

Western Racine County Community Health Survey

Summer 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Western Racine County Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Western Racine County with information for an assessment of the health status of residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Selected information will also be collected about respondent household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements.

Methodology

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

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

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 21 and June 20, 2003. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Data has been weighted by sex and age to reflect 2000 census data of the proportion of these characteristics in Western Racine County. Table 1 shows the demographic variables of respondents. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Western Racine County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	50%
Female	50
Age	
18 to 34	23%
35 to 44	30
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	11
65 and Older	14
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	43%
Some Post High School	29
College Graduate	28
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	22%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	41
\$60,001 or More	34
Not Sure/No Answer	6
Married	73%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Western Racine County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 42,108 adult residents in Western Racine.

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. One percentage point equals approximately 400 adults. So, when 9% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 3,600 residents $\pm 2,000$ individuals. Meaning that from 1,600 to 5,600 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 20,341 households in Western Racine County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household count, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 200 households. For example, 12% 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 2,400.

Definitions

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. This is a change from previous years when a BMI greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males was classified as overweight. Differences between Western Racine County data and state or national data prior to 2000 may occur as a result of definition. It is important to review the definition of overweight when comparing data. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

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

Summary

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

Overall Health		Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years	
Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>	Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>
Excellent	25%	High Blood Cholesterol	19%
Very Good	33%	High Blood Pressure	18%
Good	34%	Asthma (Current)	7%
Fair or Poor	9%	Heart Disease/Condition	7%
		Diabetes	5%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
Wisconsin	57%	Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>
Nation	56%	Inactive	22%
		Insufficient	46%
Health Care Coverage		Recommended	32%
Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Personally Not Covered	7%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	12%	Wisconsin	27%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	18%	Nation	26%
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	Nutrition and Diet	
Wisconsin	10%	Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>
Nation	13%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	66%
Advance Care Plan		Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	32%
Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>	Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week)	55%
Yes	33%	Overweight	63%
Routine Checkups		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin	59%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	84%	Nation	58%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less)	69%	Women's Health	
Dental Checkup (past year)	72%	Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>
Eye Exam (2 years or less)	77%	Mammogram (50+; past year)	56%
Vaccinations		Pap Smear (past year)	63%
Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Flu shot (past year)	30%	Mammogram (50+; past year)	69%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older)	65%	Pap Smear (past year)	66%
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years		Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>	Western Racine County	<u>2003</u>
Chiropractor	24%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	74%
Massage Therapy	15%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	58%
Movement Therapy	6%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing	51%
Meditation	4%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	39%
Aroma Therapy	2%		
Acupuncture	2%		

Men's Health		Alcohol Use	
Western Racine County		Western Racine County	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	21%	Drink in Past Month	66%
50 and Older	55%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	31%
Other Tests		Binge in Past Month	
Western Racine County		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)]	16%
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)...	50%	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy		Much to Drink (past month).....	5%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	44%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	
Safety		<i>Wisconsin</i>	
Western Racine County		<i>Nation</i>	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	Mental Health Status	
Adult.....	87%	Western Racine County	
Children	92%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Always/Nearly Always	
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Never	
Adult.....	28%	Managing Stress	
Children	65%	Excellent/Good.....	
Detectors		Poor	
Smoke Detector	47%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Carbon Monoxide.....	0%	Never/Seldom.....	
Both.....	51%	Considered Suicide (past year).....	
Neither	3%	Firearms in Household	
Tobacco Use		Western Racine County	
Western Racine County		Of all Households...	
Current Smokers	30%	Have a Firearm.....	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		Have a Loaded Firearm	
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	43%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	
Health Care Provider Advisement to		Personal Safety in Past Year	
Quit Smoking (smokers).....	40%	Western Racine County	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	21%	Afraid for Their Safety	
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	
Smoke-free	59%	Additional Questions	
Allow Smoking.....	16%	Western Racine County	
No Preference	26%	Major/Moderate Community Environmental	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		Problems	
Establishments		Pollution in Lakes, Rivers & Streams.....	
Moderately Favor	20%	Pesticides	
Strongly Favor	38%	Safe Drinking Water	
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>		Sewage/Septic	
<i>Wisconsin</i>		Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.	
<i>Nation</i>		Aware/No Experience.....	
		Aware/Limited Services	
		Aware/Extensive Services	

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents 65 and older, those with less education, with a household income of less than \$30,001, classified as overweight or inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

Seven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents with a high school degree or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage. Twelve percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent reported in the past 12 months someone in their household was not covered; respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Seventy-four 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; older respondents were more likely to report this.

Seventy-two percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 59% reported having a routine medical checkup, 47% an eye exam and 47% reported a cholesterol test. Female respondents, those 55 and older, with some post high school education, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or married respondents were more likely to report a routine exam in the past year. Older respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents with higher education, higher household income or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

Thirty percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were older. Sixty-five 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 conditions in the past three years were high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, current asthma or heart disease/condition.

Three percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-four percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 4% reported poor. Three percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. One percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often mentioned treatments in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (24% and 15%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy or meditation. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents with an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report meditation.

Thirty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 22% were classified as inactive. Male respondents, those 18 to 34 years old or unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Sixty-three percent of respondents were classified as overweight (42% overweight and 21% obese). Male respondents or those 65 years old and older were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 32% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables per day. Fifty-five percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 35 to 44 years old, respondents with a college education or with a high school degree or less, with a household income of at least \$60,001, married respondents, or inactive respondents were more likely to report this.

Seventy-eight percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Younger respondents, college graduates, or respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Twenty-one percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 55% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 44% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light than use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen, or avoiding the sun. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen or wearing sun protective clothing. Married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of light.

