

Walworth County Community Health Survey

Summer 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Walworth County Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Walworth 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 Walworth County Community Health Survey was conducted through a grant provided by Aurora Health Care. The purpose of this effort is to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents. This report is part of a comprehensive survey of Eastern Wisconsin commissioned by Aurora Health Care in partnership with local health departments to identify areas of greatest need.

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all county adults 18 years old and older. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected using the Hagen/Collier selection technique. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location was included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 24 and June 24, 2003. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Walworth County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Data has been weighted by sex and age to reflect 2000 census data of the proportion of these characteristics in the county. Table 1 shows the demographic variables of respondents. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Walworth County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 34	31%
35 to 44	22
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	11
65 and Older	17
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	39%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	29
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	29%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42
\$60,001 or More	24
Not Sure/No Answer	6
Married	56%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Walworth County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the county. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 71,105 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 700 adults. So, when 8% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 5,600 residents $\pm 3,500$ individuals. Meaning that from 2,100 to 9,100 residents may have fair or poor health in the county. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 34,522 households in Walworth 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 350 households. For example, 16% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household is not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 5,600.

Definitions

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/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 Walworth 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 Walworth 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	
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>
Excellent	25%	High Blood Pressure.....	15%
Very Good.....	34%	High Blood Cholesterol	13%
Good	33%	Asthma (Current)	10%
Fair or Poor	8%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	5%
		Diabetes	4%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
Wisconsin	57%	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>
Nation	56%	Inactive	24%
		Insufficient	45%
Health Care Coverage		Recommended.....	32%
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Personally Not Covered	9%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	16%	Wisconsin.....	27%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	20%	Nation	26%
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	Nutrition and Diet	
Wisconsin	10%	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>
Nation	13%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	68%
Advance Care Plan		Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	36%
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week)	49%
Yes	34%	Overweight.....	53%
Routine Checkups		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	59%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	81%	Nation	58%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less)	62%	Women's Health	
Dental Checkup (past year).....	75%	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	80%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	61%
Vaccinations		Pap Smear (past year).....	61%
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Flu shot (past year)	30%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	69%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	52%	Pap Smear (past year)	66%
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years		Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>
Chiropractor	23%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	69%
Massage Therapy.....	16%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	58%
Meditation	7%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	51%
Movement Therapy.....	7%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	40%
Aroma Therapy.....	4%		
Acupuncture	3%		

Men's Health		Alcohol Use	
Walworth County		Walworth County	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	21%	Drink in Past Month	58%
50 and Older	46%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	24%
Other Tests		Binge in Past Month	
Walworth County		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)]	15%
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)	2%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	35%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	
Safety		<u>2001</u>	
Walworth County		<i>Wisconsin</i>	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	<i>Nation</i>	
Adult.....	86%	Mental Health Status	
Children.....	97%	Walworth County	
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		<u>2003</u>	
Adult.....	21%	Always/Nearly Always	
Children	55%	Never	
Detectors		Managing Stress	
Smoke Detectors	43%	Excellent/Good.....	
Carbon Monoxide.....	2%	Poor	
Both.....	53%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Neither	2%	Never/Seldom	
Tobacco Use		Considered Suicide (past year).....	
Walworth County		<u>2001</u>	
Current Smokers	25%	Firearms in Household	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		Walworth County	
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	43%	Of all Households...	
Health Care Provider Advisement to		<u>2003</u>	
Quit Smoking (smokers)	41%	Have a Firearm.....	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	18%	Have a Loaded Firearm	
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	
Smoke-free	59%	Personal Safety in Past Year	
Allow Smoking.....	12%	Walworth County	
No Preference	29%	Afraid for Their Safety	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	
Establishments		<u>2003</u>	
Moderately Favor.....	23%	Additional Questions	
Strongly Favor	37%	Walworth County	
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>		Major/Moderate Community Environmental	
<u>2001</u>		Problems	
<i>Wisconsin</i>		<u>2003</u>	
<i>Nation</i>		Water Pollution	
24%		Pesticides	
23%		Sewage/Septic	
		Safe Drinking Water.....	
		Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.	
		Aware/no experience	
		Aware/limited services	
		Aware/extensive services.....	
		61%	
		24%	
		4%	

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less or classified as inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health.

Nine percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less or unmarried were more likely to report not having personal health insurance. Sixteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty percent reported in the past 12 months someone in their household was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered in the past twelve months. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with higher education, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report medical doctor etc. Thirty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older or married respondents were more likely to report this.

Seventy-five percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 62% reported having a routine medical checkup, 49% an eye exam and 46% reported a cholesterol test. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year while respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with some post high school education were less likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year while respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test or dental checkup in the past year as well as an eye exam in the past two years.

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

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol were the most often treated conditions in the past three years; currently having asthma was third. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition; although a sizeable percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported high blood cholesterol. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have received treatment for or been told they have asthma while they were less likely to report diabetes. High blood cholesterol was more prevalent with respondents who had a household income of at least \$60,001; respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported heart disease/condition more often. Married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report having diabetes.

Four percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-nine percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 1% reported poor. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care or massage therapy were the most often mentioned treatments in the past three years (23% and 16%, respectively). Chiropractic care, massage therapy, movement therapy or aroma therapy was more likely for female respondents. Respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to use aroma therapy in the past three years. Unmarried respondents were more likely to use meditation or movement therapy.

Thirty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities on a weekly basis; 24% were classified as inactive. Respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a high school degree or less, or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-three percent of respondents were classified as overweight (35% overweight and 18% obese). Male respondents, those 45 to 54 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or married respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-eight percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 36% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents classified as not overweight were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Forty-nine percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, younger respondents or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report this.

Eighty-four percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Twenty-one percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 46% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty-two percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 35% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or wear sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen, sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen or sun protective clothing. Respondents 65 and older reported using sun protective clothing more often while respondents with higher household income reported the use of sunscreen more often.

Eighty-six percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents were more likely to wear seat belts. Ninety-two percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts; those with a higher household income were more likely to report this. Of those respondents who ride a bike, in-line skate or use a scooter, 21% reported they always or nearly always wear a helmet. Of respondents who have children who ride a bike, in-line skate, roller skate, skateboard or ride a scooter, 48% reported their child always wear a helmet.

Twenty-five percent of respondents were current smokers. Male or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-three percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 41% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Eighteen percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Fifty-eight percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 24% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 15% binged. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school were more likely to have three or more drinks at least once or binged. Binging was also more prevalent with respondents who were male or unmarried. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke alarm while 55% had a working carbon monoxide detector.

Thirty percent of households had a firearm in their household. Married households or households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 3% had a firearm loaded. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Four percent of respondents reported someone has made them afraid for their personal safety while 1% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year.

Additional Questions Key Findings

Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (24%). Male respondents were more likely to report sewage/septic as a major/moderate problem. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report water pollution, while those with some post high school education were more likely to report each environmental problem as major/moderate.

Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 28% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or married were more likely to report services.

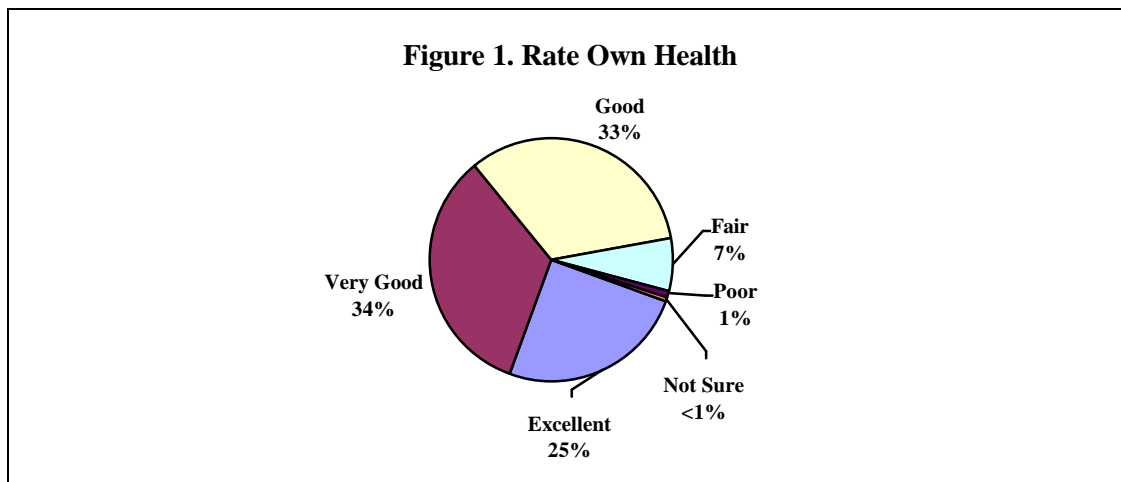
Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less or classified as inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health.

