past year)	37%	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	58%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	67%
		Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	52%
		Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	50%
		Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	45%
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years			
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>		
Massage Therapy.....	15%		
Chiropractor	13%		
Meditation	8%		
Movement Therapy.....	7%		
Aroma Therapy.....	5%		
Acupuncture	2%		

Men's Health		Alcohol Use	
Milwaukee County		Milwaukee County	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	24%	Drink in Past Month	57%
50 and Older	57%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	28%
Other Tests		Binge in Past Month	
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)]	18%
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)....	52%	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy		Much to Drink (past month)	3%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	38%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	<u>2001</u>
Safety		<i>Wisconsin</i>	26%
Milwaukee County		<i>Nation</i>	15%
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	Mental Health Status	
Adult.....	87%	Milwaukee County	
Children.....	94%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	<u>2003</u>
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Always/Nearly Always	7%
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Never	32%
Adult.....	27%	Managing Stress	
Children	61%	Excellent/Good.....	76%
Detectors		Poor	3%
Smoke Detector	60%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Carbon Monoxide.....	<1%	Never/Seldom	6%
Both.....	37%	Considered Suicide (past year).....	3%
Neither	3%	Firearms in Household	
Tobacco Use		Milwaukee County	
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	Of all Households...	<u>2003</u>
Current Smokers	26%	Have a Firearm.....	19%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		Have a Loaded Firearm	3%
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	53%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	2%
Health Care Professional Advisement to		Personal Safety in Past Year	
Quit Smoking (smokers)	52%	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	21%	Afraid for Their Safety	6%
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	4%
Smoke-free	61%		
Allow Smoking.....	13%		
No Preference	26%		
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating			
Establishments			
Moderately Favor.....	24%		
Strongly Favor	37%		
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>	<u>2001</u>		
<i>Wisconsin</i>	24%		
<i>Nation</i>	23%		

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

Fifty-five percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with lower education, lower household income, unmarried, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report they personally did not have health care coverage. Sixteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 24% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; respondents who were female, older, white, with higher education, with a household income of at least \$30,001 or married were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; female respondents, those who were older, white or non-Hispanic were more likely to report a plan.

Sixty-nine percent of all respondents reported a routine checkup in the past year while 68% reported a visit to the dentist, 51% a cholesterol test and 51% an eye exam. Female respondents or those 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year while white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report a cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year while respondents with a college degree were more likely to report a dental checkup within the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup while respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report cholesterol test or dental checkup in the past year.

Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001. Fifty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Currently having asthma was third. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. Older respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease or condition, diabetes, cancer (not skin) or a stroke. White respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or cancer (not skin), while African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or diabetes. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report asthma (current). Hispanic respondents were more likely to report asthma (current) while non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents with lower education or a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition or a mental health problem. Respondents with lower education were also more likely to report current asthma while respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were also more likely to report diabetes. Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol while unmarried respondents were more likely to report asthma or a mental health problem. Overweight respondents or physically inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or mental health problem. Overweight respondents were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol or asthma while inactive respondents were also more likely to report a stroke.

Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-two percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 3% reported poor. Six percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide; respondents who were female, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report this.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (15% and 13%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report aroma therapy in the past three years. Massage therapy or movement therapy varied by age. White respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy or acupuncture. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report aroma therapy. Married respondents were more likely to report massage therapy.

Twenty-eight percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 25% were classified as inactive. Respondents 25 to 34 years old, who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$30,001 or not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Sixty-two percent of respondents were classified as overweight (37% overweight and 25% obese). Respondents who were male, 45 and older, African American, Hispanic or who were physically inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-five percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 30% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, white, with a college education, higher household income, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Non-Hispanic respondents were also more likely to eat fruit. Forty-nine percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with lower education, with lower household income, unmarried or physically inactive were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times a week.

Eighty-four percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Twenty-four percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 57% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty-two percent of respondents 50 years old and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 38% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light than wear sun protective clothing, use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report using sunscreen while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing. White respondents were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or using sunscreen. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light. Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen. Respondents with a college degree, a household income of at least \$30,001 or married were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or using sunscreen. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Eighty-seven percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, with a college education or married were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety-one percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-lined skated or rode a scooter, 27% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married were more likely to report they always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 51% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Twenty-six percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, African American, with lower education, with lower household income or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. Fifty-three 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. Twenty-one percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others were present. Sixty-one percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty-one percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with higher education, married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents who were female, white, with higher education, with a household income of at least \$60,001, married or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Fifty-seven percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 28% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 18% binged. Generally, respondents who were male, younger, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to have had at least three drinks on an occasion or binged at least once in the past month. Respondents who were white were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion while respondents who were non-African American were more likely to have binged. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 38% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with higher household income were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

Nineteen percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Households with higher income or married households were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 3% had a loaded firearm; respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. Households with higher income were more likely to have had a loaded firearm unlocked.

Six percent of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; 4% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year. A stranger was the most often cited person in each situation. Respondents 18 to 24 years old or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their safety. Respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report they were pushed, etc.

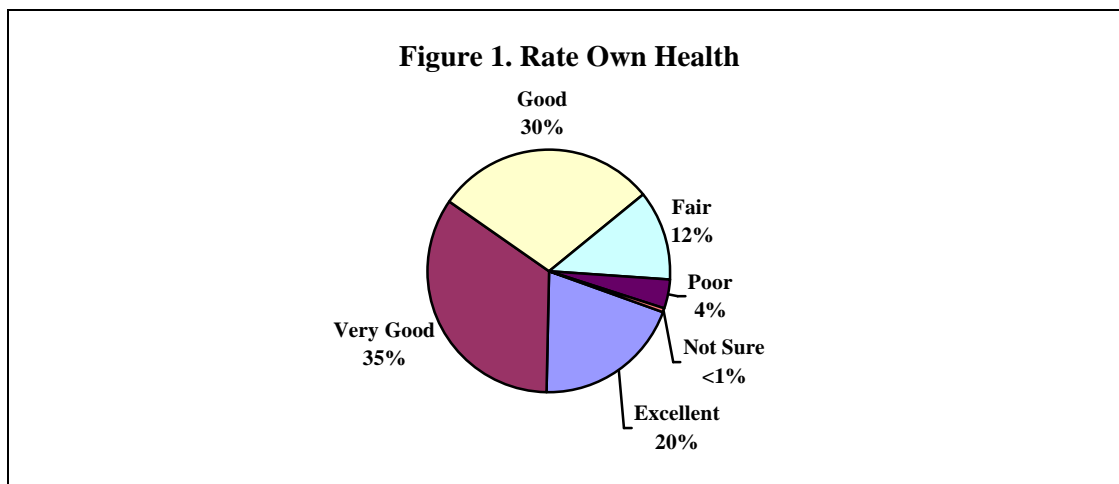
Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-five percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with lower education, lower household income, unmarried, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

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

- Fifty-five percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (20%) or very good (35%). A total of 16% reported their health was fair (12%) or poor (4%).



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor (27%) than respondents 45 to 54 years old (14%) or those 25 to 44 years old (9%). Respondents 18 to 24 years old were also quite likely to report fair or poor (24%).
- White respondents were less likely to report fair or poor health (14%) compared to African American respondents (19%) or respondents of another race (30%).
- Thirty-six percent of Hispanic respondents reported fair or poor health compared to 15% of non-Hispanic respondents.
- Respondents with lower education were more likely to report fair/poor condition. Twenty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported fair/poor health compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report fair/poor health (23%) than those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (13%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (6%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health as fair/poor (21%) compared to married respondents (10%).
- Nineteen percent of overweight respondents reported their health as fair/poor compared to 11% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report fair/poor (23%) compared to those who did the recommended amount of activity (15%) or those who did some activity, but not to the extent recommended (13%).
- Smokers and nonsmokers were similar in reporting fair or poor health (16% each). However, nonsmokers were more likely to report excellent health compared to smokers (22% and 13%, respectively).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

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

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

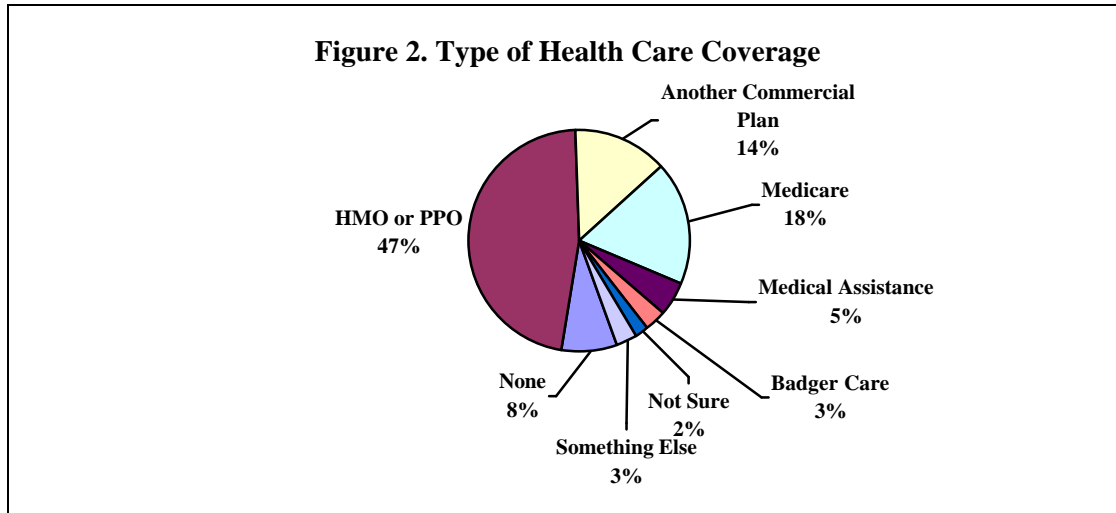
Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

KEY FINDING: Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report they personally did not have health care coverage. Sixteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 24% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; respondents who were female, older, white, with higher education, with a household income of at least \$30,001 or married were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; female respondents, those who were older, white or non-Hispanic were more likely to report a plan.