Eighty-seven percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, college graduates, or married respondents were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Eighty-six percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 28% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 59% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Thirty percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less, a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-three percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 40% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty-one percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; 58% favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college degree, or who were nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Sixty-six percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 31% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 16% binged. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks at least once or binged. Five percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; males or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-eight percent of households had a working smoke detector while 51% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with a higher household income were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

Forty-two percent of households had a firearm in their household. Households with an income of at least \$60,001 or married households or were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

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

Additional Questions Key Findings

Out of four community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was pollution in lakes, rivers and streams (35%). Females were more likely to report pesticides or safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem, while male respondents were more likely to report sewage/septic. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams or sewage/septic as a major/moderate environmental problem.

Ten percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 32% received services from the health department. Respondents with some post high school education or less, or a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report services.

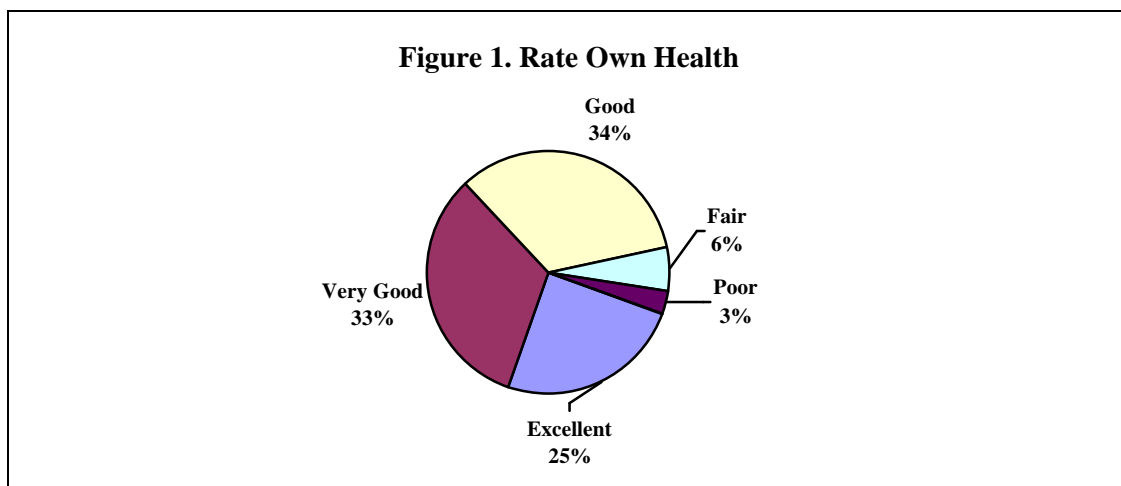
Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents 65 and older, those with less education, with a household income of less than \$30,001, classified as overweight or inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

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

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (25%) or very good (33%). A total of 9% reported their health was fair (6%) or poor (3%).



- Twenty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported fair or poor compared to 9% of respondents 35 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school degree or less and 10% of those with some post high school education reported fair or poor compared to 3% of respondents with a college education.
- 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 (14% and 2%, respectively).
- Respondents who were overweight were more likely to report fair or poor (12%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (5%).
- Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report their health as fair or poor (15%) compared to respondents who were doing an insufficient amount of exercise (7%) or those who did the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (9%).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	9%	34%	33%	25%
Gender				
Male	9	35	34	22
Female	9	32	32	27
Age**				
18 to 34	1	40	32	27
35 to 44	9	27	40	23
45 to 54	9	36	21	34
55 to 64	9	30	47	14
65 and Older	21	28	32	19
Education**				
High School or Less	12	43	30	15
Some Post High School	10	32	29	29
College Graduate	3	20	41	36
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	14	31	31	23
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	33	37	22
\$60,001 or More	2	37	31	31
Marital Status				
Married	8	35	34	23
Not Married	11	31	30	28
Overweight*				
Not Overweight	5	36	29	29
Overweight	12	32	36	21
Physical Activity*				
Inactive	15	35	24	26
Insufficient	7	30	41	22
Recommended	9	38	28	25
Smoker				
Nonsmoker	10	32	33	25
Smoker	7	39	32	23

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

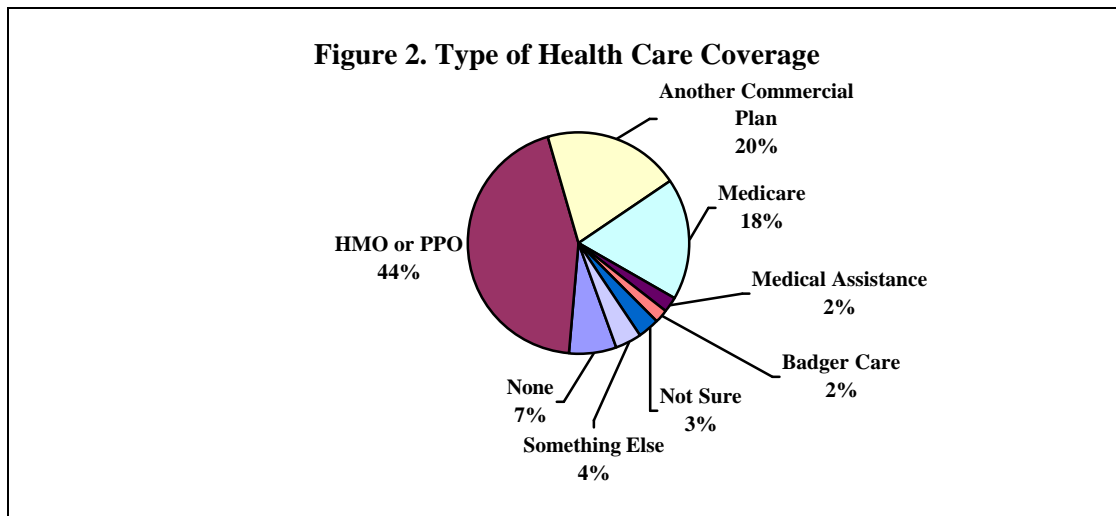
Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

KEY FINDING: Seven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents with a high school degree or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage. Twelve percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent reported in the past 12 months someone in their household was not covered; respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Seventy-four 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; older respondents were more likely to report this.