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

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (25%) or very good (34%). A total of 8% reported their health was fair (7%) or poor (1%).



- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to report they were in excellent health. Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000 reported their health condition as excellent, in contrast to 15% who had \$30,000 or less. Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were three times more likely to report fair/poor health than those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (13% and 4%, respectively).
- Married respondents were more likely to report excellent/very good (67%) compared to unmarried respondents (50%).
- Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report their health as fair or poor (15%) compared to respondents who were doing an insufficient amount of exercise as well as those who do the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (5% each).
- Twenty-nine percent of nonsmokers reported their health as excellent compared to 13% of smokers.

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	8%	33%	34%	25%
Gender				
Male	9	32	30	30
Female	8	34	37	22
Age				
18 to 34	2	40	32	26
35 to 44	8	23	38	31
45 to 54	10	31	35	24
55 to 64	12	30	28	30
65 and Older	17	40	29	14
Education				
High School or Less	10	40	30	20
Some Post High School	7	26	40	27
College Graduate	7	31	32	30
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	13	41	31	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7	34	34	26
\$60,001 or More	4	19	39	39
Marital Status*				
Married	7	26	38	29
Not Married	9	41	29	21
Overweight				
Not Overweight	6	36	30	29
Overweight	9	31	36	24
Physical Activity*				
Inactive	15	32	35	19
Insufficient	5	29	34	32
Recommended	5	40	32	23
Smoker*				
Nonsmoker	7	30	33	29
Smoker	11	41	36	13

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

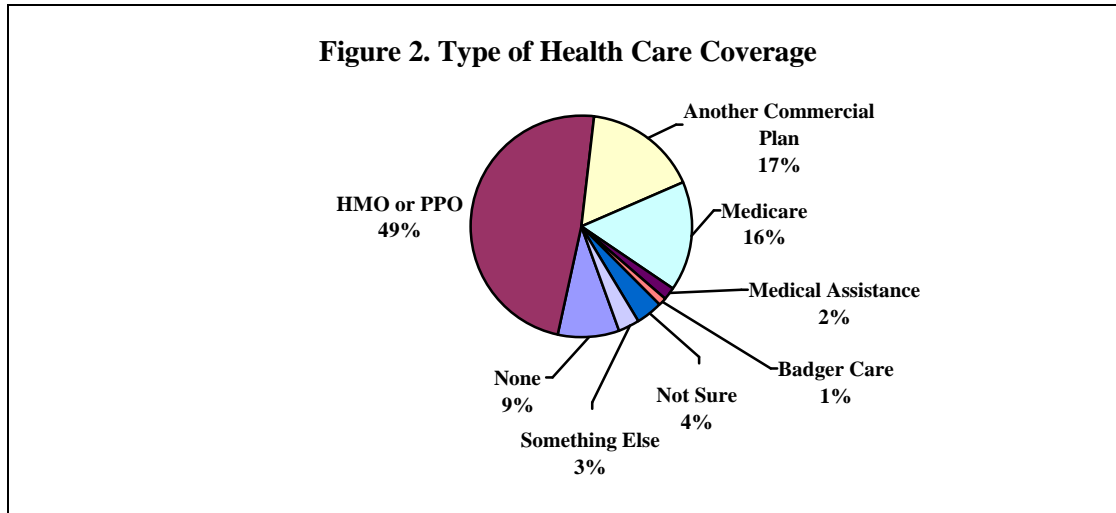
Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

KEY FINDING: Nine percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less or unmarried were more likely to report not having personal health insurance. Sixteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty percent reported in the past 12 months someone in their household was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered in the past twelve months. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with higher education, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report medical doctor etc. Thirty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older or married respondents were more likely to report this.

Personally Not Covered

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

- Nine percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-nine percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Seventeen percent reported another commercial plan, 16% reported Medicare and 2% reported medical assistance.



- Male respondents were more likely to report they did not have personal health insurance (12%), than female respondents (6%).
- Twenty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance, compared to 0% of respondents 65 and older. Six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported no coverage along with 3% of respondents between the ages of 55 and 64.

- As education decreased, so did the likelihood of respondents reporting they did not have personal health insurance. Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported this, compared to 6% of those with some post high school education, and 2% of those with a college degree.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not currently covered by any health insurance (15%) 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 5,600 households.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (24%) compared to married respondents (10%).

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

- Twenty percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Ten percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported someone in household not covered in the past 12 months compared to 22% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 21% of those with \$30,000 or less.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not covered in the past 12 months (28%) compared to married respondents (14%).

Primary Health Care Services

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Fifteen percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 10% reported hospital emergency room and 5% reported community health center.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice (81%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (55%) and respondents 65 and older (61%). All other age categories ranged from 71% to 75%.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of respondents reporting a medical doctor, etc. Seventy-five percent of respondents with a college degree reported this, compared to 70% of those with some post high school education and 58% of those with a high school degree or less.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report medical doctor etc (72%) than those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (68%), or those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (60%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report medical doctor, etc (74%) than unmarried respondents (58%).

Advance Care Plan

- Thirty-four percent of respondents reported they have an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Twenty percent of respondents 18 through 34 years old reported this compared to 48% of those 55 to 64 years old and 59% of those 65 and older. Twenty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported an advance care plan while 32% of respondents 45 to 54 years old did so.
- Married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan (40%) than unmarried respondents (27%).

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-five percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 62% reported having a routine medical checkup, 49% an eye exam and 46% reported a cholesterol test. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year while respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with some post high school education were less likely to report a routine checkup or cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year while respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report dental checkup in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test or dental checkup in the past year as well as an eye exam in the past two years.

Routine Checkup

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

- Sixty-two percent of community residents 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 (72%) than male respondents (51%).
- As age increased, so did the likelihood of respondents reporting a routine checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this (80%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (67%) and respondents 18 to 34 years old (52%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were less likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year (55%) than those with a high school degree or less (64%), or those with a college degree (67%).

- Sixty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported they had a routine checkup in the past year, compared to 63% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, and 56% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Married and unmarried respondents were similar when looking at the past year and past two years and having a routine checkup. However, unmarried respondents were more likely to report never (5%) than married respondents (<1%).

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	62%	19%	10%	6%	3%
Gender**					
Male	51	25	12	10	2
Female	72	13	8	4	3
Age**					
18 to 34	52	21	20	7	0
35 to 44	55	24	7	11	2
45 to 54	67	15	6	8	4
55 to 64	72	16	9	2	0
65 and Older	80	8	2	2	9
Education*					
High School or Less	64	20	5	7	3
Some Post High School	55	16	17	8	5
College Graduate	67	20	9	4	0
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	66	14	8	6	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	23	8	4	2
\$60,001 or More	56	21	11	12	0
Marital Status*					
Married	63	18	12	6	<1
Not Married	61	21	6	7	5

*= 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).

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Sixteen percent reported one to two years ago. Twenty-seven percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Female respondents were more likely to report having their cholesterol tested within the past year (52%) than male respondents (39%).
- Generally, as age increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported this, compared to 30% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to have had their cholesterol tested within the past year (52%), compared to those with some post high school education (41%), or those with a college degree (44%). Eighteen percent of respondents with a college degree reported never, compared to 31% of those with a post high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (54%) compared to unmarried respondents (36%). Thirty-nine percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 19% of married respondents.

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	46%	16%	3%	4%	27%
Gender**					
Male	39	16	4	4	29
Female	52	16	3	3	26
Age**					
18 to 34	30	12	3	2	50
35 to 44	39	15	4	8	29
45 to 54	55	20	1	5	15
55 to 64	52	23	11	2	11
65 and Older	72	10	2	2	13
Education**					
High School or Less	52	10	1	3	31
Some Post High School	41	17	4	2	31
College Graduate	44	24	6	7	18
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	45	10	4	4	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	49	19	1	2	25
\$60,001 or More	43	21	4	6	21
Marital Status**					
Married	54	17	1	5	19
Not Married	36	15	6	2	39

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

Dental Checkup

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

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

- Seventy-five percent of community residents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 13% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to have had a dental checkup in the past year (57%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (73%) and all other age categories (78% to 82% range).
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having a dental checkup in the past year. Eighty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported this, compared to 78% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, and 58% of those with a household income of \$30,000 or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (80%) compared to unmarried respondents (67%).

