

# **West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey**

Fall 2003

Commissioned by:  
**Aurora Health Care**

In Partnership with:  
**West Allis Health Department**

Prepared by:  
**JKV Research, LLC**

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of this project is to provide the city of West Allis and the village of West Milwaukee 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 West Allis/West Milwaukee 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 adults 18 years old and older with listed numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected using the Hagen/Collier selection technique. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location was included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 22 and April 5, 2003. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in West Allis/West Milwaukee. 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. 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](mailto: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](mailto:mark.huber@aurora.org).

## Demographic Profile of West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	45%
Female	55
Age	
18 to 34	25%
35 to 44	23
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	11
65 and Older	23
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	43%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	26
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	34%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	44
\$60,001 or More	19
Not Sure/No Answer	4
Married	54%

## What do the percentages mean?

Results of the West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 51,413 adult residents.

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 West Allis/West Milwaukee. One percentage point equals approximately 500 adults. So, when 12% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 6,000 residents  $\pm 2,500$  individuals. Meaning that from 3,500 to 8,500 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ , events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 29,663 households in West Allis and West Milwaukee. 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 300 households. For example, 11% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 3,300.

## Definitions

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. This is a change from previous years when a BMI greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males was classified as overweight. Differences between West Allis/West Milwaukee data and county, state or national data prior to 2000 may occur as a result of definition. It is important to review the definition of overweight when comparing data. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days.

Recently, the "binge drinking" definition changed. Previously, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) considered binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. Now, binge drinking for females is four or more drinks while for males it has remained at five or more drinks. The new definition is based on weight and metabolism differences between the sexes. At this time, there is no state or national statistic based on the new binge drinking definition.

## Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of West Allis/West Milwaukee residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

<b>Overall Health</b>		<b>Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years</b>	
West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>
Excellent .....	20%	High Blood Pressure.....	25%
Very Good.....	42%	High Blood Cholesterol .....	19%
Good .....	27%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	9%
Fair or Poor .....	12%	Diabetes .....	6%
		Asthma (Current) .....	5%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	<b>Moderate Physical Activity/Week</b>	
Wisconsin .....	57%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>
Nation .....	56%	Inactive .....	26%
		Insufficient .....	52%
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>		Recommended.....	23%
West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Personally Not Covered .....	6%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	11%	Wisconsin.....	27%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	18%	Nation .....	26%
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	<b>Nutrition and Diet</b>	
Wisconsin .....	10%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>
Nation .....	13%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day) .....	66%
<b>Advance Care Plan</b>		Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day) .....	30%
West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week) .....	45%
Yes .....	33%	Overweight.....	64%
<b>Routine Checkups</b>		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	59%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less) .....	88%	Nation .....	58%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less) .....	76%	<b>Women's Health</b>	
Dental Checkup (past year).....	66%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	83%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	65%
<b>Vaccinations</b>		Pap Smear (past year).....	55%
West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Flu shot (past year) .....	44%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	69%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	67%	Pap Smear (past year) .....	66%
<b>Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years</b>		<b>Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer</b>	
West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	West Allis/West Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>
Massage Therapy.....	13%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light .....	69%
Chiropractor .....	13%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher .....	60%
Meditation .....	8%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	49%
Movement Therapy.....	4%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ....	45%
Aroma Therapy.....	3%		
Acupuncture .....	1%		

<b>Men's Health</b>		<b>Alcohol Use</b>	
West Allis/West Milwaukee		West Allis/West Milwaukee	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old .....	17%	Drink in Past Month .....	63%
50 and Older .....	48%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	29%
<b>Other Tests</b>		Binge in Past Month	
West Allis/West Milwaukee		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)] .....	18%
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)....	<u>2003</u>	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy		Much to Drink (past month) .....	3%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	36%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	
<b>Safety</b>		<u>2001</u>	
West Allis/West Milwaukee		<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	
West Allis/West Milwaukee		<i>Nation</i> .....	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	<b>Mental Health Status</b>	
Adult.....	89%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	
Children.....	94%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	
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.....	27%	Always/Nearly Always .....	
Children .....	64%	Never .....	
Detectors		Managing Stress	
Smoke Detector .....	59%	Excellent/Good.....	
Carbon Monoxide.....	<1%	Poor .....	
Both.....	38%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Neither.....	2%	Never/Seldom .....	
<b>Tobacco Use</b>		Considered Suicide (past year).....	
West Allis/West Milwaukee		<u>2001</u>	
West Allis/West Milwaukee		<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	
Current Smokers .....	31%	<i>Nation</i> .....	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		<b>Firearms in Household</b>	
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	49%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	
Health Care Professional Advisement to		West Allis/West Milwaukee	
Quit Smoking (smokers) .....	53%	Of all Households...	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	20%	Have a Firearm.....	
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Have a Loaded Firearm .....	
Smoke-free .....	56%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	
Allow Smoking.....	17%	<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>	
No Preference .....	27%	West Allis/West Milwaukee	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		West Allis/West Milwaukee	
Establishments		Afraid for Their Safety .....	
Moderately Favor.....	22%	Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit .....	
Strongly Favor .....	30%	<b>Additional Questions</b>	
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>		West Allis/West Milwaukee	
<u>2001</u>		Major/Moderate Community Environmental	
<i>Wisconsin</i> .....		Problems	
<i>Nation</i> .....		Pollution in Lakes, Rivers & Streams .....	
		Sewage/Septic .....	
		Safe Drinking Water.....	
		Pesticides .....	
		Awareness of /Experience with Public Health Dept	
		Aware of/No Experience .....	
		Aware of/Limited Services .....	
		Aware of/Extensive Services .....	

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

Sixty-two percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school degree or less, with a household income of \$30,000 or less, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; males or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 18% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or not covered in the past twelve months. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan, with older respondents being more likely to report this.

Sixty-six percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 64% reported having a routine medical checkup, 53% reported having a cholesterol test, and 49% reported having an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test, or eye exam in the past year while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year.

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

## **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/heart condition. Respondents who were female, older, those with lower education or with lower household income were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years. Older respondents were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report feeling this way. Twenty-three percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 3% reported poor. Six percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

## **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (13%, each). Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to use a chiropractor. Respondents with at least some post high school education or those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report massage therapy.

Twenty-three percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 26% were classified as inactive. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Sixty-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight (44% overweight and 20% obese). Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 30% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents or those who were overweight were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables per day. Forty-five percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, younger respondents or those with higher household income were more likely to report this.

Eighty-seven percent of women 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, or with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Seventeen percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 48% of male respondents 50 or older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report they avoid artificial ultraviolet light or the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report they avoid artificial sources of UV light.

Eighty-nine percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 27% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 57% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Thirty-one percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were younger, with some post high school education or less, or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to be smokers. Forty-nine percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 53% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-six percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Female respondents, those who were 65 or older, with a college education, or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Fifty-two percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; female respondents, those with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001, or nonsmokers were more likely to favor this.

Sixty-three percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 29% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 18% binged. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to have had at least three drinks on an occasion. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have binged in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 38% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Two percent reported neither.

Nineteen percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Married respondents or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report a firearm. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. One percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

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

### **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 (40%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old or those with some post high school education were more likely to report sewage or septic. Respondents with some post high school education were also more likely to report pesticides as a major or moderate problem. Married respondents were more likely to report water pollution.

Eight percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 43% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, married, or with a household income of less than \$30,001 or at least \$60,001 were more likely to report services.

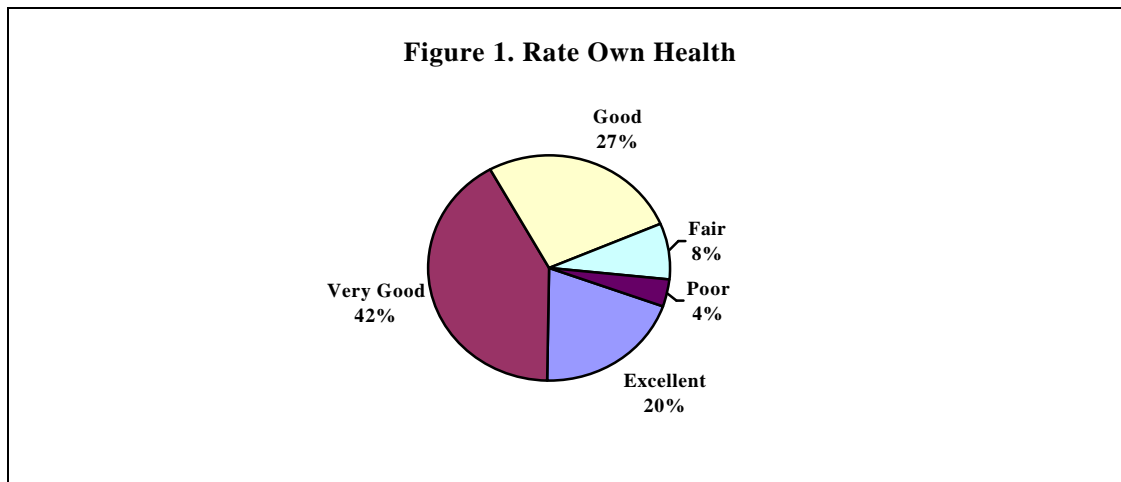
## Key Findings

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

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-two percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school degree or less, with a household income of \$30,000 or less, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

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

- Sixty-two percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (20%) or very good (42%). A total of 12% reported their health was fair (8%) or poor (4%).