Personally Not Covered

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

- Eight percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Fourteen percent reported another commercial plan, 18% reported Medicare and 5% reported medical assistance.



- Male respondents were more likely to report they did not have personal health insurance (11%) than female respondents (5%).
- Eleven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance followed by 9% of those 18 to 34 years old and 9% of respondents 55 to 64 years old. Eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 2% of respondents 65 and older reported this.

- African American respondents were more likely to report no personal coverage (12%) compared to white respondents or respondents of another race (7% each).
- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported they did not have personal health insurance compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they were not currently covered by any health insurance (16%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (5%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (3%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not currently covered by any health insurance (11%) than married respondents (4%).

Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

- Sixteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 60,480 households.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered compared to 12% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 8% of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (20%) compared to married respondents (10%).

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

- Twenty-four percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 20% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 14% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not covered in the past 12 months (30%) compared to married respondents (15%).

Primary Health Care Services

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Eleven percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 7% reported hospital emergency room and 4% reported community health center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice (80%) compared to male respondents (67%).

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 65 and older and 76% of those 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reported a medical doctor, etc., compared to 67% of respondents 18 to 24 years old. Seventy-four percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old and 72% of those 25 to 34 years old reported a medical doctor, etc.
- White respondents were more likely to report a medical doctor, etc., (76%) compared to African American respondents or respondents of another race (68% each).
- Eighty percent of respondents with a college degree reported a medical doctor, etc., compared to 76% of those with some post high school education or 69% of respondents with a high school degree or less.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 75% of those with a household income of more than \$60,000 reported a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice compared to 68% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a medical doctor, etc., compared to unmarried respondents (79% and 70%, respectively).

Advance Care Plan

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan (29%) compared to male respondents (24%).
- Older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Forty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported this followed by 34% of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 32% of those 45 to 54 years old. Twenty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 19% of those 25 to 34 years old and 6% of those 18 to 24 years old reported a plan.
- White respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan (29%) compared to African American respondents (24%) or respondents of another race (13%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan (28%) compared to Hispanic respondents (14%).

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-nine percent of all respondents reported a routine checkup in the past year while 68% reported a visit to the dentist, 51% a cholesterol test and 51% an eye exam. Female respondents or those 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year while white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report a cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year while respondents with a college degree were more likely to report a dental checkup within the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup while respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report cholesterol test or dental checkup in the past year.

Routine Checkup

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

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 19% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (77%) than male respondents (60%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year (83%) compared to respondents 25 to 34 years old (59%) or 35 to 44 years old (57%). Respondents 18 to 24 years old were also quite likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year (80%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year (79%) compared to white respondents (66%) or respondents of another race (70%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a routine checkup in the past year compared to 65% of those with some post high school education or 64% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year (72%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 or more (66%).
- Unmarried and married respondents were similar respondents when reporting a routine checkup in the past year (70% and 68%, respectively). The largest difference was for those who reported one to two years ago (21% married and 17% unmarried).

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	69%	19%	5%	7%	<1%
Gender**					
Male	60	23	6	10	<1
Female	77	15	4	4	<1
Age**					
18 to 24	80	13	5	3	0
25 to 34	59	23	8	9	<1
35 to 44	57	24	6	10	2
45 to 54	68	21	3	7	0
55 to 64	75	15	3	7	<1
65 and Older	83	10	2	3	<1
Race**					
White	66	20	5	8	<1
African American	79	14	3	4	<1
Other	70	18	5	6	1
Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	79	12	4	3	1
Non-Hispanic	68	19	5	7	<1
Education**					
High School or Less	74	15	4	6	<1
Some Post High School	65	20	7	8	<1
College Graduate	64	24	5	7	<1
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	72	15	3	8	1
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	20	6	7	<1
\$60,001 or More	66	22	5	7	0
Marital Status**					
Married	68	21	5	5	<1
Not Married	70	17	5	8	<1

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

Cholesterol Test

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

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Eighteen percent reported one to two years ago. Nineteen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (54%) compared to male respondents (47%).
- As age increased, so did the likelihood of having their cholesterol tested. Twenty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported this compared to 44% of those 35 to 44 years old or 77% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifty-two percent of African American respondents and 51% of white respondents reported a cholesterol test in the past year compared to 36% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (52%) compared to Hispanic respondents (33%).
- Respondents with some post high school education or less and those with a college education were similar in reporting a cholesterol test in the past year (51% and 49%, respectively). However, respondents with higher education were more likely to report a test in the past two years. Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college degree reported within the past two years compared to 70% of those with some post high school education or 66% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents at all income levels were similar when looking at the past year (50% or 51%). However, 72% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 70% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a cholesterol test in the past two years compared to 64% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (55%) compared to unmarried respondents (47%).

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	51%	18%	5%	5%	19%
Gender**					
Male	47	20	6	6	19
Female	54	17	4	3	19
Age**					
18 to 24	28	15	3	5	43
25 to 34	33	20	7	5	33
35 to 44	44	23	9	6	16
45 to 54	60	20	5	5	9
55 to 64	70	16	3	4	7
65 and Older	77	10	2	3	3
Race**					
White	51	19	6	5	17
African American	52	17	5	3	20
Other	36	18	2	4	39
Hispanic Origin**					
Hispanic	33	19	2	2	45
Non-Hispanic	52	18	5	5	17
Education**					
High School or Less	51	15	4	5	22
Some Post High School	51	19	5	3	18
College Graduate	49	24	7	5	13
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	50	14	5	6	22
\$30,001 to \$60,000	51	21	5	3	18
\$60,001 or More	50	20	6	6	16
Marital Status**					
Married	55	21	5	4	13
Not Married	47	16	5	5	23

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

Dental Checkup

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

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

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 19% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 71% of those 35 to 44 years old had a dental checkup in the past year compared to 65% of those 25 to 34 years old or 61% of respondents 65 and older.
- Seventy-one percent of white respondents reported a dental visit in the past year compared to 57% of African American respondents or 65% of respondents of another race.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of reporting a dental checkup in the past year. Sixty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 69% of respondents with some post high school education or 79% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Eighty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported this compared to 73% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 56% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (75%) compared to unmarried respondents (62%).

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

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	68%	19%	5%	7%	1%
Gender					
Male	66	19	6	8	1
Female	69	18	4	7	1
Age**					
18 to 24	73	18	3	5	<1
25 to 34	65	23	6	6	0
35 to 44	71	16	5	7	<1
45 to 54	69	21	4	4	2
55 to 64	66	19	4	10	1
65 and Older	61	15	6	14	3
Race**					
White	71	16	4	7	1
African American	57	28	7	7	1
Other	65	18	7	8	0
Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	66	23	5	5	1
Non-Hispanic	68	19	5	7	1
Education**					
High School or Less	60	20	6	11	2
Some Post High School	69	21	5	4	<1
College Graduate	79	14	3	4	<1
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	56	22	7	13	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	73	19	3	4	1
\$60,001 or More	80	13	4	4	<1
Marital Status**					
Married	75	17	3	4	<1
Not Married	62	20	6	10	2

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

Eye Exam

- Fifty-one percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 29% reported one to two years ago. Five percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (54%) compared to male respondents (47%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (69%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (46%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (33%).
- Fifty-two percent of African American respondents and 51% of white respondents reported a dental visit in the past year compared to 41% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to Hispanic respondents (51% and 37%, respectively).