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 Yrs Ago	Never
TOTAL	75%	13%	5%	5%	2%
Gender					
Male	75	9	6	6	3
Female	74	16	4	5	1
Age**					
18 to 34	73	16	4	3	4
35 to 44	78	10	7	1	4
45 to 54	80	11	5	4	0
55 to 64	82	9	2	5	2
65 and Older	57	14	6	20	0
Education					
High School or Less	69	12	7	8	4
Some Post High School	75	13	5	6	2
College Graduate	81	14	3	3	0
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	58	17	4	14	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	78	11	6	3	2
\$60,001 or More	86	10	4	0	0
Marital Status*					
Married	80	9	5	3	3
Not Married	67	17	5	8	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Eye Exam

- Forty-nine percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 31% 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 (52%) compared to male respondents (44%). Females were also more likely to have reported within the past two years (85%) compared to males (72%).
- Fifty-five percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less had an eye exam in the past year compared to 47% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 46% of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000. However, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past two years (90%) compared to all others (77% and 78%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past two years (85%) compared to unmarried respondents (70%).

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Yrs Ago	Never
TOTAL	49%	31%	7%	9%	5%
Gender*					
Male	44	28	11	10	6
Female	52	33	3	8	4
Age					
18 to 34	45	29	11	10	6
35 to 44	41	32	6	11	10
45 to 54	47	35	4	8	5
55 to 64	52	34	5	9	0
65 and Older	60	25	5	9	2
Education					
High School or Less	46	31	8	10	6
Some Post High School	48	31	6	10	5
College Graduate	53	31	5	7	4
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	55	23	4	9	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	47	30	10	8	4
\$60,001 or More	46	44	4	4	2
Marital Status**					
Married	48	37	4	5	5
Not Married	48	22	9	14	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

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

Influenza Vaccination

Thirty-three percent of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past 12 months they had a flu shot. Nationally, 32% reported this (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Thirty percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (37%) than males (23%).
- Sixty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported receiving a flu vaccination, compared to 16% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (35%) than unmarried respondents (24%).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

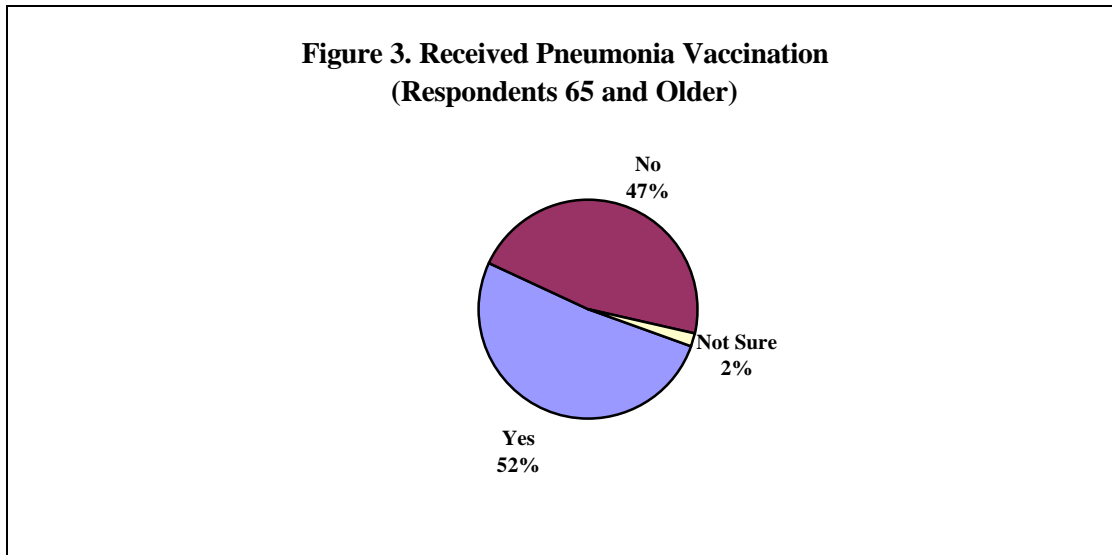
	Percent
TOTAL	30%
Gender**	
Male	23
Female	37
Age**	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	46
65 and Older	64
Education	
High School or Less	29
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	35
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27
\$60,001 or More	30
Marital Status*	
Married	35
Not Married	24

*= 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).

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

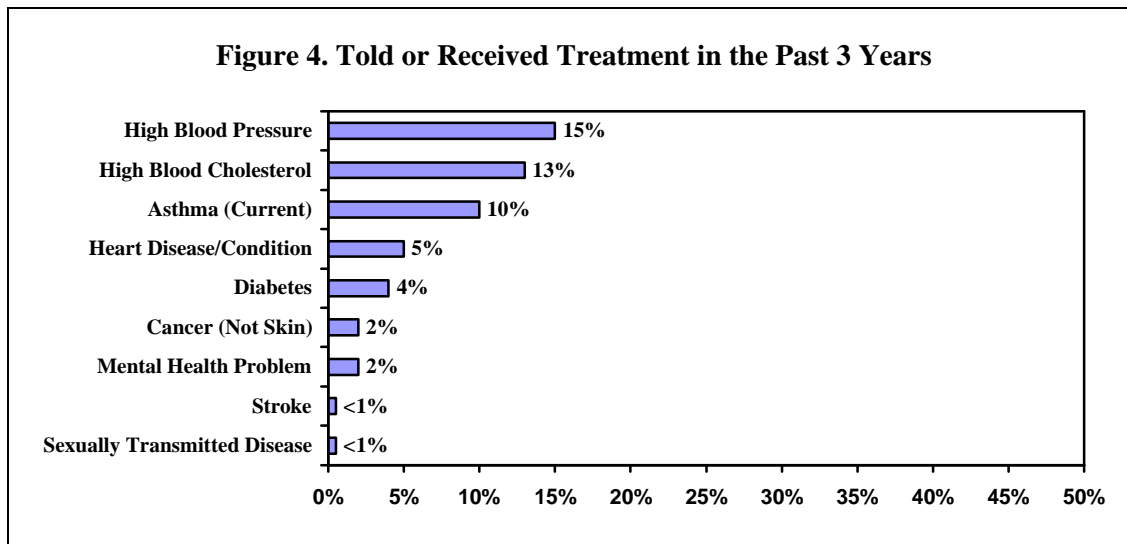


Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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

KEY FINDING: Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol were the most often treated conditions in the past three years; currently having asthma was third. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition; although a sizeable percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported high blood cholesterol. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have received treatment for or been told they have asthma while they were less likely to report diabetes. High blood cholesterol was more prevalent with respondents who had a household income of at least \$60,001; respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported heart disease/condition more often. Married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report having diabetes.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (15%), high blood cholesterol (13%), asthma (current, 6%), heart disease/heart condition (5%) and diabetes (4%).



- Typically, the likelihood of being treated for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or a heart disease/condition increased as age increased; although a substantial percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported high blood cholesterol.
- Respondents with a post high school education were more likely to report current asthma while they were less likely to report diabetes compared to the other education levels.

- Respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents with a household of \$30,000 or less reported heart disease/condition more often.
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.
- Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report having diabetes.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Asthma (Current)	Heart Disease/Condition	Diabetes
TOTAL	15%	13%	10%	5%	4%
Gender					
Male	18	17	7	6	4
Female	14	10	12	4	3
Age					
18 to 34	5**	12**	14	3**	<1
35 to 44	12**	5**	7	0**	2
45 to 54	15**	10**	7	4**	4
55 to 64	30**	16**	14	5**	5
65 and Older	31**	29**	6	18**	9
Education					
High School or Less	20	12	5*	7	7*
Some Post High School	13	12	14*	5	<1*
College Graduate	11	15	10*	4	4*
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	13	10*	12	10*	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	14	12*	7	3*	4
\$60,001 or More	18	14*	10	3*	1
Marital Status					
Married	19*	12*	8	4	5
Not Married	10*	15*	11	6	2
Overweight					
Not Overweight	9**	7**	12	5	3
Overweight	23**	18**	8	5	5
Physical Activity					
Inactive	20	14	5	8	11**
Insufficient	14	10	9	6	2**
Recommended	13	18	14	3	2**

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Diabetes

- Ninety-six percent of the 16 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes have had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

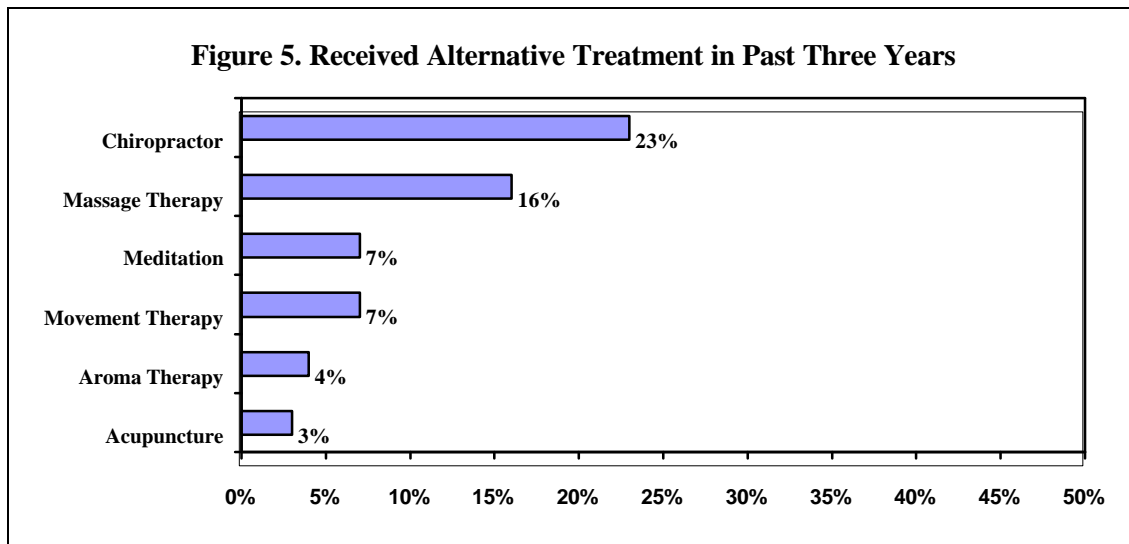
- Of the 38 respondents who currently have asthma, 54% have an asthma action plan.