- Twenty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported fair or poor, compared to 7% of those 35 to 44 years old or 1% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported fair/poor health compared to 7% of respondents with some post high school or 5% of those with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report fair/poor health than those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (16% and 7%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report fair/poor health than those who were not overweight (14% and 7%, respectively).
- Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report their health as fair/poor (18%) compared to respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (8%).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	12%	27%	42%	20%
Gender				
Male	12	24	43	22
Female	11	30	41	19
Age**				
18 to 34	1	25	41	33
35 to 44	7	33	43	17
45 to 54	17	24	44	16
55 to 64	9	28	51	12
65 and Older	23	27	39	11
Education**				
High School or Less	17	28	39	16
Some Post High School	7	32	50	11
College Graduate	5	19	38	39
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	16	29	43	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	27	39	25
\$60,001 or More	7	21	47	25
Marital Status				
Married	9	27	43	21
Not Married	14	27	40	19
Overweight**				
Not Overweight	7	22	45	27
Overweight	14	30	40	16
Physical Activity*				
Inactive	18	22	34	27
Insufficient	10	31	43	17
Recommended	8	24	47	21
Smoker				
Nonsmoker	11	26	43	20
Smoker	12	29	38	21

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

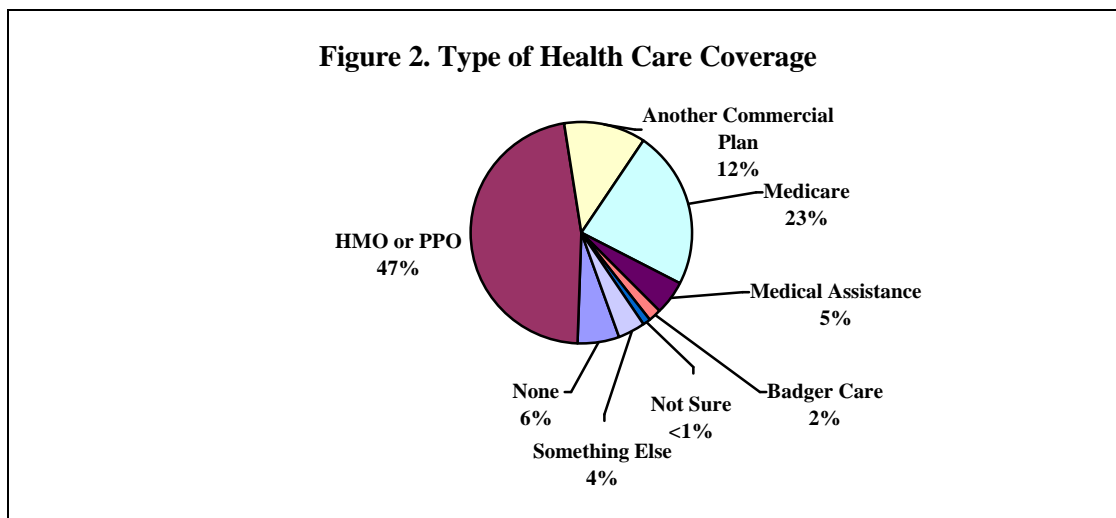
## Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

**KEY FINDING:** Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; males or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 18% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or not covered in the past twelve months. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan, with older respondents being more likely to report this.

### *Personally Not Covered*

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

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Twenty-three percent reported Medicare, 12% reported another commercial health plan, 5% reported medical assistance, and 2% reported Badger Care.



- Male respondents were more likely to report not having personal coverage than females (10% and 3%, respectively).
- Ten percent of unmarried respondents reported not having personal health coverage, compared to 3% of married respondents.

### *Someone in Household Currently Not Covered*

- Eleven percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates up to approximately 3,300 households.

- Nineteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered compared to 9% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 4% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (16%) compared to married respondents (7%).

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

- Eighteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 17% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 8% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone was not covered in the past 12 months (25%) compared to married respondents (13%).

#### *Primary Health Care Services*

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Ten percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 6% reported hospital emergency room and 2% reported community health center.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and primary health care services.

#### *Advance Care Plan*

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Twenty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this compared to 41% of those 55 to 64 years old and 54% of those 65 and older. Twenty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 26% of those 45 to 54 years old reported an advance care plan.

## Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-six percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 64% reported having a routine medical checkup, 53% reported having a cholesterol test, and 49% reported having an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test, or eye exam in the past year while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year.

### *Routine Checkup*

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

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 24% 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 (69%) than male respondents (59%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 76% of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a routine checkup in the past year compared to 39% of those 35 to 44 years old.

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	64%	24%	4%	5%	2%
Gender**					
Male	59	26	7	8	0
Female	69	23	1	3	3
Age**					
18 to 34	69	17	5	5	4
35 to 44	39	39	10	9	1
45 to 54	61	31	3	4	1
55 to 64	76	17	0	7	0
65 and Older	79	17	0	2	0
Education					
High School or Less	66	22	2	6	3
Some Post High School	63	22	6	7	0
College Graduate	63	30	4	3	0
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	63	25	4	6	<1
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	23	2	6	2
\$60,001 or More	65	24	8	3	0
Marital Status					
Married	67	24	4	4	<1
Not Married	61	25	4	8	2

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Cholesterol Test*

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

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-three percent reported one to two years ago. Thirteen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older and 72% of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test in the past year compared to 26% of those 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year (56%), in comparison to those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (52%) or a household income of at least \$60,001 (49%).

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	53%	23%	3%	6%	13%
Gender					
Male	53	23	3	6	12
Female	53	23	3	5	15
Age**					
18 to 34	44	22	1	5	27
35 to 44	26	27	9	16	18
45 to 54	60	27	0	3	9
55 to 64	72	19	0	2	7
65 and Older	74	16	2	0	2
Education					
High School or Less	54	20	2	5	16
Some Post High School	49	25	4	6	14
College Graduate	55	25	3	6	9
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	52	21	3	10	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	56	20	3	2	18
\$60,001 or More	49	28	4	8	11
Marital Status					
Married	56	24	4	4	11
Not Married	50	21	2	7	17

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Dental Checkup*

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

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 21% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have had a dental checkup in the past year (73%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (60%).

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

- Seventy-one percent of respondents with a college education reported having a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those with some post high school education or 63% of respondents with a high school degree or less.

Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	66%	21%	4%	7%	2%
Gender					
Male	65	23	4	5	3
Female	67	18	5	9	2
Age**					
18 to 34	60	22	7	4	6
35 to 44	67	23	3	6	1
45 to 54	73	23	1	3	0
55 to 64	65	21	5	5	5
65 and Older	66	13	3	17	1
Education**					
High School or Less	63	18	5	13	<1
Some Post High School	66	25	5	2	2
College Graduate	71	19	2	2	6
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	60	24	4	11	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	68	18	5	6	3
\$60,001 or More	71	21	4	3	1
Marital Status					
Married	70	18	4	6	2
Not Married	60	24	5	9	2

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

### Eye Exam

- Forty-nine percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 34% reported one to two years ago. Seven percent reported never.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 34% of those 18 to 34 years old or 35% of those 55 to 64 years old.