Personally Not Covered

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

- Seven percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-four 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 percent reported another commercial plan, 18% reported Medicare and 2% each reported medical assistance or Badger Care.



- Thirteen percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported no personal coverage, compared to 5% of those with some post high school education, and less than one percent of those with a college degree.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported they did not have personal coverage compared to 4% of those with an income of \$30,001 or more.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage (12%) compared to married respondents (6%).

Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

- Twelve percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 2,400 households.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to have someone not covered (27%) compared to respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or more than \$60,000 (9% and 7%, respectively).

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.
- Thirty-three 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 16% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 10% of those with at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not covered in the past 12 months (28%) compared to married respondents (15%).

Primary Health Care Services

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Fourteen percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 5% reported hospital emergency room and 4% 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.
- Generally, older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Twenty-four percent of respondents 18 through 34 years old and 25% of those 35 to 44 years old reported this compared to 64% of respondents 65 and older. Thirty-five percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported an advance care plan while 30% of those 55 to 64 years old did.

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-two percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 59% reported having a routine medical checkup, 47% an eye exam and 47% reported a cholesterol test. Female respondents, those 55 and older, with some post high school education, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or married respondents were more likely to report a routine exam in the past year. Older respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents with higher education, higher household income or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or a college education were more likely to report an eye exam 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).

- Fifty-nine percent of residents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 25% 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 (48%).
- Generally, as age increased so did the likelihood of respondents reporting a routine checkup in the past year. Thirty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this compared to 74% of respondents 65 and older or 75% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year (64%) than those with a high school degree or less (56%) or those with a college degree (57%).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported they had a routine checkup in the past year, compared to 54% of respondents in all other household income categories.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (61%) than unmarried respondents (53%).

Table 3. Routine Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	59%	25%	6%	8%	2%
Gender**					
Male	48	33	6	11	2
Female	69	17	5	6	2
Age**					
18 to 34	37	47	7	7	1
35 to 44	55	26	7	8	3
45 to 54	69	13	6	13	0
55 to 64	75	9	7	9	0
65 and Older	74	17	0	4	6
Education*					
High School or Less	56	28	8	6	2
Some Post High School	64	15	3	13	3
College Graduate	57	32	4	7	0
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	54	22	6	14	1
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	28	1	6	1
\$60,001 or More	54	25	10	9	2
Marital Status*					
Married	61	25	6	6	1
Not Married	53	26	3	14	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Cholesterol Test

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

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-two percent reported one to two years ago. Sixteen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this compared to 76% of respondents 65 and older.
- Married and unmarried respondents were similar in reporting a cholesterol test in the past year, however, 25% percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 13% of married respondents.

Table 4. Cholesterol Test by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	47%	22%	8%	6%	16%
Gender					
Male	46	23	8	5	18
Female	49	21	7	6	14
Age**					
18 to 34	24	33	8	6	29
35 to 44	43	24	8	4	19
45 to 54	55	15	8	9	12
55 to 64	61	19	7	2	7
65 and Older	76	13	8	2	0
Education					
High School or Less	42	23	6	5	20
Some Post High School	53	18	6	8	14
College Graduate	51	24	11	4	11
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	44	20	8	5	19
\$30,001 to \$60,000	50	22	7	6	16
\$60,001 or More	44	26	8	7	14
Marital Status*					
Married	47	23	9	7	13
Not Married	48	20	5	3	25

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Dental Checkup

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

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

- Seventy-two percent of residents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 14% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- As education level increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having a dental checkup in the past year. Sixty-four percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported this compared to 72% of those with some post high school education or 85% of respondents with a college degree.

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

- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of respondents having a dental checkup in the past year. Fifty-two percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported this, compared to 72% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 83% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (77%) compared to unmarried respondents (62%).

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	72%	14%	6%	7%	2%
Gender					
Male	68	16	8	6	3
Female	76	11	4	8	<1
Age					
18 to 34	61	20	11	4	3
35 to 44	75	13	6	6	<1
45 to 54	83	6	2	8	0
55 to 64	70	19	2	7	2
65 and Older	70	15	6	9	0
Education**					
High School or Less	64	15	7	10	4
Some Post High School	72	16	6	6	0
College Graduate	85	9	4	<1	<1
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	52	13	15	13	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	72	19	2	6	<1
\$60,001 or More	83	9	5	2	0
Marital Status**					
Married	77	13	5	4	<1
Not Married	62	15	7	13	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Eye Exam

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 30% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (70%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (38%) or 35 to 44 years old (41%).

- Fifty percent of respondents with a high school degree or less and 49% of respondents with a college degree had an eye exam in the past year compared to 41% of respondents with some post high school education.