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

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

KEY FINDING: Out of six alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care or massage therapy were the most often mentioned treatments in the past three years (23% and 16%, respectively). Chiropractic care, massage therapy, movement therapy or aroma therapy was more likely for female respondents. Respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to use aroma therapy in the past three years. Unmarried respondents were more likely to use meditation or movement therapy.

- Respondents were most likely to have gone to a chiropractor (23%) or used massage therapy (16%).



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported chiropractic care, massage therapy, movement therapy, or aroma therapy in the past three years.
- Respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to have reported aroma therapy in the past three years (7%) compared to respondents 65 and older (2%) and 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report using meditation or movement therapy (11% and 10%, respectively) than married respondents (4% each).

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

	Chiropractor	Massage Therapy	Meditation	Movement Therapy	Aroma Therapy
TOTAL	23%	16%	7%	7%	4%
Gender					
Male	18**	11*	6	3*	<1**
Female	28**	19*	7	10*	6**
Age					
18 to 34	23	15	6	8	0*
35 to 44	21	13	4	2	7*
45 to 54	30	16	12	10	7*
55 to 64	27	25	9	5	5*
65 and Older	18	12	6	6	2*
Education					
High School or Less	19	10	6	5	4
Some Post High School	25	20	9	8	4
College Graduate	29	18	7	8	3
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	27	13	7	8	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20	17	4	5	4
\$60,001 or More	27	18	10	8	5
Marital Status					
Married	23	15	4**	4*	4
Not Married	24	16	11**	10*	3

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Thirty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities on a weekly basis; 24% were classified as inactive. Respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a high school degree or less, or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-three percent of respondents were classified as overweight (35% overweight and 18% obese). Male respondents, those 45 to 54 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or married respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

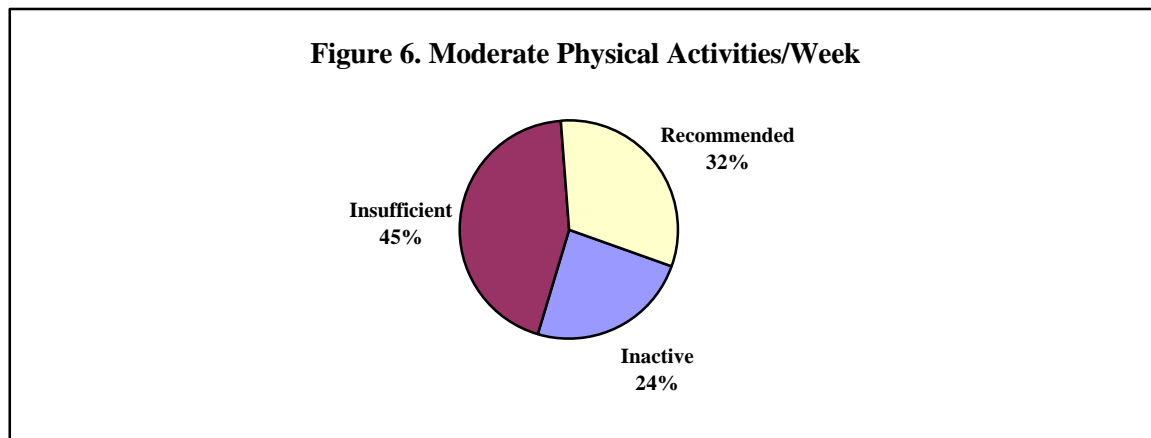
- Seventy-four percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

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

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activities in a typical week. Forty-five percent do some activities, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 24% were classified as inactive.



- Thirty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities in a week, compared to 23% of those 45 to 54 years old and 20% of those 55 to 64 years old.
- As education decreased, so did the likelihood of respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activities in a week. Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported this, compared to 28% of respondents with some post high school education and 26% of those with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommendation (35%) compared to respondents with an income of \$60,001 or more (27%) and those with \$30,000 or less (24%).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	24%	45%	32%
Gender			
Male	22	44	34
Female	26	45	29
Age**			
18 to 34	13	48	38
35 to 44	16	49	36
45 to 54	31	46	23
55 to 64	32	49	20
65 and Older	36	34	30
Education**			
High School or Less	33	29	39
Some Post High School	17	54	28
College Graduate	19	55	26
Household Income**			
\$30,000 or Less	32	45	24
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	41	35
\$60,001 or More	14	59	27
Marital Status			
Married	28	43	29
Not Married	19	46	35
Overweight			
Not Overweight	19	50	31
Overweight	26	43	31

*= 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 above, Walworth County had 53% of residents considered overweight (35% overweight and 18% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (66%) compared to female respondents (42%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight (71%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (36%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to be classified as overweight (62%) compared to those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (50%) and those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (43%).
- Fifty-nine percent of married respondents were classified as overweight compared to 47% of unmarried respondents.

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

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	53%
Gender**	
Male	66
Female	42
Age**	
18 to 34	36
35 to 44	53
45 to 54	71
55 to 64	64
65 and Older	58
Education	
High School or Less	57
Some Post High School	50
College Graduate	53
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	43
\$30,001 to \$60,000	62
\$60,001 or More	50
Marital Status*	
Married	59
Not Married	47
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	60
Insufficient	49
Recommended	53

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-eight percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 36% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents classified as not overweight were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Forty-nine percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, younger respondents or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report this.

Fruit Intake

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

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Thirty-one percent reported one serving or less.
- Respondents classified as not overweight were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day (75%) than overweight respondents (61%).

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-six percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Sixty-four percent reported two servings or less.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and the number of servings of vegetables per day.

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	31%	68%	64%	36%
Gender				
Male	36	64	66	33
Female	26	72	61	38
Age				
18 to 34	28	70	66	33
35 to 44	33	68	66	32
45 to 54	41	59	66	34
55 to 64	36	61	57	43
65 and Older	21	79	59	41
Education				
High School or Less	35	65	64	34
Some Post High School	30	69	65	35
College Graduate	25	74	62	38
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	26	72	65	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	36	64	65	33
\$60,001 or More	26	73	63	37
Marital Status				
Married	30	69	64	35
Not Married	32	68	63	37
Overweight				
Not Overweight	25*	75*	64	36
Overweight	39*	61*	65	34
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	39	61	65	35
Insufficient	29	70	67	32
Recommended	24	75	58	42

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Fried Food/Fast Food Intake

- Twelve percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Thirty-seven percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-three 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 (63%) compared to female respondents (37%).

- Younger respondents were more likely to eat fried/fast foods. Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 27% of those 55 to 64 years old and 24% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were less likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (35%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (56%) and those with a household income of \$60,001 or more (55%).

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	33%	49%
Gender**		
Male	25	63
Female	39	37
Age**		
18 to 34	27	61
35 to 44	33	56
45 to 54	29	56
55 to 64	39	27
65 and Older	41	24
Education		
High School or Less	33	51
Some Post High School	35	44
College Graduate	28	53
Household Income**		
\$30,000 or Less	39	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	29	56
\$60,001 or More	30	55
Marital Status		
Married	35	50
Not Married	29	49
Overweight		
Not Overweight	34	46
Overweight	33	52
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	32	50
Insufficient	31	51
Recommended	38	42

*= 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-five percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women aged 50 to 69. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against routine mammography for women aged 40 to 49 or aged 70 and older.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-six percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 58% had a mammogram within the past two years (44% within past year and 14% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents aged 40 and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (84% of those 50 and older; 66% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
 - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: don’t need (nine responses), too young (three responses), not recommended by provider (three responses), or don’t like (two responses).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	44%	14%	7%	36%
Age**				
18 to 39	23	1	4	72
40 to 49	53	13	15	20
50 and Older	61	23	5	11

*= 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-one percent of respondents in Walworth County reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 24% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (65%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (100%) and all other age categories (86 to 88%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (91%) compared to unmarried respondents (77%).