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
<b>TOTAL</b>	49%	34%	4%	6%	7%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	46	35	5	7	7
Female	51	33	3	6	6
<b>Age**</b>					
18 to 34	34	41	5	5	14
35 to 44	43	28	5	16	8
45 to 54	51	31	6	6	7
55 to 64	35	54	2	5	2
65 and Older	72	23	1	1	2
<b>Education</b>					
High School or Less	53	33	4	6	4
Some Post High School	47	32	3	7	12
College Graduate	42	39	4	6	6
<b>Household Income</b>					
\$30,000 or Less	47	35	5	4	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	49	31	4	7	8
\$60,001 or More	50	39	1	7	1
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Married	46	37	3	6	8
Not Married	52	30	4	7	6

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

**KEY FINDING:** Forty-four percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report the flu vaccination. Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

#### *Influenza Vaccination*

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

- Forty-four percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported a flu vaccination in the past year compared to 28% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 29% of those 45 to 54 years old.

- Fifty-two percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported a flu vaccination in the past year, compared to 37% of those with some post high school education or 40% of those with a college degree.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported an influenza vaccination in the past year compared to 38% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 41% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001.

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

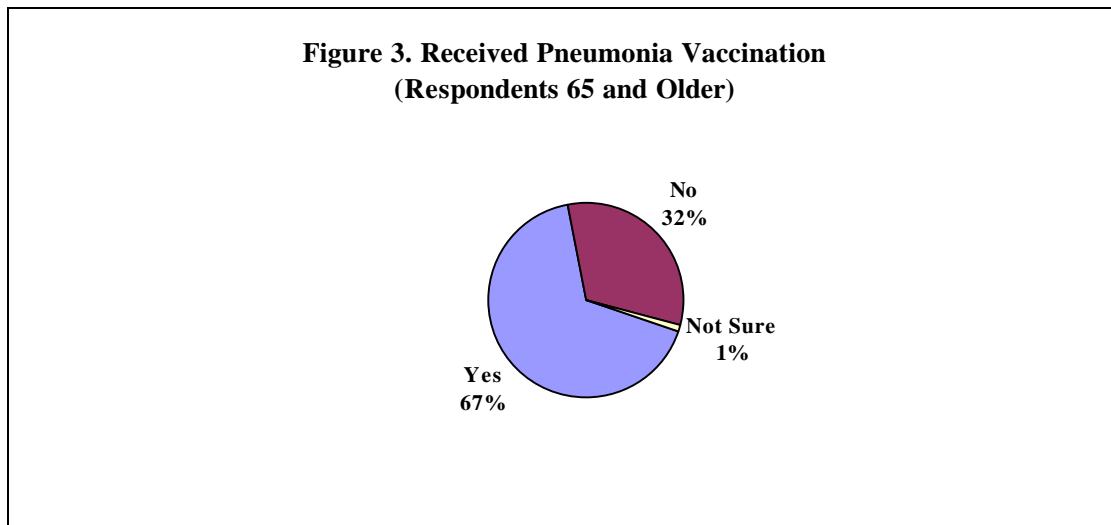
	Percent
TOTAL	44%
Gender	
Male	43
Female	45
Age**	
18 to 34	34
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	29
55 to 64	47
65 and Older	82
Education*	
High School or Less	52
Some Post High School	37
College Graduate	40
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	53
\$30,001 to \$60,000	38
\$60,001 or More	41
Marital Status	
Married	45
Not Married	44

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Pneumonia Vaccination*

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

- Twenty-one percent of all respondents had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.



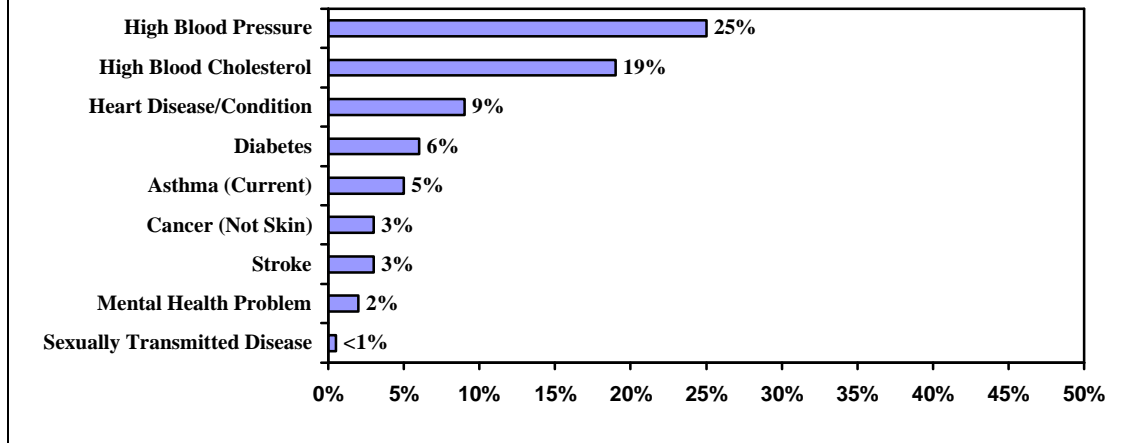
### **Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)**

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

**KEY FINDING:** Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/heart condition. Respondents who were female, older, those with lower education or with lower household income were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years. Older respondents were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (25%), high blood cholesterol (19%), heart disease/heart condition (9%) or diabetes (6%) in the past three years.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure than male respondents.
- Generally, the likelihood of being told or treated for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, or diabetes was more likely for older respondents.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported high blood pressure compared to 20% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a college degree.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported high blood pressure, compared to 22% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 12% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (24%) than respondents who were not overweight (12%).
- Respondents who participated in an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition (12%) compared to inactive respondents (5%) or those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (3%).

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Heart Disease/Condition	Diabetes	Asthma (Current)
TOTAL	25%	19%	9%	6%	5%
Gender					
Male	16**	16	8	6	3
Female	32**	21	9	6	7
Age					
18 to 34	2**	7**	0**	0**	7
35 to 44	9**	7**	7**	0**	2
45 to 54	14**	23**	9**	7**	6
55 to 64	33**	31**	5**	12**	0
65 and Older	68**	35**	22**	15**	7
Education					
High School or Less	36**	22	11	9	5
Some Post High School	20**	21	10	4	3
College Graduate	9**	12	4	3	7
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	34**	24	10	7	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22**	16	5	5	6
\$60,001 or More	12**	14	12	0	1
Marital Status					
Married	23	21	7	7	4
Not Married	26	16	10	5	7
Overweight					
Not Overweight	18	12*	9	3	6
Overweight	28	24*	8	7	5
Physical Activity					
Inactive	30	26	5*	9	4
Insufficient	26	18	12*	5	5
Recommended	14	14	3*	5	6

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

#### Diabetes

- Ninety-eight percent of the 23 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had their blood sugar tested in the past year. Two percent were not sure.

#### Asthma

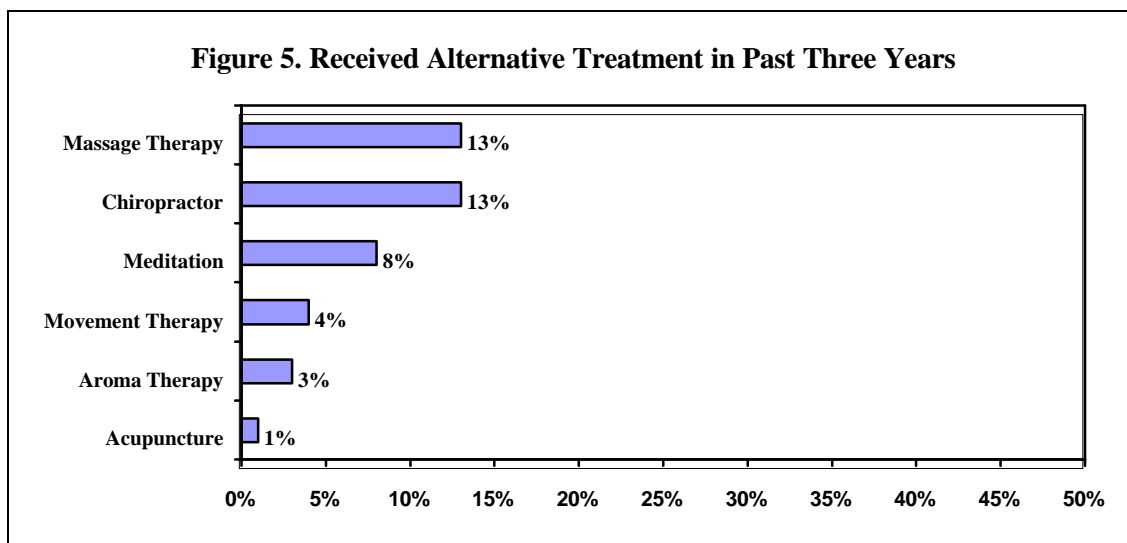
- Of the 20 respondents who currently had asthma, 60% had an asthma action plan.