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	51%	29%	8%	8%	5%
Gender**					
Male	47	29	9	9	6
Female	54	29	7	6	3
Age**					
18 to 24	33	44	9	7	7
25 to 34	50	25	8	9	9
35 to 44	46	27	9	12	6
45 to 54	53	29	8	7	3
55 to 64	51	33	7	7	2
65 and Older	69	22	5	4	<1
Race*					
White	51	30	7	8	4
African American	52	25	10	8	6
Other	41	39	13	6	2
Hispanic Origin**					
Hispanic	37	40	15	3	6
Non-Hispanic	51	29	7	8	5
Education					
High School or Less	49	29	8	9	4
Some Post High School	50	30	6	7	6
College Graduate	53	29	8	7	4
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	49	30	9	8	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	52	28	6	8	5
\$60,001 or More	49	31	7	7	4
Marital Status					
Married	52	29	6	7	5
Not Married	49	29	9	9	4

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

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

KEY FINDING: Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001. Fifty-eight 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-seven percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (77%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (25%) or those 25 to 34 years old (20%).
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to have had an influenza vaccination in the past year (46%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (33%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (30%).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	37%
Gender	
Male	36
Female	38
Age**	
18 to 24	31
25 to 34	20
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	32
55 to 64	46
65 and Older	77
Race	
White	39
African American	34
Other	30
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	29
Non-Hispanic	38
Education	
High School or Less	37
Some Post High School	38
College Graduate	37
Household Income**	
\$30,000 or Less	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	33
\$60,001 or More	30
Marital Status	
Married	37
Not Married	37

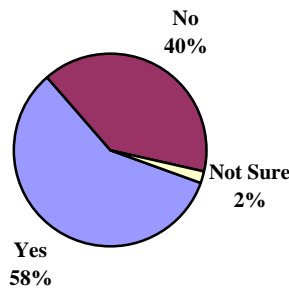
*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

**Figure 3. Received Pneumonia Vaccination
(Respondents 65 and Older)**



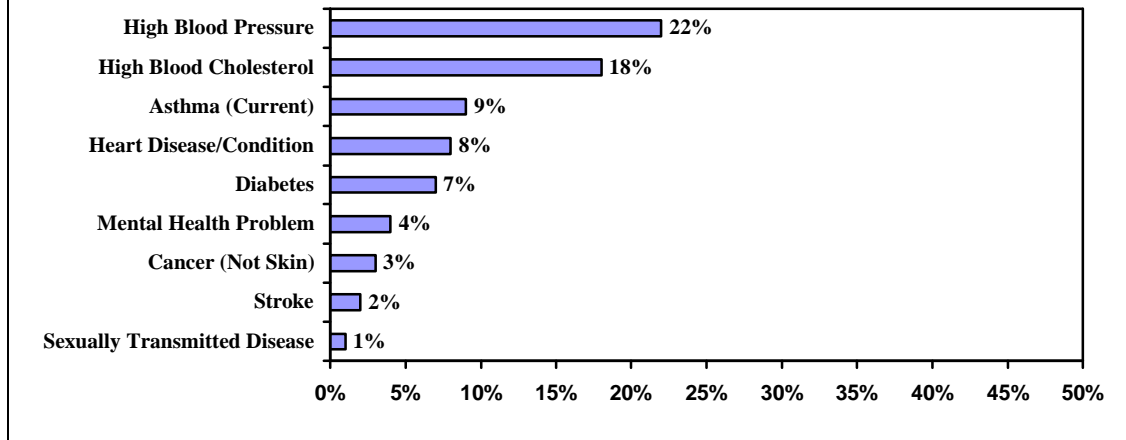
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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

KEY FINDING: Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Currently having asthma was third. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. Older respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease or condition, diabetes, cancer (not skin) or a stroke. White respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or cancer (not skin), while African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or diabetes. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report asthma (current). Hispanic respondents were more likely to report asthma (current) while non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents with lower education or a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition or a mental health problem. Respondents with lower education were also more likely to report current asthma while respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were also more likely to report diabetes. Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol while unmarried respondents were more likely to report asthma or a mental health problem. Overweight respondents or physically inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or mental health problem. Overweight respondents were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol or asthma while inactive respondents were also more likely to report a stroke.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (22%), high blood cholesterol (18%), asthma (current, 9%), heart disease/condition (8%) 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 current asthma (12%) than male respondents (6%).
- Generally, the likelihood of being told or treated for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes, cancer (not skin) or a stroke increased as age increased.
- White respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or cancer (not skin) while African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or diabetes. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report asthma (current).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report asthma (current) while non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- Respondents with lower education were more likely to report high blood pressure, asthma (current), heart disease/condition or mental health problem.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or mental health problem.
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol while unmarried respondents were more likely to report asthma or mental health problem.
- Respondents who were considered overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, asthma, heart disease/condition, diabetes or a mental health problem.
- Respondents who were classified as inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes, mental health problem or a stroke.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Asthma (Current)	Heart Disease or Condition	Diabetes	Mental Health Problem	Cancer (Not Skin)	Stroke
TOTAL	22%	18%	9%	8%	7%	4%	3%	2%
Gender								
Male	21	18	6**	8	7	3	3	2
Female	23	19	12**	8	7	4	4	2
Age								
18 to 24	3**	2**	10	2**	0**	5	0**	0**
25 to 34	7**	7**	11	3**	2**	4	<1**	<1**
35 to 44	15**	14**	7	2**	3**	4	<1**	0**
45 to 54	22**	21**	8	6**	7**	5	2**	2**
55 to 64	38**	35**	10	12**	13**	4	7**	3**
65 and Older	55**	38**	8	27**	20**	2	11**	6**
Race								
White	22**	20**	7**	10**	6*	4	4*	2
African American	26**	15**	10**	5**	10*	3	1*	2
Other	11**	6**	27**	3**	3*	2	1*	1
Hispanic Origin								
Hispanic	15	10*	23**	9	3	1	3	3
Non-Hispanic	23	19*	8**	8	7	4	3	2
Education								
High School or Less	27**	18	11**	10*	8	5*	3	3
Some Post High School	20**	21	7**	9*	8	3*	3	2
College Graduate	17**	17	6**	6*	5	2*	3	1
Household Income								
\$30,000 or Less	29**	20	10	11**	9**	5**	3	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19**	17	9	6**	6**	2**	3	1
\$60,001 or More	15**	18	7	7**	4**	3**	3	2
Marital Status								
Married	22	21**	6**	8	7	2**	3	2
Not Married	23	16**	11**	9	7	5**	3	2
Overweight								
Not Overweight	12**	14**	6**	6**	3**	2**	3	2
Overweight	29**	21**	10**	10**	10**	5**	3	2
Physical Activity								
Inactive	30**	21	9	13**	10*	6**	5	3*
Insufficient	20**	18	8	7**	7*	3**	3	1*
Recommended	18**	18	11	6**	6*	3**	2	1*

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

Diabetes

- Ninety-eight percent of the 135 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

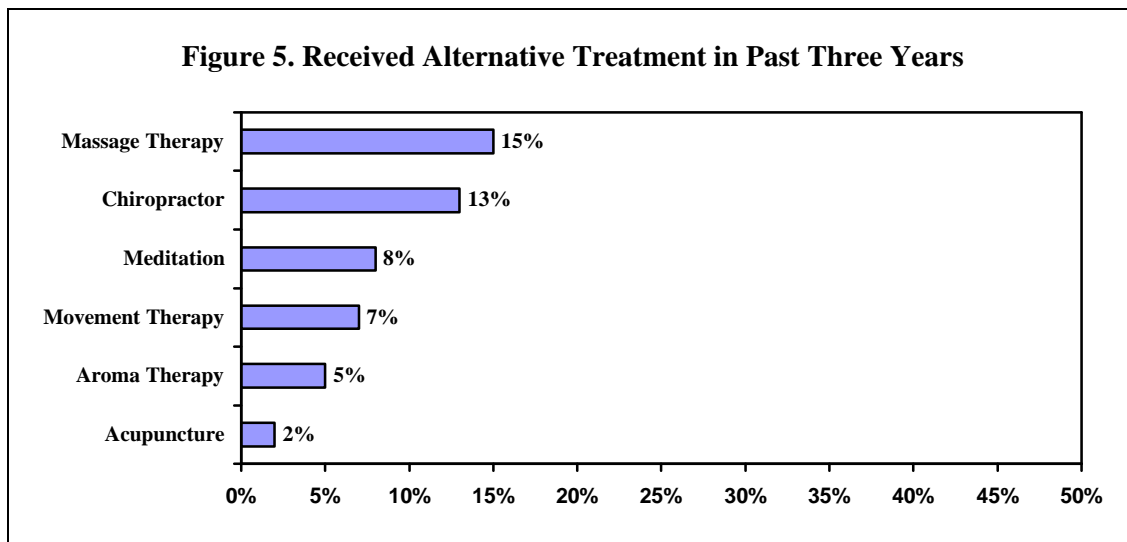
- Of the 171 respondents who currently had asthma, 52% had an asthma action plan.

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

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

KEY FINDING: Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (15% and 13%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report aroma therapy in the past three years. Massage therapy or movement therapy varied by age. White respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy or acupuncture. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report aroma therapy. Married respondents were more likely to report massage therapy.

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy (15%) or gone to a chiropractor (13%) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported aroma therapy in the past three years compared to male respondents (7% and 2%, respectively).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have reported movement therapy in the past three years. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were also more likely to have reported massage therapy.
- White respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report massage therapy.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy or acupuncture in the past three years.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported massage therapy more often while respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 reported aroma therapy more often.
- Married respondents were more likely to report massage therapy in the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (18% and 12%, respectively).