Table 15. Time Since Last Pap Smear by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 3 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 3)	3 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	61%	18%	6%	8%	7%
Age**					
18 to 34	67	19	2	6	5
35 to 44	58	21	7	12	2
45 to 54	69	17	14	0	0
55 to 64	71	17	0	8	4
65 and Older	41	17	7	14	21
Education					
High School or Less	53	20	6	11	9
Some Post High School	62	15	4	10	10
College Graduate	70	21	9	0	0
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	58	17	6	6	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	65	19	5	8	4
\$60,001 or More	59	17	11	9	4
Marital Status*					
Married	66	17	8	6	2
Not Married	54	21	2	10	13

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Men’s Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Twenty-one percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 46% 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

- Forty-six percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-six percent had an exam in the past year while 12% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Forty-six percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 21% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	26%	12%	15%	46%
Age**				
18 to 39	14	6	9	69
40 to 49	21	11	13	50
50 and Older	46	16	23	15

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

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-two percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 35% 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-eight percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-six percent were tested within the past two years (21% less than a year ago and 15% 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 or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 34% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 21% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 69% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a test within the past two years (38%) than unmarried respondents (32%).

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

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	21%	15%	11%	48%
Gender				
Male	18	18	11	48
Female	24	13	10	49
Age**				
18 to 39	14	7	7	69
40 to 49	14	20	13	49
50 and Older	32	20	15	26
Education				
High School or Less	20	13	9	55
Some Post High School	16	20	10	48
College Graduate	27	12	15	41
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	27	12	9	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23	16	9	47
\$60,001 or More	11	15	17	53
Marital Status*				
Married	20	18	14	45
Not Married	21	11	8	53

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Sixty-one percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-four percent were examined within the past two years (15% less than a year ago and 9% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 35% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 22% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 18% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Forty-one percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 77% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.

- Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were more likely to report an exam in the past two years (31%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (23%) and those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (20%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past two years (26%) than unmarried respondents (21%).

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

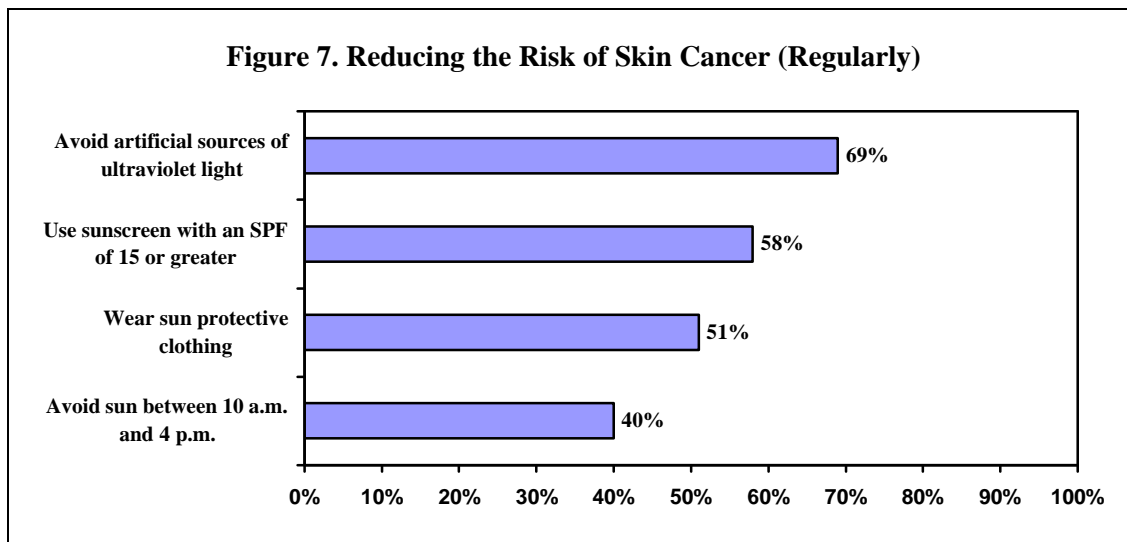
	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	15%	9%	6%	7%	61%
Gender					
Male	13	9	5	9	62
Female	17	10	7	5	59
Age**					
18 to 39	9	9	<1	2	77
40 to 49	18	4	4	6	63
50 and Older	22	13	12	11	41
Education					
High School or Less	18	7	5	7	60
Some Post High School	13	8	7	6	61
College Graduate	14	13	5	6	61
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	14	17	5	7	51
\$30,001 to \$60,000	17	6	6	3	67
\$60,001 or More	13	7	7	7	65
Marital Status*					
Married	17	9	6	7	60
Not Married	12	9	5	6	62

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer (Figure 7; Table 19)

KEY FINDING: To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or wear sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen, sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen or sun protective clothing. Respondents 65 and older reported using sun protective clothing more often while respondents with higher household income reported the use of sunscreen more often.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 69% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 58% wear sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 51% wear sun protective clothing while 40% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Fifteen percent of respondents do not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Seventeen percent reported one measure. Twenty-three percent reported two of the four actions while 26% reported three and 19% reported they do all four measures regularly.



- Female respondents were more likely to report sunscreen use with a SPF 15 or higher, wear sun protective clothing, or avoid the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report using sun protective clothing (59%) than all other age groups (48% to 50%).
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report sunscreen use or wear sun protective clothing.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report sunscreen use (71%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (57%) or \$30,000 or less (53%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report the use of sunscreen or wear sun protective clothing.

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	69%	58%	51%	40%
Gender				
Male	65	49**	47*	34*
Female	72	65**	54*	46*
Age				
18 to 34	66	54	49**	33
35 to 44	69	69	50**	35
45 to 54	70	58	48**	47
55 to 64	66	55	50**	47
65 and older	76	49	59**	47
Education				
High School or Less	62	47**	47*	32
Some Post High School	72	59**	48*	43
College Graduate	74	69**	58*	46
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	68	53*	51	37
\$30,001 to \$60,000	65	57*	48	41
\$60,001 or More	74	71*	52	40
Marital Status				
Married	72	65**	55*	40
Not Married	65	48**	45*	39

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Eighty-six percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents were more likely to wear seat belts. Ninety-two percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts; those with a higher household income were more likely to report this. Of those respondents who ride a bike, in-line skate or use a scooter, 21% reported they always or nearly always wear a helmet. Of respondents who have children who ride a bike, in-line skate, roller skate, skateboard or ride a scooter, 48% reported their child always wear a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Eighty-six percent of respondents stated they use seat belts always or nearly always (75% and 11%, respectively).
- Females were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (81%) compared to male respondents (69%).

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	7%	2%	5%	11%	75%
Gender*					
Male	9	2	5	14	69
Female	4	2	6	7	81
Age					
18 to 34	3	3	3	11	79
35 to 44	7	0	2	14	76
45 to 54	8	5	8	11	68
55 to 64	7	2	7	14	70
65 and older	10	2	3	5	79
Education					
High School or Less	10	5	5	10	71
Some Post High School	6	2	6	12	75
College Graduate	3	<1	4	10	82
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	9	2	5	15	68
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	2	5	11	77
\$60,001 or More	6	4	2	7	80
Marital Status					
Married	7	2	4	9	78
Not Married	6	3	6	12	72

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of the households who have children...

- Ninety-two percent of respondents reported their child always wears a seat belt, uses an infant seat or uses a car seat while 5% reported nearly always.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were less likely to report always (75%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (93%) or at least \$60,001 (98%).

Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Twenty-one percent of respondents who bicycle, in-line roller skate or use scooters always (17%) or nearly always (4%) use a helmet. Sixty-nine percent reported never.
- Respondents 55 and older were more likely to always wear a helmet compared to 18 to 34 years old (28% and 8%, respectively).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported always wearing a helmet compared to 12% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 7% of those with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	69%	2%	8%	4%	17%
Gender					
Male	66	3	7	6	18
Female	72	1	10	1	16
Age**					
18 to 34	85	0	7	0	8
35 to 44	64	0	8	5	23
45 to 54	46	3	16	11	24
55 and older	60	12	0	0	28
Education					
High School or Less	78	3	8	0	10
Some Post High School	72	2	8	2	17
College Graduate	56	2	9	10	24
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	78	2	9	4	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	72	2	11	2	12
\$60,001 or More	59	0	2	7	33
Marital Status					
Married	63	3	8	4	22
Not Married	77	1	8	4	9

*= 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 rides/skates.