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

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

**KEY FINDING:** Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (13%, each). Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to use a chiropractor. Respondents with at least some post high school education or those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report massage therapy.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to have used movement therapy in the past three years (5%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have used a chiropractor in the past three years while respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report massage therapy.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 15% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001 used massage therapy in the past three years compared to 6% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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

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

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Twenty-three percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 26% were classified as inactive. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Sixty-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight (44% overweight and 20% obese). Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to be classified as overweight.

#### *Physical Activities in Past Month*

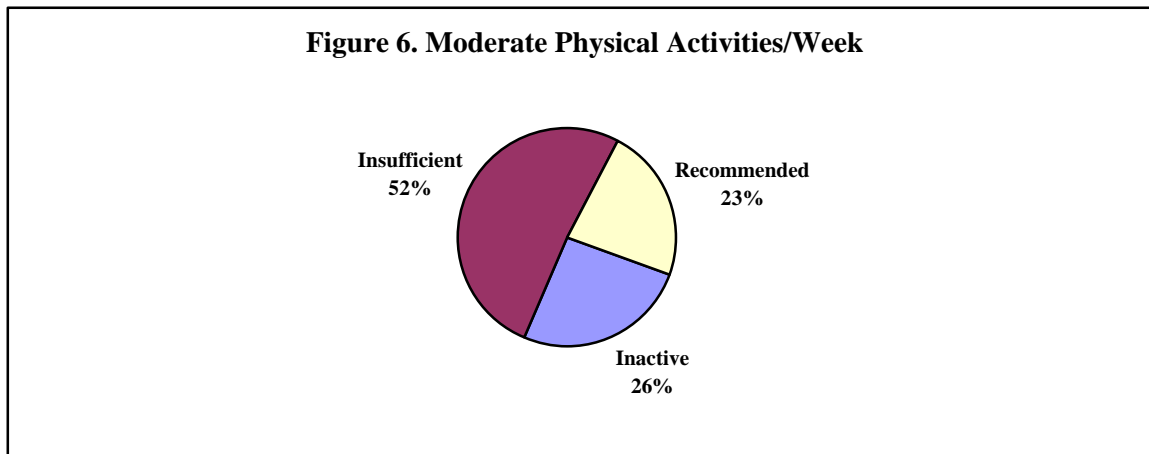
- Sixty-seven percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

### Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

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

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



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (35%) than those 45 to 54 years old (13%), or 65 and older (17%).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	26%	52%	23%
Gender			
Male	27	51	22
Female	25	53	23
Age**			
18 to 34	22	43	35
35 to 44	14	64	22
45 to 54	26	61	13
55 to 64	40	40	20
65 and Older	36	47	17
Education			
High School or Less	29	51	20
Some Post High School	20	55	25
College Graduate	25	51	24
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	29	54	17
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	47	28
\$60,001 or More	22	57	22
Marital Status			
Married	23	53	25
Not Married	29	51	20
Overweight			
Not Overweight	20	55	25
Overweight	29	50	22

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Body Weight

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

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

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

- According to the definition, 64% of respondents were considered overweight (44% overweight and 20% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (73%) compared to female respondents (55%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight (76%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (52%).
- Sixty-nine percent of married respondents were classified as overweight compared to 58% of unmarried respondents.

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	64%
Gender**	
Male	73
Female	55
Age*	
18 to 34	52
35 to 44	60
45 to 54	69
55 to 64	76
65 and Older	68
Education	
High School or Less	63
Some Post High School	64
College Graduate	62
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	67
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63
\$60,001 or More	58
Marital Status*	
Married	69
Not Married	58
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	71
Insufficient	61
Recommended	61

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 30% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents or those who were overweight were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables per day. Forty-five percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, younger respondents or those with higher household income were more likely to report this.

### *Fruit Intake*

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-four percent reported one serving or less.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and eating fruit.

### *Vegetable Intake*

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

- Thirty percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy percent reported two servings or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day compared to male respondents (37% and 21%, respectively).
- Respondents classified as overweight were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day (34%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (24%).

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

	Fruit Servings		Vegetable Servings	
	1 or Less	2 or More	2 or Less	3 or More
TOTAL	34%	66%	70%	30%
Gender				
Male	36	64	79**	21**
Female	33	67	62**	37**
Age				
18 to 34	37	64	70	31
35 to 44	40	60	74	26
45 to 54	37	62	79	21
55 to 64	31	69	55	43
65 and Older	29	71	67	32
Education				
High School or Less	37	62	71	28
Some Post High School	30	70	65	35
College Graduate	33	67	73	27
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	33	67	71	28
\$30,001 to \$60,000	35	65	73	27
\$60,001 or More	34	66	60	39
Marital Status				
Married	31	69	70	30
Not Married	38	62	70	29
Overweight				
Not Overweight	38	63	75*	24*
Overweight	33	66	67*	34*
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	38	60	76	24
Insufficient	34	66	69	30
Recommended	28	72	64	36

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

#### *Fried Food/Fast Food Intake*

- Six percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Thirty-nine percent reported a few times per week. Forty percent reported a few times per month while 14% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (53%) compared to female respondents (40%).

- Younger respondents were more likely to eat fried/fast foods. Seventy-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 41% of those 55 to 64 years old or 14% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (61%) compared to those with a household income of less than \$30,001 (32%) or those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (52%).

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	40%	45%
Gender**		
Male	41	53
Female	39	40
Age**		
18 to 34	25	74
35 to 44	40	51
45 to 54	36	49
55 to 64	48	41
65 and Older	51	14
Education		
High School or Less	44	40
Some Post High School	41	44
College Graduate	32	57
Household Income**		
\$30,000 or Less	48	32
\$30,001 to \$60,000	38	52
\$60,001 or More	27	61
Marital Status		
Married	39	48
Not Married	42	42
Overweight		
Not Overweight	36	47
Overweight	39	48
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	30	52
Insufficient	41	45
Recommended	49	40

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty-seven percent of women 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, or with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

### *Mammogram*

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

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

- Twenty-five percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 64% had a mammogram within the past two years (45% within past year and 19% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents 40 years old and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (87% of those 50 and older; 80% 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 like (three responses), too young or don’t need (two responses each).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
<b>TOTAL</b>	45%	19%	10%	25%
<b>Age**</b>				
18 to 39	13	8	15	64
40 to 49	50	30	11	9
50 and Older	65	22	8	5

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

## Pap Smear

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

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

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 29% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (97% each) compared to respondents 65 and older (58%).
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 90% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 74% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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	55%	21%	8%	12%	2%
Age**					
18 to 34	81	8	8	2	0
35 to 44	46	38	6	8	2
45 to 54	70	24	3	0	0
55 to 64	52	26	9	9	0
65 and Older	33	13	12	32	5
Education					
High School or Less	50	22	8	15	3
Some Post High School	53	20	9	14	2
College Graduate	68	21	8	2	0
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	37	22	15	18	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67	19	4	10	0
\$60,001 or More	65	26	2	5	0
Marital Status					
Married	62	22	6	8	<1
Not Married	47	20	11	17	3

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

## Men’s Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Seventeen percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 48% of male respondents 50 or older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

### Digital Rectal Exam

- Fifty-one percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-two percent had an exam in the past year while 13% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Forty-eight percent of male respondents 50 years old and older had an exam less than a year ago while 17% of males 40 to 49 years old reported this.

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	22%	13%	14%	51%
Age**				
18 to 39	5	1	5	88
40 to 49	17	17	23	43
50 and Older	48	23	16	13

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

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

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

### Blood Stool Test

- Forty-eight percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-five percent were tested within the past two years (18% less than a year ago and 17% more than one year ago, but less than two).