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

	Massage Therapy	Chiropractor	Meditation	Movement Therapy	Aroma Therapy	Acupuncture
TOTAL	15%	13%	8%	7%	5%	2%
Gender						
Male	13	14	7	7	2**	1
Female	16	12	9	7	7**	2
Age						
18 to 24	12*	12	6	8*	3	2
25 to 34	18*	14	10	8*	5	1
35 to 44	16*	12	8	7*	6	1
45 to 54	19*	15	10	8*	7	3
55 to 64	11*	12	11	6*	4	3
65 and Older	9*	12	7	3*	2	1
Race						
White	16**	15**	9	8	4	2
African American	8**	7**	7	5	5	2
Other	18**	10**	10	4	7	2
Hispanic Origin						
Hispanic	17	19	11	5	3	2
Non-Hispanic	15	13	8	7	5	2
Education						
High School or Less	11**	12	7	4**	2**	<1**
Some Post High School	14**	12	9	7**	6**	3**
College Graduate	21**	15	10	11**	7**	2**
Household Income						
\$30,000 or Less	12**	13	9	6	3*	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15**	13	8	6	6*	1
\$60,001 or More	20**	14	9	9	6*	3
Marital Status						
Married	18**	14	8	8	5	2
Not Married	12**	12	9	6	5	2

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

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

KEY FINDING: Twenty-eight percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 25% were classified as inactive. Respondents 25 to 34 years old, who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$30,001 or not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Sixty-two percent of respondents were classified as overweight (37% overweight and 25% obese). Respondents who were male, 45 and older, African American, Hispanic or who were physically inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

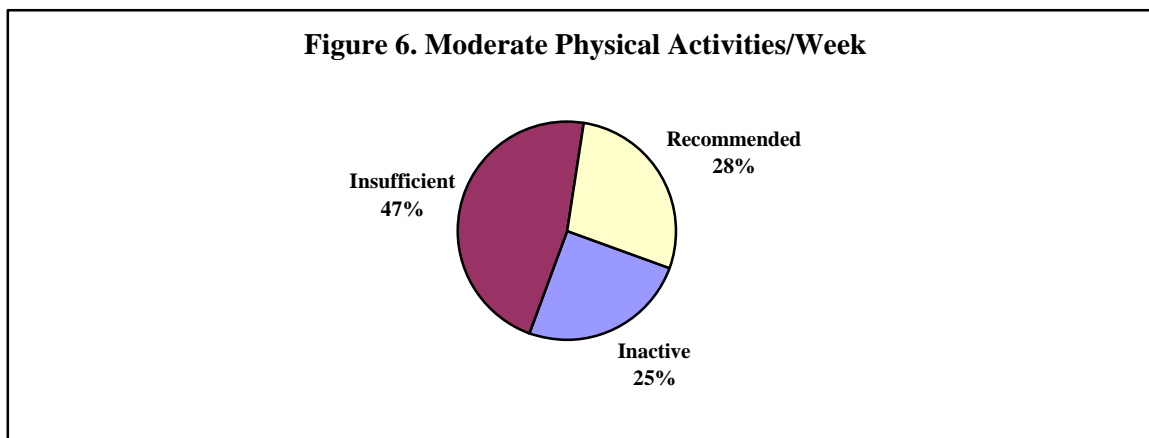
- Sixty-nine percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

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-eight percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Forty-seven percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 25% were classified as inactive.



- Respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (34%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (29%) or those 65 and older (20%). Forty percent of respondents 65 and older were inactive compared to 16% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 18% of those 25 to 34 years old.
- White respondents or African American respondents were less likely to have met the recommendation (26% and 29%, respectively) compared to respondents of another race (47%). African American respondents were more likely to be inactive (28%) compared to white respondents (25%) or respondents of another race (18%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation (47%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (27%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a college degree met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 29% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 met the recommendation compared to 25% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001. Thirty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were classified as inactive compared to 15% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Twenty-nine percent of married respondents met the recommendation compared to 27% of unmarried respondents. Twenty-eight percent of unmarried respondents were inactive compared to 21% of married respondents.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommendation than overweight respondents (32% and 26%, respectively).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	25%	47%	28%
Gender			
Male	24	47	30
Female	27	47	27
Age**			
18 to 24	16	55	30
25 to 34	18	49	34
35 to 44	24	48	28
45 to 54	25	46	29
55 to 64	28	44	28
65 and Older	40	40	20
Race**			
White	25	49	26
African American	28	43	29
Other	18	36	47
Hispanic Origin**			
Hispanic	18	35	47
Non-Hispanic	26	47	27
Education**			
High School or Less	32	42	26
Some Post High School	23	50	27
College Graduate	15	52	33
Household Income**			
\$30,000 or Less	33	42	25
\$30,001 to \$60,000	24	46	30
\$60,001 or More	15	56	29
Marital Status**			
Married	21	50	29
Not Married	28	45	27
Overweight**			
Not Overweight	19	49	32
Overweight	28	46	26

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Body Weight

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

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

- According to the definition, 62% of respondents were considered overweight (37% overweight and 25% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (67%) compared to female respondents (57%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 68% of those 45 to 54 years old were classified as overweight compared to 47% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (70%) compared to white respondents (59%) or respondents of another race (67%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight compared to non-Hispanic respondents (73% and 61%, respectively).
- Seventy percent of respondents who were inactive in a typical week were classified as overweight compared to 61% who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 57% of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity.

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

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	62%
Gender**	
Male	67
Female	57
Age**	
18 to 24	47
25 to 34	58
35 to 44	65
45 to 54	68
55 to 64	69
65 and Older	67
Race**	
White	59
African American	70
Other	67
Hispanic Origin*	
Hispanic	73
Non-Hispanic	61
Education	
High School or Less	64
Some Post High School	61
College Graduate	60
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	64
\$30,001 to \$60,000	62
\$60,001 or More	59
Marital Status	
Married	62
Not Married	62
Moderate Physical Activities**	
Inactive	70
Insufficient	61
Recommended	57

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-five percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 30% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, white, with a college education, higher household income, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Non-Hispanic respondents were also more likely to eat fruit. Forty-nine percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with lower education, with lower household income, unmarried or physically inactive were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times a week.

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-five percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-four 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 (71% and 58%, respectively).
- Respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit (75%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (61%) or those 18 to 24 years old (45%).
- White respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day (68%) compared to African American respondents (60%) or respondents of another race (52%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit compared to Hispanic respondents (66% and 55%, respectively).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents with a college degree reported eating two or more servings of fruit per day compared to 64% of those with some post high school education or 60% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit. Seventy-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported this compared to 66% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 61% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit compared to unmarried respondents (71% and 60%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit (69%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of activity (66%) or inactive respondents (59%).

Vegetable Intake

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

- Thirty percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy percent reported two servings or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables compared to male respondents (35% and 25%, respectively).
- Respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables (36%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (28%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (23%).
- White respondents were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day (32%) compared to African American respondents (24%) or respondents of another race (27%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a college degree reported eating three or more servings of vegetables compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables. Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported this compared to 32% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 25% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day compared to unmarried respondents (35% and 26%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables (38%) compared to inactive respondents (28%) or those who did an insufficient amount of activity (27%).

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	34%	65%	70%	30%
Gender				
Male	41**	58**	74**	25**
Female	28**	71**	65**	35**
Age				
18 to 24	55**	45**	77*	23*
25 to 34	24**	75**	64*	36*
35 to 44	36**	63**	71*	28*
45 to 54	37**	61**	69*	30*
55 to 64	30**	68**	68*	31*
65 and Older	28**	71**	71*	29*
Race				
White	32**	68**	67*	32*
African American	38**	60**	74*	24*
Other	48**	52**	73*	27*
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	45*	55*	75	24
Non-Hispanic	33*	66*	69	31
Education				
High School or Less	39**	60**	73**	26**
Some Post High School	35**	64**	71**	29**
College Graduate	25**	75**	62**	37**
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	38**	61**	75**	25**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	33**	66**	68**	32**
\$60,001 or More	27**	72**	62**	38**
Marital Status				
Married	28**	71**	65**	35**
Not Married	39**	60**	73**	26**
Overweight				
Not Overweight	32	67	68	31
Overweight	36	63	71	29
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	39**	59**	71**	28**
Insufficient	34**	66**	73**	27**
Recommended	31**	69**	62**	38**

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Fried Food/Fast Food Intake

- Ten percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Thirty-nine percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-four percent reported a few times per month while 18% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (55%) compared to female respondents (42%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 66% of those 18 to 24 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 30% of those 55 to 64 years old or 24% of respondents 65 and older.
- White respondents or African American respondents were less likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (44% and 56%, respectively) compared to respondents of another race (68%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to eat fried/fast food at least a few times per week (70%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (47%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 49% of those with some post high school education or 44% of respondents with a college degree.
- Fifty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 48% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 44% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week than married respondents (51% and 45%, respectively).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to eat fried/fast food at least a few times per week (54%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (49%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of activity (44%).