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

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

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

KEY FINDING: Twenty-five percent of respondents were current smokers. Male or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-three percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 41% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Eighteen percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Current Smokers

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

- Twenty-five percent of respondents in Walworth County were current smokers. Three percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 22% smoked every day.
- Male respondents were more likely to be current smokers (30%) than female respondents (21%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (32% and 20%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	25%
Gender*	
Male	30
Female	21
Age	
18 to 34	27
35 to 44	29
45 to 54	27
55 to 64	34
65 and older	12
Education	
High School or Less	31
Some Post High School	25
College Graduate	18
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	28
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25
\$60,001 or More	23
Marital Status**	
Married	20
Not Married	32

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Of current smokers...

- Forty-three percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Female respondents were more likely to quit for at least one day (59%) than males (30%).

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

Of current smokers...

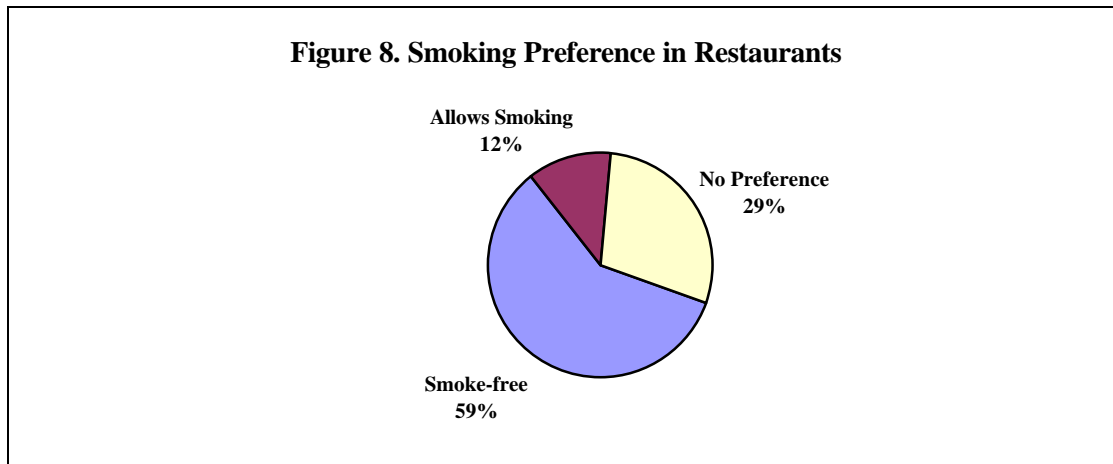
- Forty-one percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and receiving advice from a health professional to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

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

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported they prefer to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 12% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-nine percent reported they do not have a preference.



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (68%) than male respondents (50%). Seventeen percent of male respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 7% of female respondents.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college degree preferred smoke-free restaurants, compared to 57% of those with some post high school education and 52% of those with a high school degree or less. Preferences for restaurants that allow smoking were similar (14% with a high school education or less, 11% with some post high school education and 10% with a college degree).
- Respondents with a higher household income were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants. Seventy-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported this compared to 57% of those with a household income of \$30,000 to \$60,000 and 51% of those with a household income of \$30,000 or less. Preferences for restaurants that allow smoking were similar (11% with a household income of \$60,000 or less and 13% with a household income \$60,001 or more).
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (68%) than unmarried respondents (48%). Preferences for restaurants that allow smoking were similar (11% married and 13% unmarried respondents).

- Seventy-three percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 18% of smokers. Forty-four percent of smokers preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 1% of nonsmokers had this preference.

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

- Sixty percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (37% strongly favor, 23% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (65%) compared to male respondents (55%).
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of respondents favoring a community ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments. Seventy percent of respondents with a college degree reported this compared to 63% of those with some post high school education, and 49% of those with a high school degree or less.
- Respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more were more likely to favor an ordinance than those with a household income of \$60,000 or less (72% and 57%, respectively).
- Married respondents were more likely to favor a community ordinance (65%) than unmarried respondents (52%).
- Seventy-one percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 26% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor (47%) compared to smokers (6%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	23%	37%
Gender*		
Male	23	32
Female	24	41
Age		
18 to 34	23	41
35 to 44	22	36
45 to 54	22	36
55 to 64	21	35
65 and older	25	35
Education*		
High School or Less	18	31
Some Post High School	27	36
College Graduate	25	45
Household Income**		
\$30,000 or Less	27	30
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	32
\$60,001 or More	18	54
Marital Status*		
Married	22	43
Not Married	24	28
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	24	47
Smoker	20	6

*= 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-eight percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 24% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 15% binged. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school were more likely to have three or more drinks at least once or binged. Binging was also more prevalent with respondents who were male or unmarried. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Had a Drink in the Past Month

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 13% reported three to four days, and 15% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Eleven percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 8% reported three, 22% reported two and 18% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Forty-one percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Twenty-four percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Eleven percent reported this one to two times and 13% reported three or more times.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks and more often. Thirty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks (14% one to two occasions and 22% three or more occasions) compared to 5% of respondents 65 and older (3% one to two occasions and 2% three or more occasions). Respondents 45 to 54 years old were also quite likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month (12% one to two occasions and 20% three or more occasions).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have had three or more drinks at least once (33%) than those with a college degree or those with a high school degree or less (21%).

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).

- Fifteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (19%) than female respondents (10%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (27%) followed by respondents 45 to 54 years old (22%). It dropped to 0% for respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education binged in the past month, compared to 16% of those with a high school degree or less, and 8% of those with a college degree.
- Respondents who were not married were more likely to have binged in the past month (20%) compared to married respondents (11%).

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

	3 or More Drinks		Binge
	1 to 2 Times	3 or More Times	(5+ Males; 4+ Females)
TOTAL	11%	13%	15%
Gender			
Male	11	17	19*
Female	11	10	10*
Age			
18 to 34	14**	22**	27**
35 to 44	11**	11**	6**
45 to 54	12**	20**	22**
55 to 64	14**	2**	7**
65 and Older	3**	2**	0**
Education			
High School or Less	5**	16**	16**
Some Post High School	18**	15**	20**
College Graduate	13**	8**	8**
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	15	11	14
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	15	15
\$60,001 or More	16	16	19
Marital Status			
Married	12	11	11*
Not Married	11	16	20*

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

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

Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

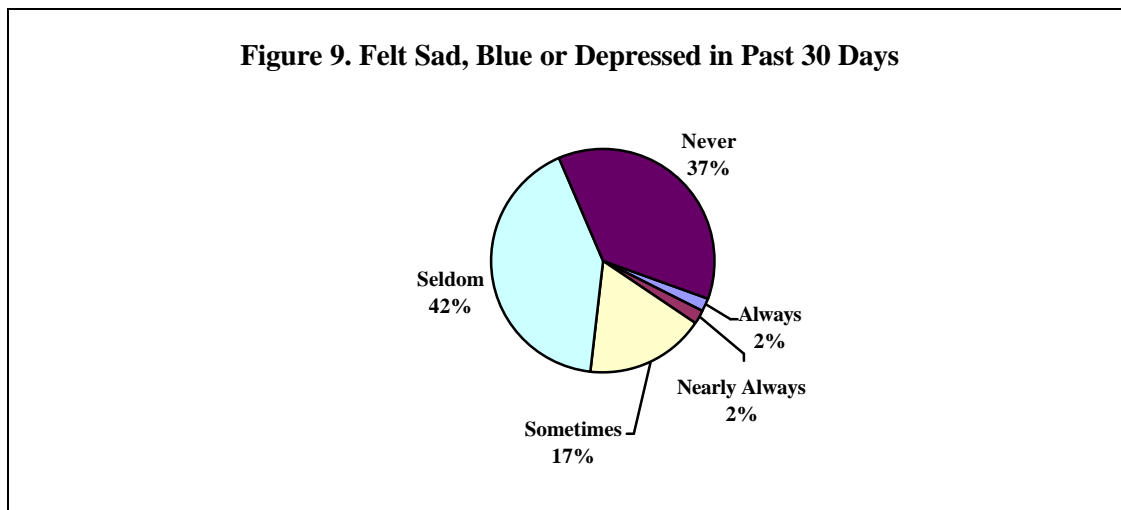
- Six percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

KEY FINDING: Four percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-nine percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 1% reported poor. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” four percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 6,300 community residents. Seventeen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 79% reported seldom (42%) or never (37%).



- Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were more likely to report they always/nearly always feel sad, blue or depressed (6%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (2%), or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (4%). Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported never while 38% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 37% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported never.