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

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

- Fifty-five percent of respondents 50 years old and older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 23% of respondents 18 to 49 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 66% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a high school degree or less and 37% of those with a college education reported a test within the past two years, compared to 32% of those with some post high school education.
- Forty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported having a test within the past two years compared to 35% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 22% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

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	18%	17%	11%	48%
Gender				
Male	17	18	10	49
Female	19	16	13	46
Age**				
18 to 39	10	13	6	66
40 to 49	10	13	17	55
50 and Older	31	24	13	26
Education*				
High School or Less	21	17	9	46
Some Post High School	18	14	19	43
College Graduate	16	21	4	57
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	22	24	18	33
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18	17	5	54
\$60,001 or More	12	10	10	61
Marital Status				
Married	15	18	9	50
Not Married	22	16	14	45

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

*Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam*

- Sixty-five percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Nineteen percent were examined within the past two years (11% less than a year ago and 8% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 36% of respondents 50 years old and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 12% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age or 6% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Forty-one percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 88% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported an exam in the past two years compared to 13% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more. In addition, 54% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported never compared to 74% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

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

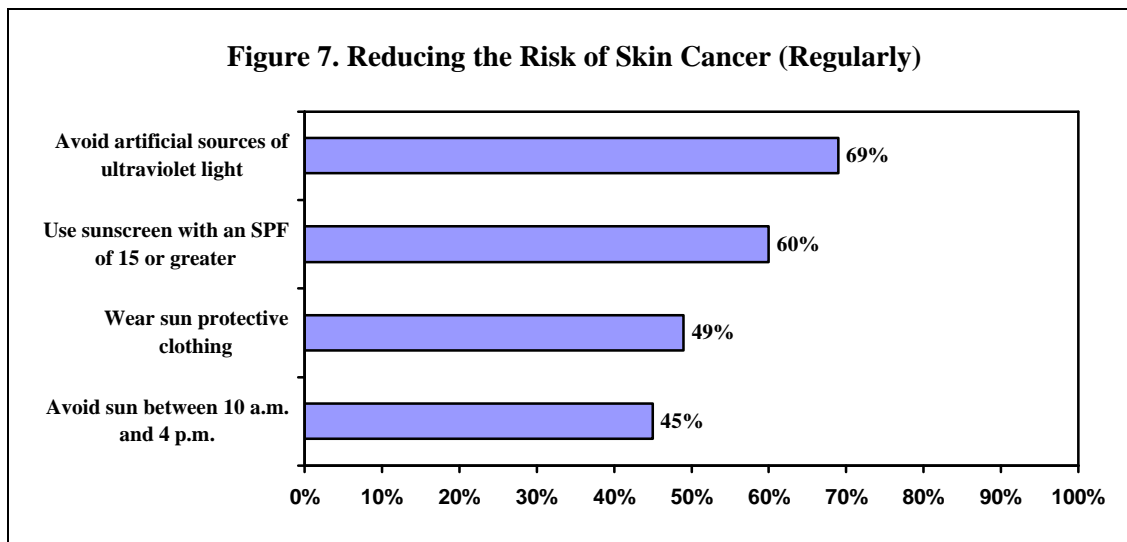
	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	11%	8%	7%	8%	65%
Gender					
Male	12	7	3	10	68
Female	11	9	11	6	62
Age**					
18 to 39	3	3	1	5	88
40 to 49	8	4	8	8	72
50 and Older	21	15	13	9	41
Education					
High School or Less	14	9	8	5	62
Some Post High School	9	6	9	9	66
College Graduate	11	9	4	10	66
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	12	12	12	10	54
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12	7	4	6	70
\$60,001 or More	10	3	4	8	74
Marital Status					
Married	9	9	8	8	67
Not Married	14	7	7	8	63

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report they avoid artificial ultraviolet light or the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report they avoid artificial sources of UV light.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 69% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 60% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 49% wear sun protective clothing while 45% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Ten percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Twenty-three percent each reported one, two or three measures while 22% reported all four measures.



- Female respondents were more likely to report they avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light or the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report using sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher (69%) than respondents 45 to 54 years old (61%) or those 65 and older (46%).
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light (76%) compared to respondents with some high school education or less (62%).

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	69%	60%	49%	45%
Gender				
Male	62*	56	44	27**
Female	74*	63	53	60**
Age				
18 to 34	76	69**	45	39
35 to 44	65	69**	41	41
45 to 54	77	61**	54	50
55 to 64	60	62**	52	52
65 and older	69	46**	51	51
Education				
High School or Less	62*	60	45	48
Some Post High School	71*	64	49	44
College Graduate	76*	59	54	42
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	60	59	51	50
\$30,001 to \$60,000	73	65	50	42
\$60,001 or More	73	55	46	43
Marital Status				
Married	72	63	48	41
Not Married	65	58	50	50

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty-nine percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 27% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 57% reported their child always wore a helmet.

#### Seat Belts

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (79% and 10%, respectively).
- Ninety-six percent of respondents with a college education reported always/nearly always compared to 88% of those with some post high school education or 86% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported always compared to 77% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 73% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	3%	2%	6%	10%	79%
Gender					
Male	3	1	7	13	75
Female	3	3	4	8	82
Age					
18 to 34	2	2	5	17	74
35 to 44	6	5	9	9	72
45 to 54	1	1	4	7	86
55 to 64	0	2	7	12	79
65 and older	3	0	2	6	87
Education*					
High School or Less	4	3	8	7	79
Some Post High School	5	2	5	9	79
College Graduate	1	1	2	19	77
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	4	<1	5	7	83
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3	2	4	15	77
\$60,001 or More	3	5	12	5	73
Marital Status					
Married	1	2	4	10	83
Not Married	6	2	7	10	74

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### Children and Seat Belts

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

#### *Of households with children...*

- Ninety percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 4% reported nearly always.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income level or marital status and children wearing seat belts.

### Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode scooters always (23%) or nearly always (4%) used a helmet. Sixty-six percent reported never.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report always (40%) than those with some post high school education (16%), or respondents with a high school degree or less (19%).
- Twenty-nine percent of married respondents reported always wearing a helmet compared to 13% of those who were not married.

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	66%	3%	3%	4%	23%
Gender					
Male	61	4	4	7	25
Female	70	3	3	2	22
Age					
18 to 34	67	0	0	3	30
35 to 44	50	8	3	3	38
45 to 54	78	6	3	0	13
55 and older	79	0	2	7	12
Education**					
High School or Less	81	0	0	0	19
Some Post High School	64	10	5	6	16
College Graduate	51	0	4	6	40
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	80	5	3	0	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	0	4	5	28
\$60,001 or More	56	0	3	8	33
Marital Status*					
Married	62	2	2	6	29
Not Married	75	6	6	0	13

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Children and Helmets*

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

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

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 7% reported nearly always. Seventeen percent reported never.
- There was no statistically significant difference between household income level and children wearing a helmet.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty-one percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were younger, with some post high school education or less, or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to be smokers. Forty-nine percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 53% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-six percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Female respondents, those who were 65 or older, with a college education, or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Fifty-two percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; female respondents, those with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001, or nonsmokers were more likely to favor this.

#### *Current Smokers*

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

- Thirty-one percent of respondents were current smokers. Five percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 26% smoked every day.
- Younger respondents were more likely to be current smokers. Forty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were smokers compared to 26% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be smokers (38%) compared to those with a high school education or less (33%) or those with a college education (17%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were smokers compared to 27% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 23% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	31%
Gender	
Male	33
Female	29
Age**	
18 to 34	43
35 to 44	39
45 to 54	34
55 to 64	26
65 and older	8
Education**	
High School or Less	33
Some Post High School	38
College Graduate	17
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	27
\$30,001 to \$60,000	37
\$60,001 or More	23
Marital Status	
Married	32
Not Married	29

\*= 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-nine percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to quit for at least one day (75%) compared to respondents with some post high school education (54%) or those with a high school education or less (38%).

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

*Of current smokers...*

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

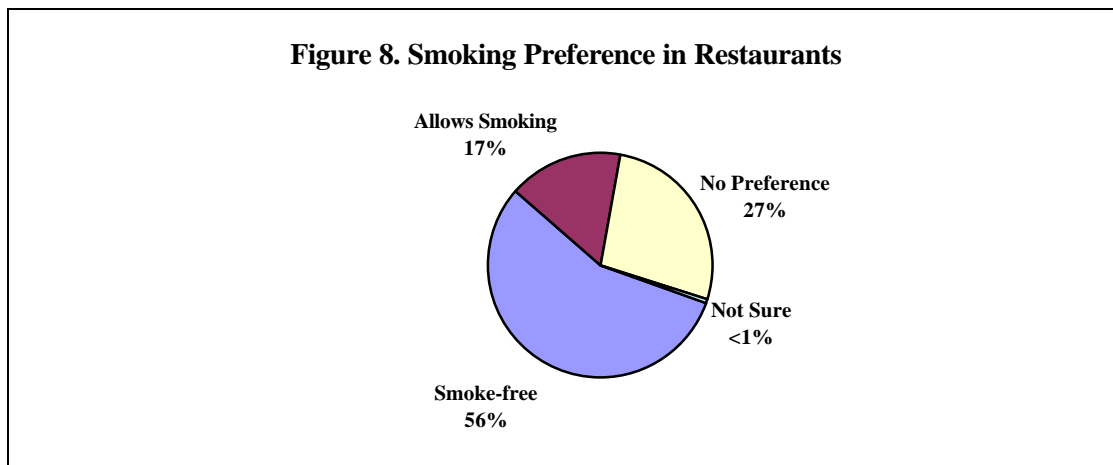
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and a health professional advising respondents to quit smoking.