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	34%	49%
Gender**		
Male	29	55
Female	37	42
Age**		
18 to 24	24	66
25 to 34	27	67
35 to 44	38	50
45 to 54	38	45
55 to 64	40	30
65 and Older	38	24
Race**		
White	37	44
African American	27	56
Other	20	68
Hispanic Origin**		
Hispanic	19	70
Non-Hispanic	35	47
Education*		
High School or Less	30	51
Some Post High School	35	49
College Graduate	38	44
Household Income**		
\$30,000 or Less	31	48
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32	50
\$60,001 or More	42	44
Marital Status**		
Married	38	45
Not Married	30	51
Overweight		
Not Overweight	35	45
Overweight	32	51
Moderate Physical Activities**		
Inactive	27	54
Insufficient	39	44
Recommended	31	49

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-four percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

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

- Thirty-three percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 58% had a mammogram within the past two years (42% within past year and 16% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents 40 and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (84% of those 50 and older; 76% of those 40 to 49 years old).
 - Of the respondents who were 40 years old and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: no time (17%) or don’t need (16%) followed by too young or don’t like (12% each).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	42%	16%	9%	33%
Age**				
18 to 39	20	7	5	67
40 to 49	51	25	12	13
50 and Older	63	21	10	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Pap Smear

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

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

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 24% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (97%) compared to respondents 65 and older (69%). Eight percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old never had a pap smear.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear in the past three years (91%) compared to white respondents or respondents of another race (86% each).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to Hispanic respondents (87% and 81%, respectively).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 91% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 reported a pap smear in the past three years compared to 81% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

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

Table 15. Time Since Last Pap Smear by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 3 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 3)	3 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	63%	20%	4%	9%	3%
Age**					
18 to 24	79	10	0	3	8
25 to 34	80	16	1	3	<1
35 to 44	67	25	2	4	2
45 to 54	61	22	5	10	2
55 to 64	55	23	7	11	2
65 and Older	36	25	8	23	5
Race**					
White	58	23	5	11	3
African American	73	16	2	4	2
Other	71	13	2	7	7
Hispanic Origin*					
Hispanic	72	9	0	7	7
Non-Hispanic	62	21	4	9	3
Education					
High School or Less	60	20	4	10	4
Some Post High School	65	17	5	11	2
College Graduate	64	24	3	5	2
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	55	21	5	13	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	69	19	4	7	1
\$60,001 or More	68	20	3	5	2
Marital Status					
Married	64	22	4	8	1
Not Married	62	19	4	10	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Men’s Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Twenty-four percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 57% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

Digital Rectal Exam

- Thirty-nine percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-nine percent had an exam in the past year while 16% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Fifty-seven percent of male respondents 50 years old or older had an exam less than a year ago while 24% of males 40 to 49 years old reported this.

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	29%	16%	15%	39%
Age**				
18 to 39	14	11	10	65
40 to 49	24	20	28	28
50 and Older	57	16	13	12

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

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

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

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

Blood Stool Test

- Forty-seven percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-four percent were tested within the past two years (22% less than a year ago and 12% more than one year ago, but less than two).

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

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

- Fifty-two percent of respondents 50 years old and older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 34% of respondents 40 to 49 years old or 21% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 65% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- White respondents or African American respondents were less likely to report a blood stool test within the past two years (31% and 41%, respectively) compared to respondents of another race (44%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past two years (48%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (33%).
- Forty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a blood stool test in the past two years compared to 32% of those with a college degree or 28% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 34% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 30% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

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

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	22%	12%	13%	47%
Gender				
Male	20	13	15	47
Female	24	12	12	48
Age**				
18 to 39	13	8	10	65
40 to 49	20	14	15	48
50 and Older	36	16	16	26
Race**				
White	19	12	15	48
African American	27	14	10	44
Other	35	9	8	44
Hispanic Origin**				
Hispanic	37	11	8	42
Non-Hispanic	21	12	14	48
Education**				
High School or Less	25	15	10	46
Some Post High School	19	9	18	49
College Graduate	20	12	16	47
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	20	14	17	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	10	11	48
\$60,001 or More	19	11	11	55
Marital Status				
Married	22	14	13	46
Not Married	22	12	14	48

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Sixty-two percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-one percent were examined within the past two years (11% less than a year ago and 10% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- Twenty-two percent of male respondents reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam in the past two years compared to 20% of female respondents. Sixty-five percent of female respondents reported never compared to 60% of male respondents.
- A total of 38% of respondents 50 years old and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 17% of respondents 40 to 49 years old or 9% of those 18 to 39 years old. Thirty-eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 82% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Twenty-three percent of African American respondents and 21% of white respondents reported a test within the past two years compared to 12% of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (22%) compared to Hispanic respondents (15%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 20% of those with a college degree or 18% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 reported an exam in the past two years compared to 17% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

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

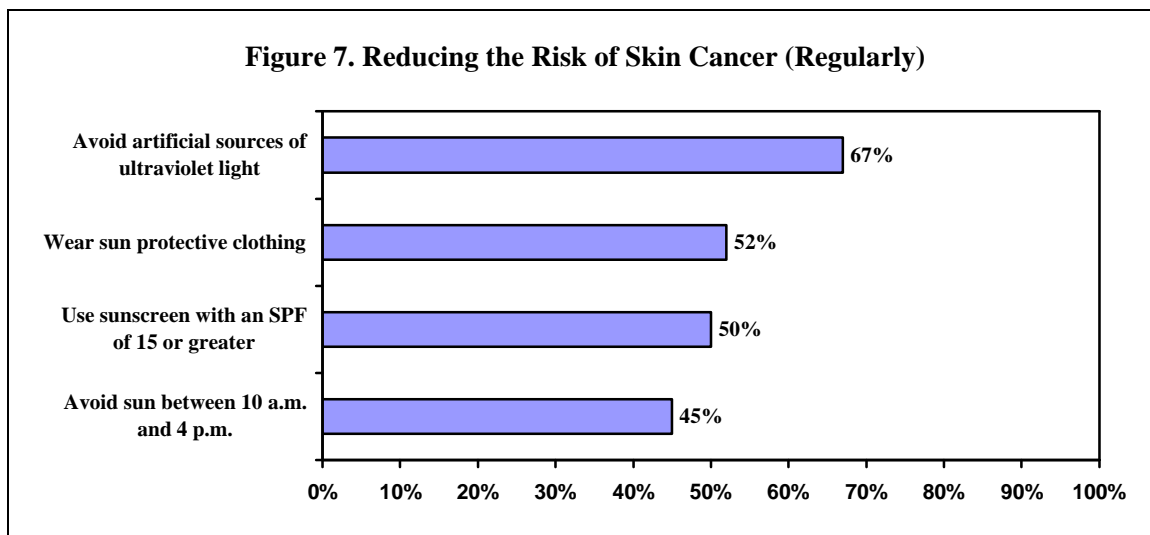
	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	11%	10%	8%	7%	62%
Gender*					
Male	11	11	8	9	60
Female	11	9	8	5	65
Age**					
18 to 39	4	5	2	6	82
40 to 49	10	7	6	10	67
50 and Older	22	16	16	6	38
Race**					
White	11	10	9	8	59
African American	13	10	4	4	67
Other	9	3	5	3	80
Hispanic Origin**					
Hispanic	3	12	5	1	77
Non-Hispanic	12	10	8	7	62
Education**					
High School or Less	13	11	8	3	62
Some Post High School	9	9	6	10	64
College Graduate	11	9	10	9	61
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	10	12	9	8	59
\$30,001 to \$60,000	13	9	8	6	63
\$60,001 or More	9	8	6	6	69
Marital Status					
Married	13	11	9	6	60
Not Married	10	9	7	8	64

*= 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 wear sun protective clothing, use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report using sunscreen while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing. White respondents were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or using sunscreen. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light. Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen. Respondents with a college degree, a household income of at least \$30,001 or married were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or using sunscreen. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 67% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 52% wear sun protective clothing, 50% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher while 45% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Thirteen percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Twenty-one percent reported one measure. Twenty-four percent reported two of the four actions while 23% reported three and 19% reported they did all four measures regularly.



- Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen or avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. than male respondents.
- Respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing.
- White respondents were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or using sunscreen. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen (51%) compared to Hispanic respondents (36%).
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or using sunscreen.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or using sunscreen while respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light or using sunscreen.

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sun Protective Clothing	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	67%	52%	50%	45%
Gender				
Male	61**	53	45**	38**
Female	73**	52	54**	51**
Age				
18 to 24	64	48*	42**	41
25 to 34	69	51*	56**	40
35 to 44	68	48*	51**	43
45 to 54	69	54*	56**	46
55 to 64	64	47*	44**	49
65 and older	67	60*	45**	49
Race				
White	69**	54**	60**	45
African American	60**	47**	21**	45
Other	71**	40**	42**	42
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	74	49	36**	44
Non-Hispanic	67	52	51**	45
Education				
High School or Less	63**	51	40**	44
Some Post High School	64**	52	54**	43
College Graduate	77**	54	63**	48
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	62*	52	43**	52**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	69*	52	55**	39**
\$60,001 or More	70*	52	56**	44**
Marital Status				
Married	70*	55	59**	45
Not Married	65*	50	43**	45

*= 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 who were female, 65 and older, white, with a college education or married were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety-one percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-lined skated or rode a scooter, 27% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married were more likely to report they always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 51% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (79% and 8%, respectively).
- Female respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (84%) compared to male respondents (73%).
- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older and 80% of those 45 to 54 years old reported always wearing a seat belt compared to 74% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 79% of respondents in all other age groups.
- White respondents were more likely to report always (80%) compared to African American respondents (74%) or respondents of another race (78%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report always (84%) compared to those with a high school education or less (78%) or respondents with some post high school education (75%).
- Eighty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 79% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 reported always wearing a seat belt compared to 77% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always wearing a seat belt (82%) compared to unmarried respondents (76%).