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	47%	30%	10%	9%	3%
Gender					
Male	46	30	10	8	6
Female	49	30	11	9	1
Age**					
18 to 34	50	20	17	10	4
35 to 44	41	33	9	13	3
45 to 54	38	42	5	10	6
55 to 64	48	39	11	0	2
65 and Older	70	17	11	2	0
Education*					
High School or Less	50	23	16	9	2
Some Post High School	41	39	6	10	4
College Graduate	49	33	6	8	4
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	47	25	13	7	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	47	33	9	9	2
\$60,001 or More	47	30	11	8	3
Marital Status					
Married	49	29	9	9	3
Not Married	42	33	13	7	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

KEY FINDING: Thirty percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were older. Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Influenza Vaccination

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

- Thirty percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Older respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination; especially those 65 and older (69%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (14%) or those 35 to 44 years old (20%).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

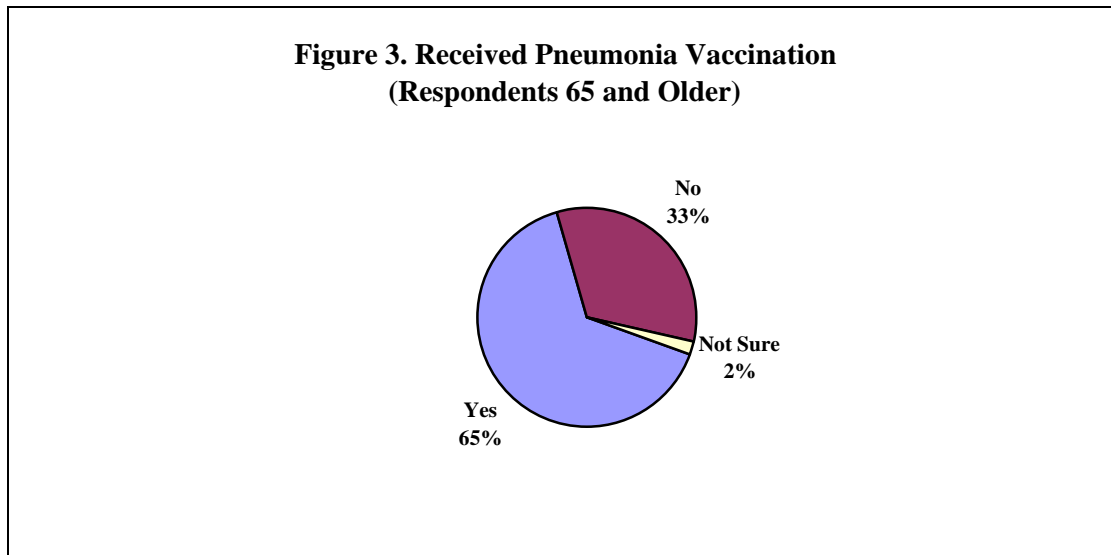
	Percent
TOTAL	30%
Gender	
Male	27
Female	32
Age**	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	25
55 to 64	44
65 and Older	69
Education	
High School or Less	29
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	30
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	33
\$30,001 to \$60,000	26
\$60,001 or More	31
Marital Status	
Married	28
Not Married	32

*= 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).

- Sixteen percent of all respondents had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.

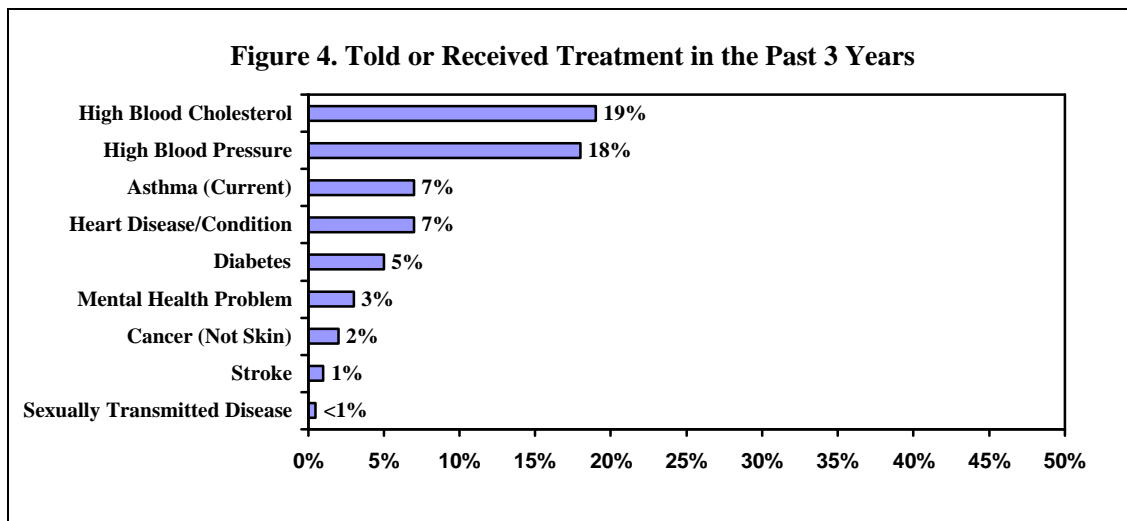


Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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 conditions in the past three years were high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure. Generally, older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, current asthma or heart disease/condition.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood cholesterol (19%), high blood pressure (18%), asthma (current, 7%), heart disease/heart condition (7%) or diabetes (5%).



- Generally, the likelihood of being treated for high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or a heart disease/condition increased as age increased.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, asthma, or heart disease/condition.

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

	High Blood Cholesterol	High Blood Pressure	Asthma (Current)	Heart Disease/Condition	Diabetes
TOTAL	19%	18%	7%	7%	5%
Gender					
Male	18	16	6	8	4
Female	19	19	9	6	5
Age					
18 to 34	2**	2**	1	0**	6
35 to 44	13**	15**	10	6**	<1
45 to 54	23**	18**	10	6**	5
55 to 64	42**	25**	7	12**	5
65 and Older	33**	43**	9	17**	9
Education					
High School or Less	19	17	7	8	4
Some Post High School	18	15	10	7	5
College Graduate	19	20	4	6	4
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	18	27**	8	11	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	17	19**	8	8	4
\$60,001 or More	18	8**	4	4	5
Marital Status					
Married	20	15	7	7	5
Not Married	16	24	7	9	5
Overweight					
Not Overweight	9**	8**	4*	3*	3
Overweight	24**	23**	10*	9*	5
Physical Activity					
Inactive	18	21	6	13	3
Insufficient	19	16	10	6	4
Recommended	18	18	6	5	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Diabetes