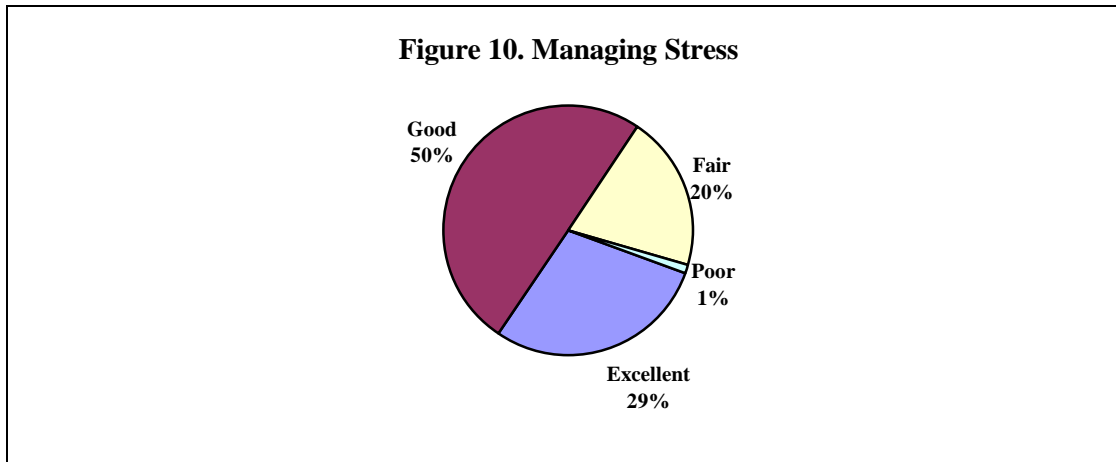
Considered Suicide

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

- Two 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 4,900 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

Managing Stress

- Twenty-nine percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty percent reported good while 20% reported fair and 1% reported poor.



- Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were more likely to report poor (4%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (0%), and those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (1%). When looking at fair and poor responses, 24% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported this compared to 22% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 and 19% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 36% reported nearly always. Thirteen percent reported sometimes while 4% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old and 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report seldom or never finding meaning and purpose in their daily lives (6% each) compared to respondents 55 to 64 years old (2%). Respondents 35 to 44 years old and at least 65 years old were more likely to report always (52%) than those 18 to 34 years old (38%).

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

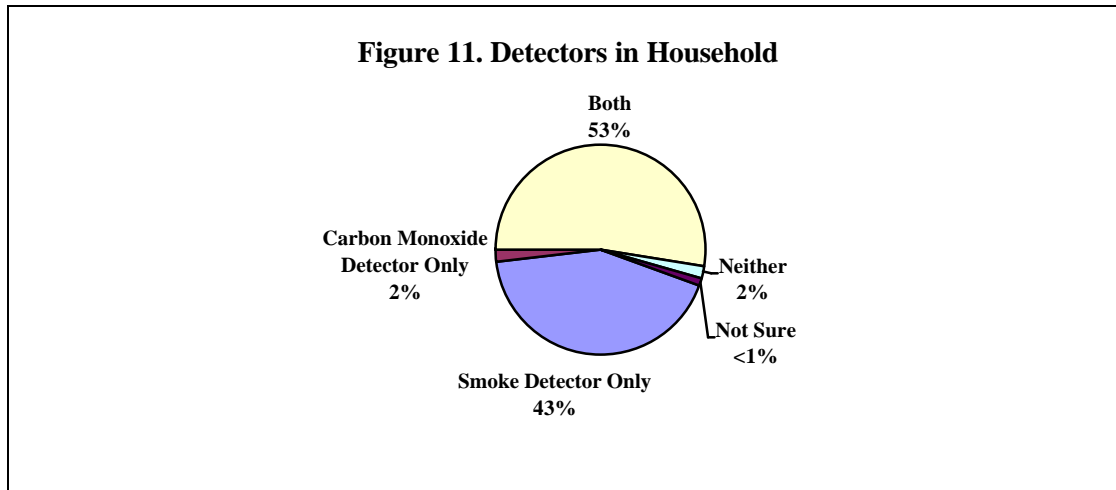
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	5%	13%	36%	45%
Gender				
Male	5	13	35	45
Female	4	13	36	46
Age**				
18 to 34	6	12	44	38
35 to 44	4	12	26	52
45 to 54	6	18	37	40
55 to 64	2	18	36	43
65 and older	5	8	35	52
Education				
High School or Less	8	11	36	42
Some Post High School	2	17	35	45
College Graduate	4	12	36	48
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	7	17	32	43
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	12	35	45
\$60,001 or More	1	12	44	44
Marital Status				
Married	4	10	37	48
Not Married	7	18	34	41

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke alarm while 55% had a working carbon monoxide detector.

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



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and having detectors in the household.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	43%	2%	53%	2%
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	51	0	47	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	45	2	50	2
\$60,001 or More	34	2	59	3
Marital Status				
Married	40	1	56	2
Not Married	46	2	49	2

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

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Thirty percent of households had a firearm in their household. Married households or households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 3% had a firearm loaded. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Firearm in Household

In a recent Gallup survey, four in 10 American households had a gun somewhere on the property (2001 Research Alert)

- At the time of the survey administration, 30% of households had one or more firearm.
- Households with higher income were more likely to own a firearm compared to households with less income. Thirteen percent of respondents with less than \$30,001 in household income had a firearm compared to 32% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 46% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Married households were more likely to own a firearm (38%) compared to unmarried households (18%).

Loaded Firearm

- Three percent of all households had a firearm loaded.

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

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

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

Personal Safety Issues

KEY FINDING: Four percent of respondents reported someone has made them afraid for their personal safety while 1% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year.

Afraid for Personal Safety

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” four percent reported yes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).
 - A stranger or acquaintance (6 responses each) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. Fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: friend, spouse, separated spouse, or brother/sister.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- One percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - An acquaintance was reported by two respondents while spouse or someone else was reported by one respondent each.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

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

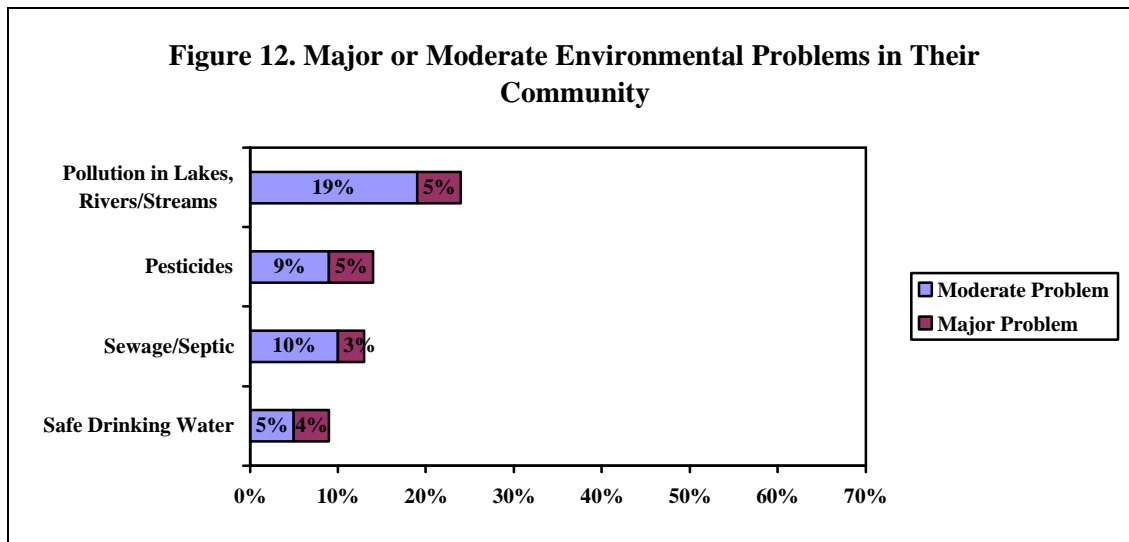
APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

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

KEY FINDING: Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (24%). Male respondents were more likely to report sewage/septic as a major/moderate problem. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report water pollution, while those with some post high school education were more likely to report each environmental problem as major/moderate.

- Out of four environmental problems that communities may face, 24% of respondents reported water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams as a major or moderate problem in their community. Fourteen percent reported pesticides followed by 13% reporting sewage/septic and 9% reporting safe drinking water.



- Male respondents were more likely to report sewage or septic as a major/moderate problem (17%) than female respondents (9%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report that water pollution was a major/moderate problem in their community. Thirty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported this compared to 16% of those 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report each of these environmental issues as a major/moderate problem than all other education levels.

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

	Lake, River & Stream Pollution	Pesticides	Sewage or Septic	Safe Drinking Water
TOTAL	24%	14%	13%	9%
Gender				
Male	26	12	17**	8
Female	22	16	9**	9
Age				
18 to 34	16*	12	8	5
35 to 44	23*	18	19	8
45 to 54	36*	22	16	16
55 to 64	32*	14	11	7
65 and older	20*	8	11	5
Education				
High School or Less	14**	9**	11*	5*
Some Post High School	35**	22**	19*	13*
College Graduate	25**	12**	9*	8*
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	29	13	16	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23	13	14	8
\$60,001 or More	22	17	10	9
Marital Status				
Married	23	16	12	8
Not Married	25	12	15	8

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 28% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or married were more likely to report services.

- Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Sixty-one percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Twenty-four percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to have received services from the health department. Six percent of female respondents reported extensive services while 26% reported limited services. Three percent of male respondents reported extensive services and 22% reported limited services. However, 12% of female respondents were not aware of the health department compared to 6% of males.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report receiving any form of service (35%), compared to respondents 55 to 64 years old or 65 and older (18% and 22%, respectively).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported receiving services (29% limited services and 7% extensive services) compared to 22% of those with some post high school education (18% limited services and 4% extensive services)
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to have received services (33%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (20%). However, those households with an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to not be aware of the health department (18%) than those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (5%), or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (7%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have received limited and extensive services (30%) than unmarried respondents (26%). Fourteen percent of unmarried respondents reported not aware of the health department compared to 6% of married respondents.

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

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	9%	61%	24%	4%
Gender**				
Male	6	65	22	3
Female	12	56	26	6
Age**				
18 to 34	14	51	33	2
35 to 44	5	59	24	6
45 to 54	7	66	23	4
55 to 64	11	71	11	7
65 and older	5	73	16	6
Education*				
High School or Less	10	51	29	7
Some Post High School	9	69	18	4
College Graduate	8	64	25	3
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	18	63	16	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	59	29	4
\$60,001 or More	7	66	21	5
Marital Status*				
Married	6	62	24	6
Not Married	14	60	24	2

*= $p \leq 0.05$; **= $p \leq 0.01$

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WALWORTH COUNTY
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
 Conducted: February 24 through June 24, 2003
 (Due to rounding, some questions may total more/less than 100%)

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Poor	1%
Fair	7
Good	33
Very good	34
Excellent	25
Not sure	<1

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

No health care coverage	9%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	2
Badger Care	1
Medicare	16
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	49
Another commercial health plan	17
Something else	3
Not sure	4

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

Not all members covered.....	16%
All members covered.....	84
Not sure	0

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

Not all members covered.....	20%
All members covered.....	80
Not sure	0

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice	67%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic	15
Hospital emergency room.....	10
Community health center.....	5
Other.....	2
Not sure	2

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

Yes..... 34%
 No..... 63
 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.....	62%	19%	10%	6%	3%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	46	16	3	4	27	4
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	75	13	5	5	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	49	31	7	9	5	<1

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

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

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

Yes..... 17%
 No..... 81
 Not sure 2

In the past three years, have you been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that:

	Yes	No	Not sure
13. You have high blood pressure?.....	15%	84%	<1%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?	13	84	3
15. You had a stroke?.....	<1	99	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	5	95	0
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	4	96	0
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [16 respondents]	96	5	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	2	98	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	2	98	<1
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	100	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma?	12%	88%	0%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	10	91	0
24.(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [38 respondents]	54	45	1

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..... 31%
Two servings 28
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..... 31%
Two servings 33
Three or more servings 36
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 33%
A few times per week..... 37
Daily or nearly so 12
Hardly ever or never 18
Not sure 0

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

Yes..... 74%
No..... 26
Not sure 0

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

Yes..... 76%
No..... 23
Not sure 1

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

One	4%
Two.....	6
Three.....	16
Four	12
Five.....	11
Six	4
Seven	23
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	12%
30 to 44 minutes	21
45 to 59 minutes	6
60 or more minutes	37
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	25

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [212 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	44%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago	2	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never	36	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure	0	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [21 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Don't need 9 responses
 Too young 3 responses
 Not recommended by provider..... 3 responses
 Don't like 2 responses
 Not insured..... 1 response
 Other 1 response
 Not sure 2 responses

[63 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young..... 56 responses
 Not recommended by provider..... 3 responses
 Too expensive 2 responses
 No time 1 response
 Don't like 1 response

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [211 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 61%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 18
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 6
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 3
 5 or more years ago 5
 Never 7
 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? [187 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 26%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 12
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
 5 or more years ago 9
 Never 46
 Not sure..... 2

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)21%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 15
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 5
- 5 or more years ago 6
- Never48
- 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) 15%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 9
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)... 4
- 10 years ago or more..... 3
- Never61
- Not sure..... 3

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	40%	59%	1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	51	48	1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	58	42	0
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	69	31	<1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 55%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [178 Respondents]

- Never 69%
- Seldom..... 2
- Sometimes..... 8
- Nearly always..... 4
- Always 17
- Not sure 0

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

Never	7%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes.....	5
Nearly always.....	11
Always	75
Not sure	<1

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

One	14%
Two.....	16
Three or more.....	9
None	61

üGO TO Q47

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 19%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [125 Respondents]

Never	29%
Seldom.....	6
Sometimes.....	11
Nearly always.....	7
Always	48
Not sure	0

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

Never	0%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes.....	2
Nearly always.....	5
Always	92
Not sure	0

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

Never	37%
Seldom.....	42
Sometimes.....	17
Nearly always.....	2
Always	2
Not sure	0

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	1%
Fair	20
Good	50
Excellent	29
Not sure	0

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

Never	<1%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes.....	13
Nearly always.....	36
Always	45
Not sure	1

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

Yes.....	2%
No.....	98
Not sure	0

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

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

None	40%
One to two days.....	15
Three to four days	13
Five or more days	30
Not sure	<1

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

None	41%
One drink	18
Two drinks	22
Three drinks	8
Four or more drinks	11
Not sure	<1

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

None	75%
One to two times	11
Three or more times	13
Not sure	<1

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

None	85%
Once	4
Two or more times	11
Not sure	<1

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

Yes.....	2%
No.....	99
Not sure	0

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

Yes.....	6%
No.....	94
Not sure	0

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

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

0 days.....	75%
1 to 29 days	3
30 days.....	22
Not sure	0

58. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] During the past 12 months, how many times did you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [102 Respondents]

0 days.....	57%
At least 1 day	43
Not sure	0

59. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [101 Respondents]

Yes..... 41%
 No..... 59
 Not sure <1

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..... 18%
 No..... 36
 No smokers in the household..... 46
 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 59%
 Restaurants that allow smoking 12
 No preference..... 29
 Not sure 0

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

Strongly oppose..... 17%
 Moderately oppose 17
 Moderately favor 23
 Strongly favor 37
 Not sure 6

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

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

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

Yes..... 3%
 No..... 26
 Not sure <1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 71

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

Yes..... 2%
 No..... 2
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in household/not loaded/no answer 97

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor?	23%	76%	1%
68. Having acupuncture?	3	97	<1
69. Massage therapy?	16	84	0
70. Aroma therapy?	4	97	0
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	7	93	0
72. Meditation?	7	93	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male..... 47%
 Female 53

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

18 to 34 years old 31%
 35 to 44 years old 22
 45 to 54 years old 19
 55 to 64 years old 11
 65 and older 17

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	47%
Overweight.....	35
Obese.....	18

77. What is your racial heritage?

White.....	96%
Black, African American or Negro.....	<1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race.....	2
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.....	28%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	1
Married.....	55
Separated.....	<1
Divorced.....	7
Widowed.....	7
Not sure.....	<1

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

8th grade or less.....	2%
Some high school.....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	33
Some college.....	27
Technical school graduate.....	5
College graduate.....	22
Advanced or professional degree.....	7
Not sure.....	0

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

Walworth.....	100%
---------------	------

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

Elkhorn city.....	15%
Lake Geneva city.....	11
Whitewater city.....	11
Delavan city.....	10
Walworth town.....	6
East Troy town.....	5
Geneva town.....	5
Williams Bay village.....	5
Delavan town.....	4
Whitewater town.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	24

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

53121.....	18%
53115.....	14
53147.....	14
53190.....	13
53120.....	7
53128.....	4
53191.....	5
All others (3% or less).....	13
No answer.....	13

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	6%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	8
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	15
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	13
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	15
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	14
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	8
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	8
Over \$90,000.....	8
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.....	4%	üCONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	95	üGO TO Q87
Not sure.....	<1	üGO TO Q87

86. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [18 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	6 responses
Acquaintance	6 responses
Friend.....	4 responses
Spouse.....	1 response
Separated spouse	1 response
Brother or sister.....	1 response

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

Yes.....	1%	üCONTINUE WITH Q88
No.....	99	üGO TO Q89
Not sure	0	üGO TO Q89

88. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [4 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	2 responses
Spouse.....	1 response
Someone else	1 response

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

Smoke detectors	43%
Carbon monoxide detectors	2
Both	53
Neither	2
Not sure	<1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WALWORTH COUNTY

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

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

	Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A1. Water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams.....	48%	20%	19%	5%	8%
A2. Sewage or septic.....	59	22	10	3	6
A3. Safe drinking water.....	71	17	5	4	4
A4. Pesticides	64	17	9	5	6

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

- Not aware of the health department until now 9%
- Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services 61
- Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization 24
- Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services 4
- Not sure..... 2