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	4%	3%	6%	8%	79%
Gender**					
Male	5	4	7	11	73
Female	3	3	5	6	84
Age*					
18 to 24	2	7	7	11	74
25 to 34	3	3	8	7	79
35 to 44	6	3	5	7	79
45 to 54	5	3	5	7	80
55 to 64	4	2	5	11	79
65 and older	5	<1	4	9	82
Race**					
White	4	2	5	9	80
African American	5	4	9	8	74
Other	0	7	8	8	78
Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	4	7	7	5	78
Non-Hispanic	4	3	6	9	79
Education**					
High School or Less	6	3	6	7	78
Some Post High School	4	4	8	9	75
College Graduate	2	2	3	10	84
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	5	4	8	6	79
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	3	4	11	77
\$60,001 or More	4	3	5	8	80
Marital Status**					
Married	3	2	4	8	82
Not Married	5	4	7	8	76

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of households with children...

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 3% reported nearly always.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat (94%) compared to unmarried respondents (87%). Five percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 2% of married respondents.

Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode a scooter always (22%) or nearly always (5%) wore a helmet. Sixty-one percent reported never.
- Male and female respondents were similar in reporting always (22% each). However, male respondents were more likely to report never (64%) compared to female respondents (57%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report always (32%) compared to respondents 55 and older (17%) or those 18 to 24 years old (12%).
- Twenty-five percent of white respondents reported always compared to 14% of African American respondents or 5% of respondents of another race.
- Twenty-three percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported always compared to 11% of Hispanic respondents.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a college degree reported always compared to 20% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report always (28%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (21%) or respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less (18%).
- Married respondents were more likely to always wear a helmet compared to unmarried respondents (29% and 15%, respectively).

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	61%	6%	6%	5%	22%
Gender*					
Male	64	4	4	5	22
Female	57	8	8	5	22
Age**					
18 to 24	58	19	7	4	12
25 to 34	66	3	6	7	19
35 to 44	53	5	5	4	32
45 to 54	57	2	8	5	26
55 and older	70	4	3	5	17
Race**					
White	61	3	5	5	25
African American	66	9	9	2	14
Other	48	32	7	8	5
Hispanic Origin**					
Hispanic	39	31	12	8	11
Non-Hispanic	63	4	5	5	23
Education**					
High School or Less	69	8	6	3	15
Some Post High School	63	6	7	4	20
College Graduate	49	4	5	9	33
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	67	5	7	3	18
\$30,001 to \$60,000	59	9	4	6	21
\$60,001 or More	54	4	8	6	28
Marital Status**					
Married	55	3	7	6	29
Not Married	66	9	5	4	15

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Helmets

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

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

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 10% reported nearly always. Twenty-four percent reported never.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child always wore a helmet (55%) compared to unmarried respondents (44%). Thirty-three percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 17% of married respondents.

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

KEY FINDING: Twenty-six percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, African American, with lower education, with lower household income or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. Fifty-three 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. Twenty-one percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others were present. Sixty-one percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty-one percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with higher education, married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents who were female, white, with higher education, with a household income of at least \$60,001, 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).

- Twenty-six percent of respondents were current smokers. Five percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 21% smoked every day.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 33% of those 25 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to respondents 55 to 64 years old (25%) or those 65 and older (9%).
- Thirty-two percent of African American respondents were smokers compared to 24% of white respondents or 29% of respondents of another race.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school degree or less were smokers compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a college degree.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were smokers compared to 25% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 22% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (31% and 21%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	26%
Gender	
Male	29
Female	24
Age**	
18 to 24	31
25 to 34	33
35 to 44	34
45 to 54	27
55 to 64	25
65 and older	9
Race**	
White	24
African American	32
Other	29
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	22
Non-Hispanic	26
Education**	
High School or Less	33
Some Post High School	26
College Graduate	15
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	30
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25
\$60,001 or More	22
Marital Status**	
Married	21
Not Married	31

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Of current smokers...

- Fifty-three percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.

- Generally, younger respondents were more likely to report quitting for at least one day. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 62% of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported this followed by 52% of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 42% of those 55 to 64 years old. Thirty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 28% of those 65 and older reported quitting for at least one day.
- Sixty-five percent of African American respondents reported quitting for at least one day compared to 47% of white respondents or 59% of respondents of another race.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to quit for at least one day (61%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 or more (46%).

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.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year (56%) compared to male respondents (47%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 66% of respondents 65 and older reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking followed by 61% of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 49% of those 18 to 24 years old. Forty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 41% of those 25 to 34 years old reported a health professional advised them to quit.

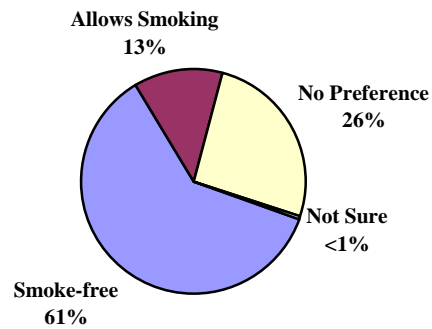
Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles when others were present. Twenty-one percent reported indoor smoking or vehicle smoking occurred.
- Households with children were more likely to report smoking indoors or inside vehicles when others were present than households without children (24% and 20%, respectively).

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 13% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-six percent reported no preference.

Figure 8. Smoking Preference in Restaurants



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (64%) than male respondents (57%). Sixteen percent of male respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 11% of female respondents.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (68%) compared to respondents 18 to 24 years old (58%) or those 35 to 44 years old (56%). Sixty-one percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reported the preference for smoke-free restaurants while 60% of those 45 to 54 years old reported this. Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 15% of those 25 to 34 years old preferred restaurants that allow smoking followed by 14% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old, 13% of those 45 to 54 years old and 6% of respondents 65 and older.
- White respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (63%) compared to African American respondents (57%) or respondents of another race (53%). Fourteen percent of white respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 11% of African American respondents or 12% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (62%) compared to Hispanic respondents (44%). Eighteen percent of Hispanic respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 13% of non-Hispanic respondents.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of preferring smoke-free restaurants. Fifty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 64% of those with some post high school education or 72% of respondents with a college degree. Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 12% of those with some post high school education or 8% of respondents with a college degree.
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (68%) than unmarried respondents (56%). Fifteen percent of unmarried respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 11% of married respondents reported this.
- Seventy-four percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 25% of smokers. Forty-one percent of smokers reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking while 3% of nonsmokers reported this.

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

- Sixty-one percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (37% strongly favor, 24% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (64%) compared to male respondents (57%).
- Sixty-two percent of white respondents favored an ordinance compared to 57% of African American respondents or 53% of respondents of another race.
- Respondents with higher education were more likely to favor an ordinance. Seventy-one percent of respondents with a college degree reported this compared to 64% of those with some post high school education or 52% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 favored an ordinance compared to 61% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 58% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than unmarried respondents (65% and 57%, respectively).
- Seventy-one percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 32% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor an ordinance (44%) compared to smokers (16%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	24%	37%
Gender**		
Male	28	29
Female	21	43
Age		
18 to 24	29	32
25 to 34	27	37
35 to 44	23	36
45 to 54	20	38
55 to 64	21	39
65 and older	23	38
Race*		
White	25	37
African American	21	36
Other	19	34
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	20	30
Non-Hispanic	24	37
Education**		
High School or Less	20	32
Some Post High School	28	36
College Graduate	27	44
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	26	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23	35
\$60,001 or More	23	43
Marital Status**		
Married	23	42
Not Married	25	32
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	27	44
Smoker	16	16

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Snuff or Chewing Tobacco

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

Alcohol Use (Table 24)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-seven percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 28% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 18% binge. Generally, respondents who were male, younger, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to have had at least three drinks on an occasion or binge at least once in the past month. Respondents who were white were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion while respondents who were non-African American were more likely to have binge. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Had a Drink in the Past Month

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Twenty-six percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 13% reported three to four days, and 18% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Thirteen percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 8% reported three, 19% reported two and 16% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Forty-four percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Twenty-eight percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Twelve percent reported this one to two times and 16% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks (38%) than female respondents (19%). Males were much more likely to have had at least three drinks on three or more occasions (25%) compared to female respondents (8%).
- Respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have had at least three drinks on an occasion (38%) followed by respondents 35 to 44 years old (36%) and 18 to 24 years old (35%). However, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to have reported at least three drinks on three or more occasions (29%) compared to respondents 25 to 34 years old (22%) or 35 to 44 years old (19%).
- White respondents were more likely to report at least three drinks and more often. Thirty-one percent of white respondents reported at least three drinks on an occasion in the past month compared to 19% of African American respondents or respondents of another race.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education reported three or more drinks compared to 28% of those with a college degree or 24% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have had at least three drinks on three or more occasions (29%) compared to married respondents (25%).

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).

- Eighteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (25%) than female respondents (10%).
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to have binged (29%) followed by respondents 25 to 34 years old (26%). It dropped to 3% for respondents 65 and older.
- African American respondents were less likely to have binged in the past month (11%) compared to white respondents (19%) or respondents of another race (18%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education binged in the past month compared to 16% of those with a college degree or 14% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents who were not married were more likely to have binged in the past month (19%) compared to married respondents (15%).