- One hundred percent of the 19 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes have had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

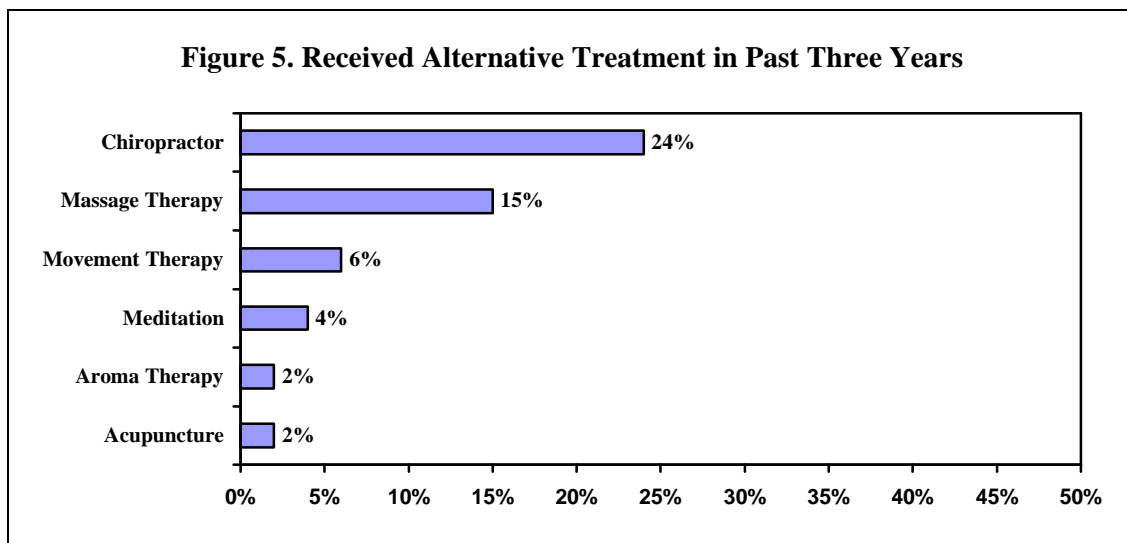
- Of the 29 respondents who currently have asthma, 57% had an asthma action plan.

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 mentioned treatments in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (24% and 15%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy or meditation. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents with an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report meditation.

- Respondents were more likely to have gone to a chiropractor (24%) or used massage therapy (15%) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported movement therapy or meditation in the past three years.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy while respondents with less than \$30,001 were more likely to report meditation.

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

	Chiropractor	Massage Therapy	Movement Therapy	Meditation
TOTAL	24%	15%	6%	4%
Gender				
Male	26	12	3**	2**
Female	23	18	10**	7**
Age				
18 to 34	22	15	9	1
35 to 44	25	16	5	5
45 to 54	32	18	9	6
55 to 64	16	9	7	7
65 and Older	19	13	2	4
Education				
High School or Less	20	19	7	4
Some Post High School	25	14	7	4
College Graduate	30	12	5	5
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	21	7**	5	9*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	10**	5	3*
\$60,001 or More	24	23**	10	3*
Marital Status				
Married	26	16	6	3
Not Married	21	13	6	7

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Thirty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 22% were classified as inactive. Male respondents, those 18 to 34 years old or unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Sixty-three percent of respondents were classified as overweight (42% overweight and 21% obese). Male respondents or those 65 years old and older were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

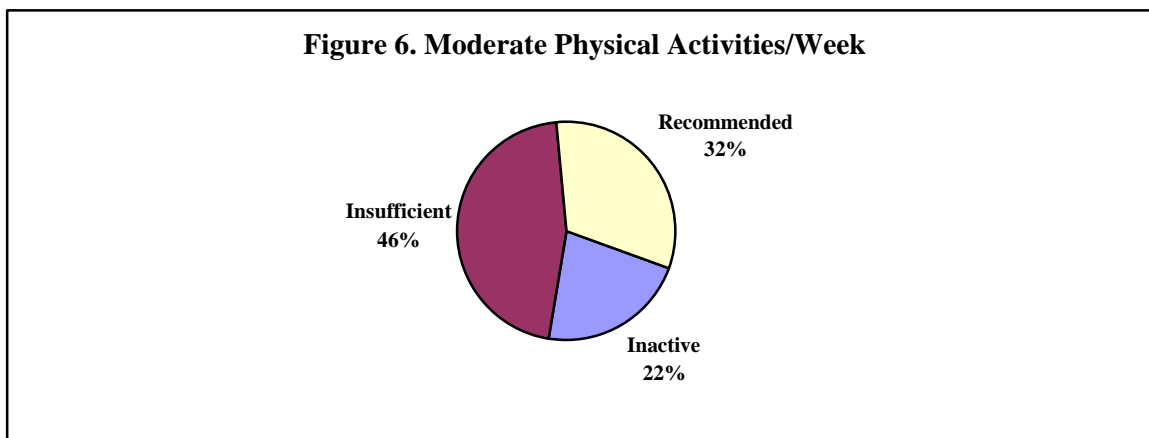
- Seventy-one percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

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

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Forty-six percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 22% were classified as inactive.



- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (36%) compared to female respondents (28%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (43%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (24%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (29%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (43%) compared to married respondents (28%).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	22%	46%	32%
Gender**			
Male	26	38	36
Female	19	54	28
Age**			
18 to 34	8	50	43
35 to 44	23	53	24
45 to 54	31	40	29
55 to 64	30	40	30
65 and Older	23	39	39
Education			
High School or Less	23	40	36
Some Post High School	20	48	32
College Graduate	23	53	25
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	31	40	29
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23	45	31
\$60,001 or More	18	49	34
Marital Status**			
Married	21	51	28
Not Married	25	32	43
Overweight			
Not Overweight	22	44	35
Overweight	23	45	32

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Body Weight

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

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

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

- According to the definition, 63% of Western Racine County residents were considered overweight (42% overweight and 21% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (72%) compared to female respondents (53%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to be classified as overweight (74%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (46%).

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	63%
Gender**	
Male	72
Female	53
Age**	
18 to 34	46
35 to 44	66
45 to 54	65
55 to 64	71
65 and Older	74
Education	
High School or Less	65
Some Post High School	63
College Graduate	59
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	68
\$30,001 to \$60,000	62
\$60,001 or More	58
Marital Status	
Married	64
Not Married	59
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	64
Insufficient	63
Recommended	60

*= 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 32% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables per day. Fifty-five percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 35 to 44 years old, respondents with a college education or with a high school degree or less, with a household income of at least \$60,001, married respondents, or inactive respondents were more likely to report this.

Fruit Intake

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Thirty-three percent reported one serving or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day (73%) compared to male respondents (60%).

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-two percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Sixty-seven percent reported two servings or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables per day (39%) compared to male respondents (25%).

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

	Fruit Servings		Vegetable Servings	
	1 or Less	2 or More	2 or Less	3 or More
TOTAL	33%	66%	67%	32%
Gender				
Male	39*	60*	74*	25*
Female	27*	73*	60*	39*
Age				
18 to 34	22	77	54	46
35 to 44	38	59	70	31
45 to 54	39	61	74	25
55 to 64	40	61	71	27
65 and Older	28	72	67	32
Education				
High School or Less	34	64	64	36
Some Post High School	35	65	69	30
College Graduate	30	70	71	28
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	28	69	58	41
\$30,001 to \$60,000	34	66	71	28
\$60,001 or More	33	66	67	32
Marital Status				
Married	34	65	68	32
Not Married	32	68	67	31
Overweight				
Not Overweight	31	68	67	32
Overweight	35	64	67	32
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	37	63	69	31
Insufficient	30	68	67	33
Recommended	35	65	68	32

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Fried Food/Fast Food Intake

- Eight percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Forty-seven percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-one 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 (61%) compared to female respondents (47%).

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to eat fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (70%) compared to respondents 65 and older (29%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents with a high school degree or less and 59% of those with a college degree reported eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week compared to 44% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (63%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$60,000 or less (49%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (59%) compared to unmarried respondents (42%).
- Respondents classified as inactive were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (61%) compared to respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity per week (46%).

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	31%	55%
Gender*		
Male	27	61
Female	36	47
Age**		
18 to 34	33	59
35 to 44	25	70
45 to 54	33	48
55 to 64	44	40
65 and Older	35	29
Education**		
High School or Less	26	58
Some Post High School	44	44
College Graduate	28	59
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	28	49
\$30,001 to \$60,000	38	49
\$60,001 or More	26	63
Marital Status*		
Married	28	59
Not Married	40	42
Overweight		
Not Overweight	32	52
Overweight	31	55
Moderate Physical Activities**		
Inactive	20	61
Insufficient	33	58
Recommended	36	46

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-eight percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Younger respondents, college graduates, or respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

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

- Thirty-two percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 55% had a mammogram within the past two years (39% within past year and 16% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents aged 40 and older were likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (78% of those 50 and older; 69% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
 - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: don’t need (nine responses), too young (four responses), or don’t like (three responses).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	39%	16%	13%	32%
Age**				
18 to 39	11	10	8	71
40 to 49	53	16	12	18
50 and Older	56	22	18	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Pap Smear

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

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

- Sixty-three percent of respondents in Western Racine County reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 21% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Younger respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear in the past three years. Ninety-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 91% of those 35 to 44 years old reported this compared to 69% of respondents 65 and older.
- College graduates were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (93%) compared to respondents with some post high school education (82%) or those with a high school degree or less (79%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 89% of respondents with \$60,001 or more reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 66% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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

Table 15. Time Since Last Pap Smear by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 3 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 3)	3 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	63%	16%	5%	12%	4%
Age**					
18 to 34	71	14	9	0	7
35 to 44	72	19	0	5	4
45 to 54	69	12	0	19	0
55 to 64	58	15	4	23	0
65 and Older	38	22	9	19	9
Education*					
High School or Less	52	19	8	17	5
Some Post High School	64	18	0	13	4
College Graduate	81	10	2	5	2
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	42	20	4	22	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	73	16	3	9	0
\$60,001 or More	68	16	5	7	4
Marital Status					
Married	69	13	5	11	2
Not Married	50	25	4	14	8

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Men's Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Twenty-one percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 55% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

Digital Rectal Exam

- Forty-one percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-eight percent had an exam in the past year while 10% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Fifty-five percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 21% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

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

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	28%	10%	17%	41%
Age**				
18 to 39	15	4	14	60
40 to 49	21	9	20	48
50 and Older	55	20	15	7

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Fifty percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 44% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

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

Blood Stool Test

- Fifty-five percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-one percent were tested within the past two years (20% less than a year ago and 11% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- Fifty percent of respondents 50 years old or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 22% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 18% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-nine percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 75% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.