*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. Twenty 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-six percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 17% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-seven percent reported they did not have a preference.



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (61%) than male respondents (50%). Fifteen percent of female respondents reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking while 18% of male respondents did.
- Respondents 65 years old and older were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (64%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (47%) or all other age groups (53% to 58%). Thirty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 10% of respondents 55 to 64 years old or 7% of those 65 and older. Fifteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 21% of respondents 45 to 54 years old preferred restaurants that allow smoking.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported smoke-free restaurants compared to 54% of those with some post high school education or 47% of those with a high school degree or less. Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking compared to 15% of those with some post high school or 5% with a college education.
- Nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants more than smokers (71% and 22%, respectively). Four percent of nonsmokers preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 45% of smokers.

*Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments*

- Fifty-two percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (30% strongly favor, 22% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (58%) compared to males (45%).
- Sixty-four percent of respondents with a college degree reported favoring an ordinance compared to 49% of those with a high school degree or less or 48% with some post high school education.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to favor an ordinance (61%) than those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (46%).
- Sixty-three percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 25% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor (40%) than smokers (7%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	22%	30%
Gender*		
Male	21	24
Female	22	36
Age		
18 to 34	23	29
35 to 44	17	26
45 to 54	22	32
55 to 64	15	37
65 and older	25	31
Education**		
High School or Less	19	30
Some Post High School	22	26
College Graduate	26	38
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	25	21
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19	32
\$60,001 or More	21	40
Marital Status		
Married	23	33
Not Married	20	27
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	23	40
Smoker	18	7

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Snuff or Chewing Tobacco*

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

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

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-three percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 29% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 18% binge. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to have had at least three drinks on an occasion. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have binge in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

- Sixty-three percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-two percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 8% reported three to four days, and 23% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Ten percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 11% reported three, 20% reported two and 19% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-eight percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

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

- Twenty-nine percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Fifteen percent reported this one to two times and 14% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks (41%) than female respondents (20%). Males were much more likely to have had three or more drinks on at least three occasions (21%) compared to female respondents (9%).
- Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month (38%) followed by respondents 45 to 54 years old (37%). However, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have had at least three drinks on three or more occasions (24%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (20%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (16%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported having three or more drinks per occasion in the past month (23% one to two times, 12% three or more times), compared to 23% of those with a high school degree or less (8% one to two times, 15% three or more times).

### *Binge Drinking in Past Month*

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

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

- Eighteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (24%) than female respondents (13%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged (25% each) followed by respondents 35 to 44 years old (20%). It dropped to 0% for respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 binged in the past month compared to 17% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 12% of those with an income of \$30,000 or less.

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	15%	14%	18%
Gender			
Male	20**	21**	24**
Female	11**	9**	13**
Age			
18 to 34	18**	20**	25**
35 to 44	22**	16**	20**
45 to 54	9**	24**	25**
55 to 64	15**	8**	13**
65 and Older	5**	2**	0**
Education			
High School or Less	8*	15*	15
Some Post High School	23*	12*	18
College Graduate	16*	15*	21
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	13	9	12**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	16	15	17**
\$60,001 or More	18	22	30**
Marital Status			
Married	14	16	17
Not Married	16	12	19

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

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

*Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year*

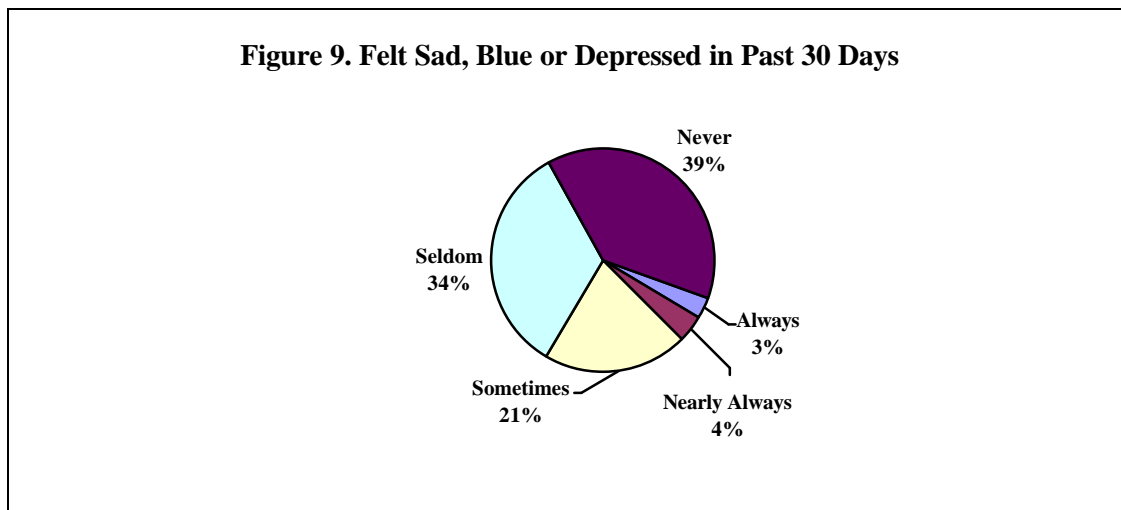
- Four percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report feeling this way. Twenty-three percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 3% reported poor. Six percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. 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,” seven percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 6,000 community residents. Twenty-one percent reported sometimes and the remaining 73% reported seldom (34%) or never (39%).



- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report feeling sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (17%) than those 18 to 34 years old (1%), 35 to 44 years old (5%) or respondents 55 and older (7%).

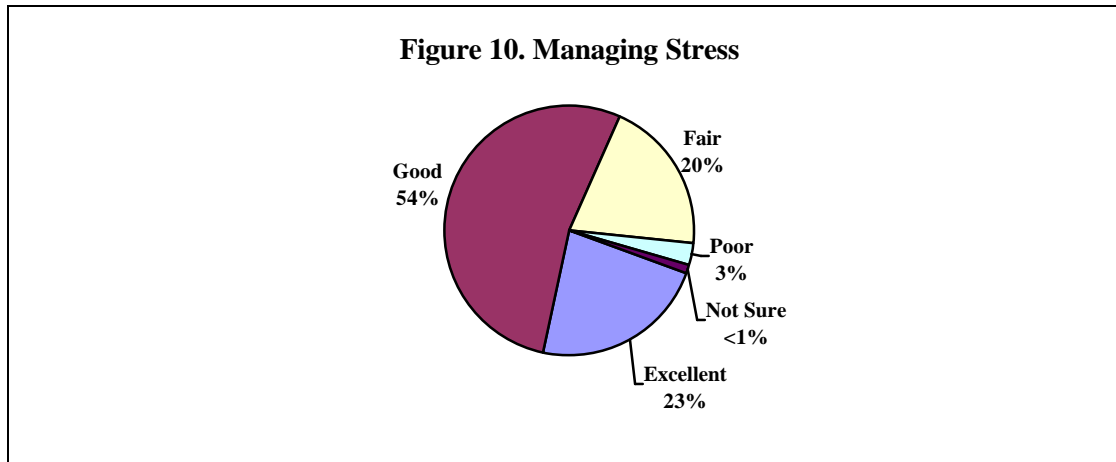
### *Considered Suicide*

*All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The West Allis/West Milwaukee 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 3,500 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

### Managing Stress

- Twenty-three percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-four percent reported good while 20% reported fair and 3% reported poor.



- Six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 5% of those 35 to 44 years old reported poor compared to 2% of those 55 and older or 1% of respondents 18 to 34 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 25% of those 45 to 54 years old reported fair or poor followed by 24% of those 18 to 34 years old. All other age groups ranged from 16% to 18%.
- Five percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported poor compared to 2% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001. However, 32% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 reported fair or poor compared to 20% with an income of less than \$30,001 or 21% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

### Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 37% reported nearly always. Sixteen percent reported sometimes while 4% reported seldom and two percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and finding meaning and purpose in their daily life.