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	12%	16%	18%
Gender			
Male	13**	25**	25**
Female	11**	8**	10**
Age			
18 to 24	6**	29**	29**
25 to 34	16**	22**	26**
35 to 44	17**	19**	20**
45 to 54	12**	14**	14**
55 to 64	7**	11**	10**
65 and Older	6**	3**	3**
Race			
White	13**	18**	19**
African American	10**	9**	11**
Other	4**	15**	18**
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	10	10	16
Non-Hispanic	12	16	17
Education			
High School or Less	10*	14*	14**
Some Post High School	13*	20*	24**
College Graduate	13*	15*	16**
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	9	15	17
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12	17	16
\$60,001 or More	15	18	19
Marital Status			
Married	13**	12**	15*
Not Married	10**	19**	19*

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

- Three 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.

- Five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported being a driver or passenger compared to 3% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college degree.

Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

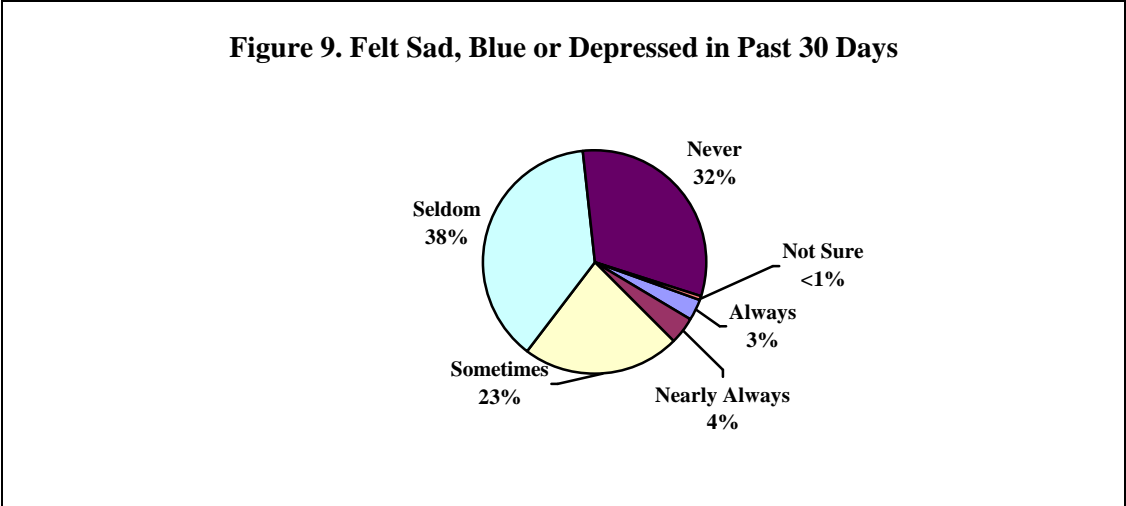
- Six percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

KEY FINDING: Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-two percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 3% reported poor. Six percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide; respondents who were female, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report this.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” seven percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 62,100 residents. Twenty-three percent reported sometimes and the remaining 70% reported seldom (38%) or never (32%).



- Eight percent of female respondents and 6% of male respondents reported they nearly always or always felt sad, blue or depressed. Male respondents were more likely to report never (37%) compared to female respondents (28%).

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they nearly always/always felt sad, blue or depressed (12%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (9%), 18 to 34 years old (7%), those 55 to 64 years old (6%) or respondents 65 and older (5%).
- Eleven percent of African American respondents reported nearly always/always compared to 6% of white respondents or 10% of respondents of another race.
- Respondents with lower education were more likely to report they nearly always/always felt sad, blue or depressed. Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with lower household income were more likely to report nearly always/always. Ten percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported this compared to 7% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with an income of at least \$60,001.
- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported nearly always/always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 6% of married respondents.

Considered Suicide

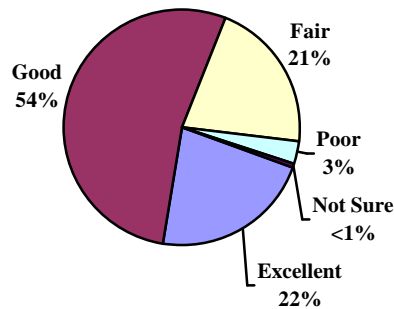
All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The Milwaukee County Community Health Survey did not ask how seriously suicide was considered, how recent, or how often the sense of being so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

- Three percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 34,500 residents who considered suicide in the past year.
- Four percent of female respondents reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 2% of male respondents.
- Four percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 1% of respondents with a college education.
- Five percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported they considered suicide compared to 2% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 or more.
- Four percent of unmarried respondents reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 2% of married respondents.

Managing Stress

- Twenty-two percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-four percent reported good while 21% reported fair and 3% reported poor.

Figure 10. Managing Stress



- Four percent of female respondents reported poor compared to 2% of male respondents. Twenty-five percent of females reported fair or poor compared to 22% of males. Eighteen percent of female respondents reported excellent compared to 27% of male respondents.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report poor (5%) compared to respondents 65 and older (2%) or respondents in all other age groups (3%). Twenty-nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 28% of those 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old reported poor/fair compared to 15% of respondents 65 and older. All other age groups were 22% or 23%.
- White respondents were less likely to report poor (2%) compared to African American respondents (5%) or respondents of another race (7%). White respondents were also less likely to report poor/fair (22%) compared to African American respondents (31%) or respondents of another race (25%).
- Four percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported poor compared to less than one percent of respondents with a college degree. Twenty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported poor/fair compared to 25% of those with a high school education or less or 19% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report poor (5%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (3%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (less than one percent). Thirty-one percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported fair/poor compared to 21% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 20% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Four percent of unmarried respondents reported poor and 2% of married respondents did so. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report poor/fair compared to married respondents (27% and 21%, respectively).

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 33% reported nearly always. Seventeen percent reported sometimes while 4% reported seldom and 2% reported never.

- All race categories were similar when looking at never or seldom (6% or 5%). However, African American respondents were more likely to report always (48%) compared to white respondents or respondents of another race (41% each)
- Respondents with lower education were more likely to report never/seldom. Eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report never/seldom (9%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (6%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (4%).
- Seven percent of unmarried respondents reported never or seldom compared to 5% of married respondents (5%). Seventy-nine percent of married respondents reported always or nearly always compared to 72% of unmarried respondents.

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

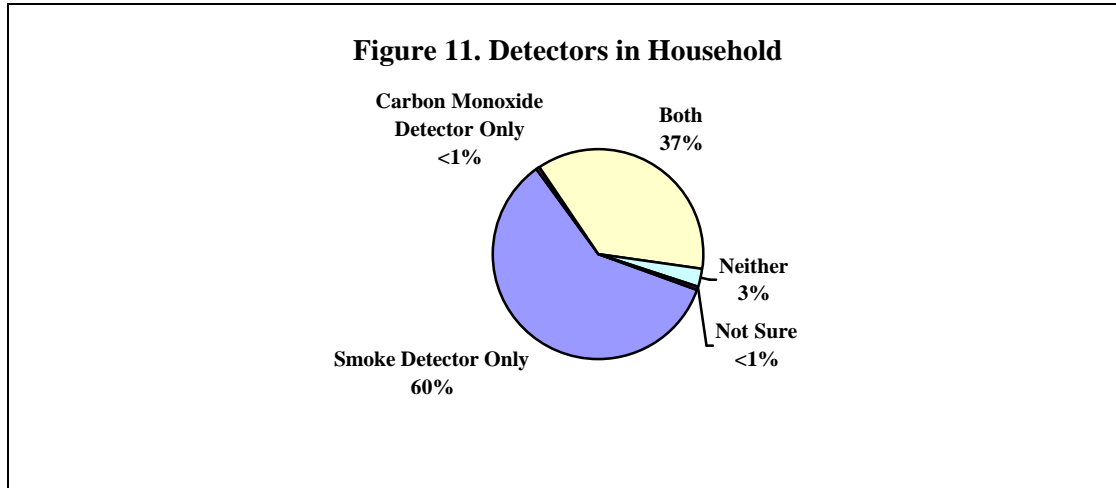
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	6%	17%	33%	43%
Gender				
Male	8	18	33	41
Female	5	17	34	44
Age				
18 to 24	6	15	41	38
25 to 34	5	20	32	43
35 to 44	6	21	31	42
45 to 54	7	16	35	42
55 to 64	5	17	33	45
65 and older	7	15	29	46
Race**				
White	6	15	37	41
African American	6	23	23	48
Other	5	24	31	41
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	9	23	32	37
Non-Hispanic	6	17	33	43
Education**				
High School or Less	8	19	27	44
Some Post High School	6	18	36	40
College Graduate	4	14	40	43
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	9	22	28	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	15	37	42
\$60,001 or More	4	14	37	46
Marital Status**				
Married	5	14	35	44
Not Married	7	20	31	41

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 38% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with higher household income were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Sixty percent reported only a working smoke detector while less than one percent reported only a carbon monoxide detector. Three percent had neither.



- Forty-five percent of households with a household income of at least \$60,001 had both detectors compared to 39% of households with \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 30% of households with an income of \$30,000 or less.
- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (46%) compared to unmarried households (30%).