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

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	20%	11%	11%	55%
Gender				
Male	19	10	14	54
Female	21	12	9	55
Age**				
18 to 39	11	7	6	75
40 to 49	18	4	12	61
50 and Older	31	19	14	29
Education				
High School or Less	20	11	12	54
Some Post High School	16	5	10	62
College Graduate	23	18	10	48
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	20	13	8	52
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20	13	14	52
\$60,001 or More	21	7	9	60
Marital Status				
Married	23	10	11	52
Not Married	13	11	10	61

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Sixty-six percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-one percent were examined within the past two years (13% less than a year ago and 8% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 44% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 9% of respondents 40 to 49 years old or 8% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Thirty-eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 84% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years was somewhat similar across education levels. However, 11% of respondents with some post high school education reported five or more years ago compared to 5% of those with a high school education or less, and less than one percent of those with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report an exam in the past two years (23%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less (15%).

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	13%	8%	6%	6%	66%
Gender					
Male	14	5	7	6	67
Female	12	10	6	6	64
Age**					
18 to 39	7	1	1	5	84
40 to 49	6	3	7	8	76
50 and Older	26	18	11	5	38
Education*					
High School or Less	12	9	8	5	65
Some Post High School	16	7	2	11	64
College Graduate	13	6	8	<1	68
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	6	9	9	7	64
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15	8	4	8	65
\$60,001 or More	14	5	7	2	70
Marital Status					
Married	15	6	7	5	65
Not Married	10	10	5	7	67

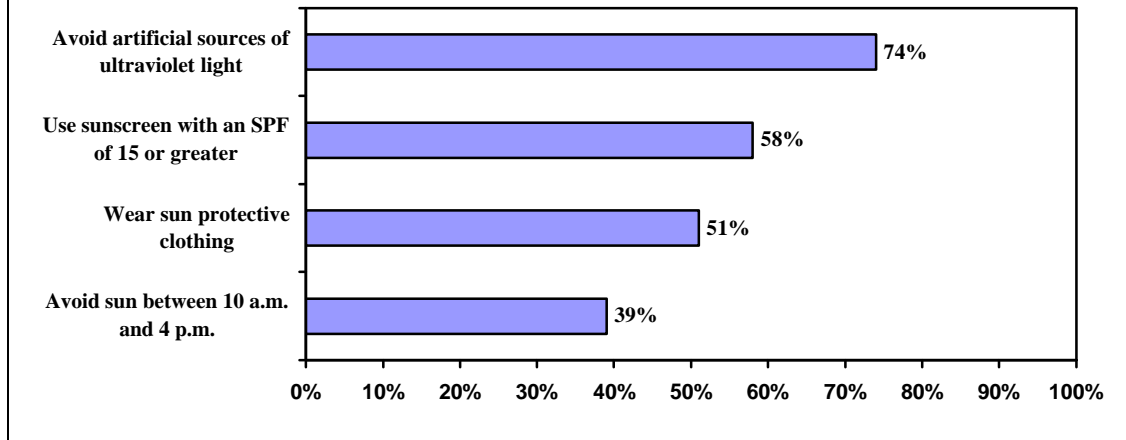
*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light than use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen, or avoiding the sun. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen or wearing sun protective clothing. Married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of light.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 74% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 58% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 51% wear sun protective clothing while 39% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Thirteen percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Eighteen percent reported one measure. Twenty-four percent reported two of the four actions while 26% reported three and 20% reported they did all four measures regularly.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen with a SPF 15 or higher, or avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen or wearing sun protective clothing.
- Married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light (78%) compared to unmarried respondents (65%).

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	74%	58%	51%	39%
Gender				
Male	68*	49**	49	31**
Female	80*	65**	54	46**
Age				
18 to 34	74	63	42	31
35 to 44	75	60	54	43
45 to 54	74	60	59	38
55 to 64	84	56	56	35
65 and older	67	41	47	48
Education				
High School or Less	69	48**	43*	39
Some Post High School	74	65**	55*	39
College Graduate	81	63**	60*	37
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	73	51	60	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	70	64	48	32
\$60,001 or More	82	53	53	40
Marital Status				
Married	78**	57	53	38
Not Married	65**	59	47	42

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Eighty-seven percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, college graduates, or married respondents were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Eighty-six percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, in-line skated or rode a scooter, 28% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 59% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents stated they wore seat belts always or nearly always (76% and 11%, respectively).
- Female respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (85%) compared to male respondents (67%).

- Eighty-six percent of college graduates reported always compared to 75% of respondents with some post high school education or 70% of those with a high school degree or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always (80%) compared to unmarried respondents (65%).

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	5%	2%	7%	11%	76%
Gender**					
Male	8	1	9	15	67
Female	2	3	5	6	85
Age					
18 to 34	9	1	7	12	71
35 to 44	4	3	7	6	80
45 to 54	7	1	7	16	69
55 to 64	2	2	5	7	84
65 and older	0	2	6	16	76
Education*					
High School or Less	6	2	11	11	70
Some Post High School	7	3	<1	14	75
College Graduate	<1	<1	5	7	86
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	6	4	8	13	70
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	1	6	8	79
\$60,001 or More	5	2	6	10	77
Marital Status*					
Married	5	<1	5	9	80
Not Married	6	4	11	15	65

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of the households who have children...

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 6% reported nearly always.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report always (91%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$60,000 or less (83%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat (89%) compared to unmarried respondents (73%). Fourteen percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 3% of married respondents.

Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode scooters always (26%) or nearly always (2%) used a helmet. Sixty-five percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to always wear a helmet (31%) compared to males (22%).
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report always (40%) compared to those with some post high school education or those with a high school degree or less (15% and 23%, respectively).
- Thirty-four percent of married respondents reported always compared to 10% of unmarried respondents.