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

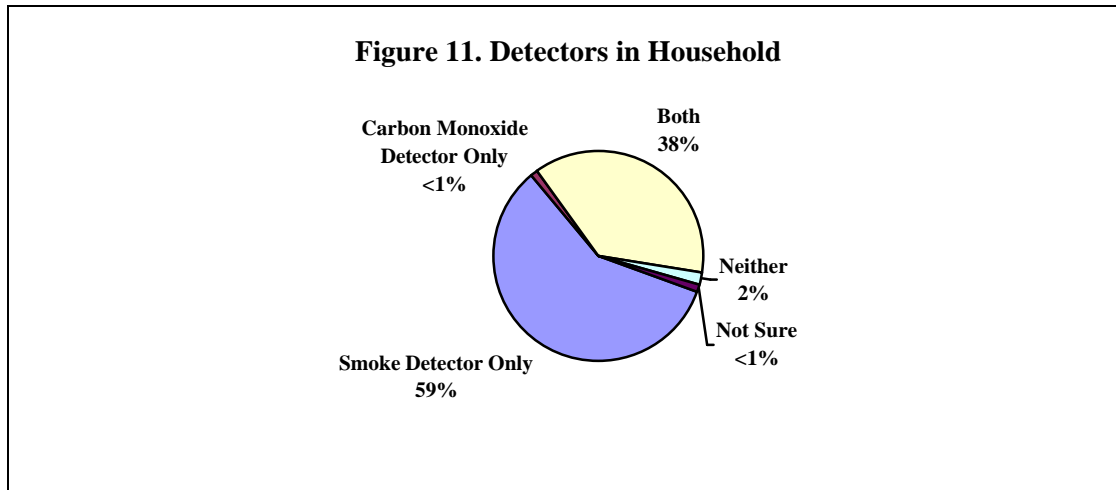
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	6%	16%	37%	40%
Gender				
Male	6	18	39	35
Female	5	15	37	43
Age				
18 to 34	0	14	45	42
35 to 44	5	18	40	36
45 to 54	13	15	35	35
55 to 64	2	17	45	36
65 and older	5	18	28	47
Education				
High School or Less	5	16	33	44
Some Post High School	5	20	41	34
College Graduate	7	13	41	39
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	7	21	34	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	4	15	41	38
\$60,001 or More	7	13	37	43
Marital Status				
Married	4	14	42	38
Not Married	8	20	32	41

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 38% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Two percent reported neither.

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Fifty-nine percent had only a working smoke detector while less than one percent had only a carbon monoxide detector. Two percent had neither.



- There were no statistically significant differences between household variables and having detectors in their home.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
<b>TOTAL</b>	59%	<1%	38%	2%
<b>Household Income</b>				
\$30,000 or Less	68	0	29	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	56	<1	42	1
\$60,001 or More	55	0	43	1
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Married	55	<1	42	1
Not Married	65	0	33	2

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

## **Presence of Firearms in Household**

**KEY FINDING:** Nineteen percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Married respondents or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report a firearm. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. One percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

### *Firearm in Household*

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

- At the time of the survey administration, 19% of households had one or more firearms.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 25% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported a firearm compared to 10% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (26%) compared to unmarried households (11%).

### *Loaded Firearm*

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm.

### *Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked*

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

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

## Personal Safety Issues

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

### *Afraid for Personal Safety*

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” six percent reported yes.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety (10%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less (4%) or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (3%).
  - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (13 responses). Fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, acquaintance, parent or friend.

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

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - Two respondents reported each of the following: parent, friend or acquaintance. A spouse or brother/sister was reported by one respondent each.

### *Combined Personal Safety Threats*

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

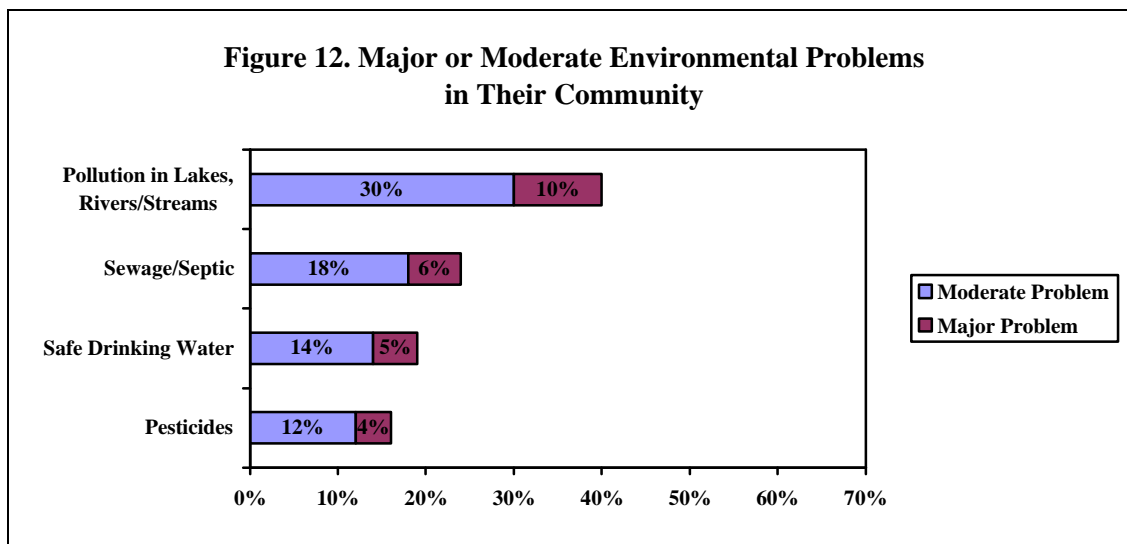
**APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

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 (40%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old or those with some post high school education were more likely to report sewage or septic. Respondents with some post high school education were also more likely to report pesticides as a major or moderate problem. Married respondents were more likely to report water pollution.

- Out of four environmental problems that communities may face, 40% of respondents reported water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams as a major or moderate problem in West Allis/West Milwaukee. Sewage/septic was listed by 24% of respondents as a major or moderate problem followed by 19% reporting safe drinking water and 16% reporting pesticides.



- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported that sewage/septic was a major or moderate problem in their community compared to 17% of those 18 to 44 years old or 18% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report sewage/septic or pesticides as a major or moderate problem in their community.
- Married respondents were more likely to report water pollution as a major or moderate problem (45%) than unmarried respondents (33%).

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

	Lake, River & Stream Pollution	Sewage or Septic	Safe Drinking Water	Pesticides
TOTAL	40%	24%	19%	16%
Gender				
Male	37	27	17	12
Female	41	21	21	17
Age				
18 to 34	31	17**	21	10
35 to 44	40	17**	21	10
45 to 54	43	39**	20	18
55 to 64	52	31**	14	21
65 and older	36	18**	15	16
Education				
High School or Less	39	21*	22	16*
Some Post High School	47	32*	21	20*
College Graduate	32	19*	13	8*
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	43	28	21	19
\$30,001 to \$60,000	41	19	21	14
\$60,001 or More	32	26	12	11
Marital Status				
Married	45*	27	22	17
Not Married	33*	20	15	13

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Eight percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 43% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, married, or with a household income of less than \$30,001 or at least \$60,001 were more likely to report services.

- Eight percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Forty-nine percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Thirty-five percent received limited services from the health department and 8% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to have received services from the health department. Ten percent of female respondents reported extensive services while 39% reported limited services. Six percent of male respondents reported extensive services and 30% reported limited services.

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or at least \$60,001 were more likely to report receiving any form of service (46% and 45%, respectively), compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (36%). Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report extensive services (13%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have received limited or extensive services (47%) than unmarried respondents (38%).