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Carbon Monoxide			
	Smoke Detector	Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	60%	<1%	37%	3%
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	66	<1	30	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	58	<1	39	2
\$60,001 or More	54	1	45	1
Marital Status**				
Married	51	<1	46	2
Not Married	66	<1	30	3

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Nineteen percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Households with higher income or married households were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 3% had a loaded firearm; respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. Households with higher income were more likely to have had a loaded firearm 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, 19% of households had one or more firearms.
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of having a firearm in or around the home. Twelve percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported a firearm compared to 20% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 28% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (26%) compared to unmarried households (14%).

Loaded Firearm

- Three percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- Six percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a loaded firearm in or around their home compared to 3% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 2% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a loaded firearm in or around their home compared to unmarried households (4% and 2%, respectively).

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

Respondents were given the following definition for unlocked: you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. A safety is not counted as a lock.

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked.
- Three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a loaded firearm was also unlocked followed by 2% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or less than one percent with a household income of less than \$30,001.

Personal Safety Issues

KEY FINDING: Six percent of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; 4% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year. A stranger was the most often cited person in each situation. Respondents 18 to 24 years old or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their safety. Respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report they were pushed, etc.

Afraid for Personal Safety

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” six percent reported yes.
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 7% of those 25 to 54 years old reported being afraid followed by 6% of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 2% of those 65 and older.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be afraid for their personal safety than married respondents (7% and 5%, respectively).

Of those who felt afraid for their personal safety...

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported a stranger made them afraid for their personal safety while 18% reported an acquaintance. Seven percent reported a boyfriend/girlfriend followed by 3% reporting either ex-spouse or friend. Two percent or less reported spouse, parent, brother/sister or separated spouse. Six percent reported someone else not listed.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, etc., (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported being pushed, etc., followed by 4% of those 25 to 34 years old, 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 2% of those 45 to 64 years old and less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- White or African-American respondents were less likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or otherwise hurt (4% and 3%, respectively) compared to respondents of another race (10%).
- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported being pushed, etc., compared to 3% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report being pushed, etc., in the past year (6%) compared to those with an income of at least \$60,001 (3%) or respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (2%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report being pushed, etc., than married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

Of those who were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit...

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported a stranger had pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while 14% reported an acquaintance. Twelve percent reported boyfriend/girlfriend while 8% reported a friend. Five percent reported spouse. Two percent or less reported each of the following: ex-spouse, parent or separated spouse. Eight percent reported someone else not listed.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

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

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
 Conducted: February 21 through June 10, 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	12
Good	30
Very good	35
Excellent	20
Not sure	<1

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

No health care coverage	8%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	5
Badger Care	3
Medicare	18
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	47
Another commercial health plan	14
Something else	3
Not sure	2

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

Not all members covered.....	16%
All members covered.....	84
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.....	24%
All members covered.....	76
Not sure	<1

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice	74%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic	11
Hospital emergency room.....	7
Community health center.....	4
Other.....	3
Not sure	1

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

Yes..... 27%
 No..... 71
 Not sure 3

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

	Less than a year ago	1 to 2 years ago	3 to 4 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never	Not sure
7. A routine checkup.....	69%	19%	5%	7%	<1%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	51	18	5	5	19	3
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	68	19	5	7	1	<1
10. Eye exam.....	51	29	8	8	5	<1

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

Yes..... 37%
 No..... 63
 Not sure <1

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

Yes..... 20%
 No..... 77
 Not sure 3

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?.....	22%	78%	<1%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?	18	81	1
15. You had a stroke?.....	2	98	<1
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	8	92	<1
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	7	93	<1
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [135 respondents]	98	2	<1
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	4	96	<1
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	3	97	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	1	99	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma?	12%	87%	<1%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	9	91	<1
24.(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [171 respondents]	52	44	5

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..... 34%
Two servings 25
Three or more servings 40
Not sure 1

26. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings..... 38%
Two servings 32
Three or more servings 30
Not sure <1

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

A few times per month 34%
A few times per week..... 39
Daily or nearly so 10
Hardly ever or never 18
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..... 69%
No..... 31
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..... 75%
No..... 25
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.....	10
Three.....	18
Four	10
Five.....	12
Six	3
Seven	18
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	25

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

Less than 30 minutes	13%
30 to 44 minutes	20
45 to 59 minutes	6
60 or more minutes	35
Not sure	1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	25

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [1,031 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	42%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	3	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago	4	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never	33	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure	1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [81 Respondents 40 years old or older]

No time	17%
Don't need	16
Too young.....	12
Don't like.....	12
Not insured.....	5
Too expensive	5
Not recommended by provider.....	5
Other.....	11
Not sure	16

[306 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young.....	75%
Don't need	5
Not recommended by provider.....	5
Not insured.....	2
Too expensive	<1
Don't like.....	<1
Other.....	1
No time	<1
Not sure	11

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [1,028 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	63%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	20
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	2
5 or more years ago	7
Never	3
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? [915 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)	16
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	7
5 or more years ago	8
Never	39
Not sure.....	1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)22%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 12
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 7
- 5 or more years ago 6
- Never47
- 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) 11%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 10
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 8
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)... 4
- 10 years ago or more..... 3
- Never62
- Not sure..... 2

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	45%	55%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	52	47	<1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	50	49	<1
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	67	32	1

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

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

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [913 Respondents]

- Never 61%
- Seldom..... 6
- Sometimes..... 6
- Nearly always..... 5
- Always 22
- Not sure <1

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

Never	4%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes.....	6
Nearly always.....	8
Always	79
Not sure	<1

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

One	17%
Two.....	12
Three or more.....	8
None	62

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? [738 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot.....22%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [576 Respondents]

Never	24%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes.....	10
Nearly always.....	10
Always	51
It depends.....	1
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? [738 Respondents]

Never	3%
Seldom.....	<1
Sometimes.....	2
Nearly always.....	3
Always	91
Not sure	<1

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

Never	32%
Seldom.....	38
Sometimes.....	23
Nearly always.....	4
Always.....	3
Not sure	<1

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

Poor	3%
Fair	21
Good.....	54
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.....	4
Sometimes.....	17
Nearly always.....	33
Always.....	43
Not sure	<1

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

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

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

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

None	44%
One to two days.....	18
Three to four days	13
Five or more days	26
Not sure	<1

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

None	44%
One drink	16
Two drinks	19
Three drinks	8
Four or more drinks	13
Not sure	<1

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

None	72%
One to two times	12
Three or more times	16
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	83%
Once	5
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.....	3%
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.....	6%
No.....	93
Not sure	<1

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

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

0 days.....	74%
1 to 29 days	5
30 days.....	21
Not sure	<1

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? [512 Respondents]

0 days..... 47%
At least 1 day 53
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? [511 Respondents]

Yes..... 52%
No..... 49
Not sure 0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

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

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

Yes..... 21%
No..... 40
No smokers in the household..... 39
Not sure 0

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

Smoke-free restaurants 61%
Restaurants that allow smoking 13
No preference..... 26
Not sure <1

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

Strongly oppose..... 17%
Moderately oppose 16
Moderately favor 24
Strongly favor 37
Not sure 7

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes..... 19%
 No..... 81
 Not sure <1

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

Yes..... 3%
 No..... 15
 Not sure <1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 81

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 <1
 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?	13%	87%	<1%
68. Having acupuncture?	2	98	0
69. Massage therapy?	15	85	<1
70. Aroma therapy?	5	95	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	7	93	0
72. Meditation?	8	92	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male..... 47%
 Female 53

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

18 to 24 years old	14%
25 to 34 years old	20
35 to 44 years old	21
45 to 54 years old	17
55 to 64 years old	10
65 and older	18

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	38%
Overweight.....	37
Obese.....	25

77. What is your racial heritage?

White	72%
Black, African American or Negro	23
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	3
Multiple races.....	<1
Not sure	<1

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

Yes.....	5%
No.....	95
Not sure	<1

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married.....	38%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	2
Married	43
Separated	<1
Divorced	8
Widowed.....	9
Not sure	<1

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

8th grade or less	1%
Some high school	7
High school graduate or GED	37
Some college.....	23
Technical school graduate	5
College graduate.....	20
Advanced or professional degree	8
Not sure	<1

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

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

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

Milwaukee	65%
West Allis	6
Wauwatosa.....	5
Greenfield	4
Franklin.....	3
Oak Creek	3
All others (2% or less).....	14

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

53209.....	5%
53215.....	5
53218.....	5
53225.....	5
53202.....	4
53207.....	4
53212.....	4
53216.....	4
53221.....	4
53222.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	49
No answer	8

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	9%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	12
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	13
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	17
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	12
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	11
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	7
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	7
Over \$90,000.....	6
Not sure	3
No answer	3

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	6%	üCONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	93	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. [123 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	63%
Acquaintance	18
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	7
Ex-spouse.....	3
Friend.....	3
Spouse.....	1
Parent.....	1
Brother or sister.....	1
Separated spouse	<1
Someone else	6

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

Yes.....	4%	üCONTINUE WITH Q88
No.....	96	üGO TO Q89
Not sure	<1	üGO TO Q89

88. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [75 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	54%
Acquaintance	14
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	12
Friend.....	8
Spouse.....	5
Ex-spouse.....	2
Parent.....	2
Separated spouse.....	1
Not sure	<1
Someone else	8

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

Smoke detectors	60%
Carbon monoxide detectors	<1
Both	37
Neither	3
Not sure	<1