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

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	8%	49%	35%	8%
Gender*				
Male	12	53	30	6
Female	5	45	39	10
Age				
18 to 34	12	49	29	10
35 to 44	6	48	39	8
45 to 54	6	54	37	4
55 to 64	7	50	36	5
65 and older	5	47	38	11
Education				
High School or Less	10	51	30	9
Some Post High School	6	49	37	9
College Graduate	8	45	41	6
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	10	42	33	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	54	31	5
\$60,001 or More	3	53	42	3
Marital Status*				
Married	5	48	40	7
Not Married	11	50	29	9

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

WEST ALLIS/WEST MILWAUKEE  
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY  
 Conducted: February 22 through April 5, 2003  
 (Due to rounding, some questions may total more/less than 100%)

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

Poor .....	4%
Fair .....	8
Good.....	27
Very good.....	42
Excellent.....	20
Not sure .....	0

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

No health care coverage .....	6%
Medical Assistance or Title 19 .....	5
Badger Care.....	2
Medicare.....	23
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO.....	47
Another Commercial Health Plan.....	12
Something else.....	4
Not sure .....	<1

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

Not all members covered.....	11%
All members covered .....	89
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.....	18%
All members covered .....	82
Not sure .....	0

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice .....	79%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic .....	10
Hospital emergency room.....	6
Community health center .....	2
Other.....	2
Not sure .....	<1

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

Yes ..... 33%  
 No..... 67  
 Not sure ..... 1

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

	Less than a year ago	1 to 2 years ago	3 to 4 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never	Not sure
7. A routine checkup.....	64%	24%	4%	5%	2%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing .....	53	23	3	6	13	2
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	66	21	4	7	2	0
10. Eye exam.....	49	34	4	6	7	<1

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

Yes ..... 44%  
 No..... 56  
 Not sure ..... 0

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

Yes ..... 21%  
 No..... 78  
 Not sure ..... 1

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
13. You have high blood pressure?.....	25%	75%	<1%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high? .....	19	80	<1
15. You had a stroke?.....	3	97	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	9	91	<1
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	6	94	0
18. ....if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [23 Respondents]	98	0	2
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	2	99	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	3	97	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	99	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma? .....	9%	91%	<1%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	5	95	<1
24. .... (if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [20 Respondents].....	60	31	9

25. On an average day, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings ..... 34%  
Two servings..... 23  
Three or more servings..... 43  
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 ..... 37%  
Two servings..... 33  
Three or more servings..... 30  
Not sure ..... <1

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

A few times per month..... 40%  
A few times per week..... 39  
Daily or nearly so..... 6  
Hardly ever or never..... 14  
Not sure ..... <1

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

Yes ..... 67%  
No..... 33  
Not sure ..... 0

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

Yes ..... 75%  
No..... 25  
Not sure ..... 0

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

One .....	5%
Two .....	13
Three .....	17
Four .....	10
Five .....	13
Six .....	2
Seven.....	15
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 .....	17%
30 to 44 minutes .....	19
45 to 59 minutes .....	7
60 or more minutes .....	31
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? [219 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	45%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	19	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	5	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	2	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago .....	3	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never .....	25	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? [12 Respondents 40 years old or older]

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

[53 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young .....44 responses  
 No time ..... 4 responses  
 Not recommended by provider ..... 2 responses  
 Not insured ..... 1 response  
 Don't need ..... 1 response  
 Not sure ..... 1 response

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [219 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....55%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....21  
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....8  
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....4  
 5 or more years ago.....8  
 Never.....2  
 Not sure..... 3

**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? [179 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....22%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....13  
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....6  
 5 or more years ago.....8  
 Never.....51

**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) ..... 18%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 17
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
- 5 or more years ago ..... 5
- Never ..... 48
- Not sure ..... 6

37. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)..... 11%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 8
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 7
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ..... 3
- 10 years ago or more..... 5
- Never..... 65
- Not sure..... 1

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	45%	55%	0%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	49	51	<1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	60	39	<1
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..... 53%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [186 Respondents]

- Never ..... 66%
- Seldom..... 3
- Sometimes ..... 3
- Nearly always ..... 4
- Always..... 23
- Not sure ..... <1

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

Never .....	3%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes .....	6
Nearly always .....	10
Always.....	79
Not sure .....	<1

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

One .....	13%
Two .....	15
Three or more .....	3
None.....	69

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? [123 Respondents]

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

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [96 Respondents]

Never .....	17%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes .....	11
Nearly always .....	7
Always.....	57
It depends .....	5

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? [123 Respondents]

Never .....	3%
Sometimes .....	1
Nearly always .....	4
Always.....	90
Not sure .....	2

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

Never .....	39%
Seldom.....	34
Sometimes .....	21
Nearly always .....	4
Always.....	3

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

Poor .....	3%
Fair .....	20
Good.....	54
Excellent.....	23
Not sure .....	<1

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

Never .....	2%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes .....	16
Nearly always .....	37
Always.....	40
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 .....	37%
One to two days .....	23
Three to four days .....	8
Five or more days.....	32
Not sure .....	0

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

None .....	38%
One drink.....	19
Two drinks.....	20
Three drinks .....	11
Four or more drinks.....	10
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 .....	71%
One to two times .....	15
Three or more times .....	14
Not sure .....	0

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

None .....	82%
Once .....	3
Two or more times .....	15
Not sure .....	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

0 days .....	70%
1 to 29 days.....	5
30 days .....	26
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? [121 Respondents]

0 days .....	51%
At least 1 day .....	49
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? [121 Respondents]

Yes ..... 53%  
No..... 47  
Not sure ..... 0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

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

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

Yes ..... 20%  
No..... 45  
No smokers in the household..... 35  
Not sure ..... <1

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

Smoke-free restaurants ..... 56%  
Restaurants that allow smoking ..... 17  
No preference ..... 27  
Not sure ..... <1

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

Strongly oppose ..... 20%  
Moderately oppose..... 19  
Moderately favor..... 22  
Strongly favor ..... 30  
Not sure ..... 9

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes ..... 19%  
No..... 80  
Not sure ..... <1

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

Yes ..... 2%  
 No..... 17  
 Not sure .....<1  
 No firearms in the household/no answer ..... 81

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

Yes..... 1%  
 No.....<1  
 Not sure ..... 0  
 No firearms in household/not loaded/no answer ..... 98

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor? .....	13%	87%	0%
68. Having acupuncture? .....	1	99	0
69. Massage therapy? .....	13	87	<1
70. Aroma therapy? .....	3	97	0
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi? .....	4	96	0
72. Meditation? .....	8	92	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male ..... 45%  
 Female..... 55

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

18 to 34 years old ..... 25%  
 35 to 44 years old ..... 23  
 45 to 54 years old ..... 18  
 55 to 64 years old ..... 11  
 65 and older ..... 23

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight .....	37%
Overweight .....	44
Obese.....	20

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 .....	1
Multiple races .....	<1
Not sure .....	<1

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

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

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married .....	25%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	1
Married.....	53
Separated .....	<1
Divorced.....	9
Widowed .....	12
Not sure .....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	1%
Some high school.....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	38
Some college.....	28
Technical school graduate .....	4
College graduate .....	20
Advanced or professional degree .....	6
Not sure .....	<1

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

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

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

West Allis ..... 93%  
 West Milwaukee ..... 7

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

53214..... 45%  
 53227..... 27  
 53219..... 23  
 All others (3% or less)..... 2  
 No answer..... 3

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000 ..... 6%  
 \$10,000 to \$20,000..... 10  
 \$20,001 to \$30,000..... 18  
 \$30,001 to \$40,000..... 13  
 \$40,001 to \$50,000..... 14  
 \$50,001 to \$60,000..... 17  
 \$60,001 to \$75,000..... 10  
 \$75,001 to \$90,000..... 4  
 Over \$90,000 ..... 5  
 Not sure ..... 1  
 No answer..... 3

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes ..... 6%    üCONTINUE WITH Q86  
 No..... 94    üGO TO Q87  
 Not sure ..... 0    üGO TO Q87

86. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [24 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger ..... 13 responses  
 Ex-spouse ..... 3 responses  
 Boyfriend or girlfriend ..... 3 responses  
 Acquaintance ..... 3 responses  
 Parent ..... 2 responses  
 Friend ..... 1 response

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

Yes .....	2%	üCONTINUE WITH Q88
No.....	98	üGO TO Q89
Not sure .....	<1	üGO TO Q89

88. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [8 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Parent .....	2 responses
Friend .....	2 responses
Acquaintance .....	2 responses
Spouse .....	1 response
Brother or sister .....	1 response

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

Smoke detectors.....	59%
Carbon monoxide detectors.....	<1
Both.....	38
Neither.....	2
Not sure .....	<1

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WEST ALLIS/WEST MILWAUKEE

[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 .....	34%	22%	30%	10%	5%
A2.	Sewage or septic .....	50	21	18	6	6
A3.	Safe drinking water.....	58	20	14	5	3
A4.	Pesticides .....	55	22	12	4	8

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 ..... 8%

Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services ..... 49

Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization ..... 35

Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services ..... 8

Not sure ..... <1