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	65%	4%	3%	2%	26%
Gender*					
Male	72	4	<1	<1	22
Female	55	4	6	3	31
Age					
18 to 34	69	4	2	3	22
35 to 44	55	5	3	2	35
45 to 54	76	2	5	0	17
55 and older	53	3	7	3	33
Education**					
High School or Less	69	7	1	0	23
Some Post High School	76	0	7	2	15
College Graduate	47	5	3	5	40
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	74	9	2	0	14
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	2	4	1	27
\$60,001 or More	55	1	4	4	35
Marital Status**					
Married	58	3	4	2	34
Not Married	79	7	3	2	10

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Helmets

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

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

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 6% reported nearly always. Twenty-two percent reported never.
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child always wore a helmet (66%) compared to unmarried respondents (33%). Forty-two percent of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 17% of married respondents.

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

KEY FINDING: Thirty percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school degree or less, a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-three percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 40% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty-one percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; 58% favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college degree, or who were nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Current Smokers

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

- Thirty percent of respondents in Western Racine County were current smokers. Six percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 24% smoked every day.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers (43%) compared to respondents 65 and older (9%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a high school degree or less were current smokers compared to 33% of those with some post high school education or 14% of those with a college degree.

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report being a current smoker (38%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (34%) or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (21%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (46% and 24%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	30%
Gender	
Male	34
Female	26
Age**	
18 to 34	43
35 to 44	31
45 to 54	26
55 to 64	33
65 and older	9
Education**	
High School or Less	37
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	14
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	34
\$60,001 or More	21
Marital Status**	
Married	24
Not Married	46

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

Of current smokers...

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

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

Of current smokers...

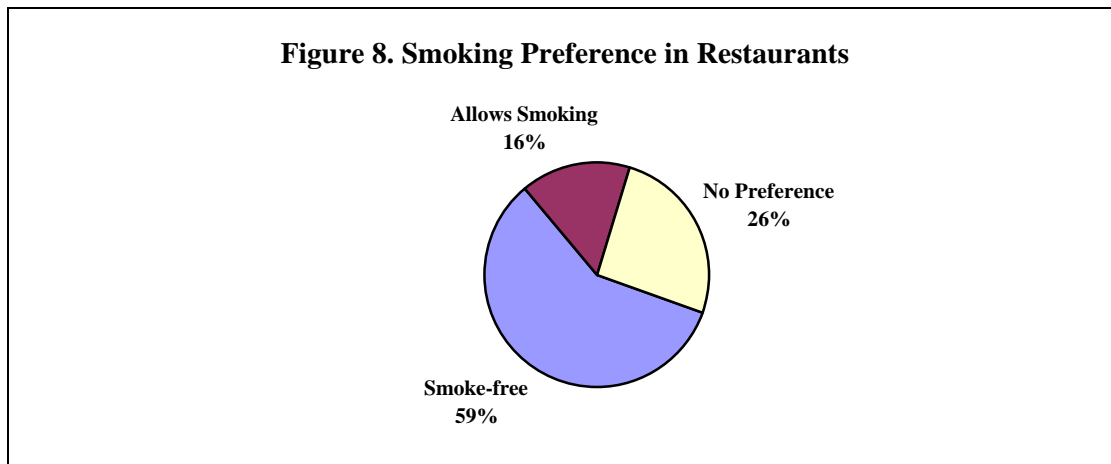
- Forty percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported receiving advice from a health professional to quit smoking in the past 12 months compared to 23% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 43% of respondents 45 and older.

Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoke indoors or inside their vehicles when others are present. Twenty-one percent reported indoor smoking or vehicle smoking occurs.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with children in their household reported this compared to 17% without children.

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 16% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-six percent reported they did not have a preference.



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (68%) than male respondents (50%). Twenty-one percent of male respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 10% of female respondents.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a college degree preferred smoke-free restaurants, compared to 59% of those with some post high school education or 48% of those with a high school degree or less. Five percent of respondents with a college degree preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 18% with some post high school education or 21% with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported their preference for smoke-free restaurants compared to 57% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 44% of those with an income of \$30,000 or less. Twenty-one percent of respondents with less than \$30,001 preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 17% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 10% with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (60%) than unmarried respondents (54%). Twelve percent of married respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 27% of unmarried respondents.
- Seventy-three percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 27% of smokers. Forty-five percent of smokers preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 3% of nonsmokers had this preference.

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (38% strongly favor, 20% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (69%) compared to male respondents (46%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments compared to 47% of respondents 45 to 54 years old. All other respondents reported between 52% and 58%.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of respondents favoring a community ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments. Forty-six percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported this compared to 60% of those with some post high school education or 73% of respondents with a college degree.
- Seventy percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 29% of smokers. Nonsmokers were more likely to strongly favor (46%) compared to smokers (19%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	20%	38%
Gender**		
Male	22	24
Female	18	51
Age*		
18 to 34	19	39
35 to 44	23	45
45 to 54	17	30
55 to 64	16	36
65 and older	21	37
Education**		
High School or Less	19	27
Some Post High School	20	40
College Graduate	20	53
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	23	28
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20	38
\$60,001 or More	18	46
Marital Status		
Married	21	39
Not Married	16	36
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	24	46
Smoker	10	19

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Snuff or Chewing Tobacco

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

Alcohol Use (Table 24)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-six percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 31% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 16% binge. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks at least once or binge. Five percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; males or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. 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-six percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-one percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 12% reported three to four days, and 23% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Thirteen percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 12% reported three, 16% reported two and 24% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-four percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Thirty-one percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Thirteen percent reported this one to two times and 18% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have had three or more drinks at least three times in the past month compared to female respondents (28% and 9%, respectively).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had at least three drinks and more often. Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks (10% one to two occasions and 34% three or more occasions) compared to 13% of respondents 65 and older (7% one to two occasions and 6% three or more occasions).

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

- Sixteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged (23%) than female respondents (9%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (33%) followed by respondents 45 to 54 years old (20%). Four percent of respondents 65 and older and 5% of those 55 to 64 years old reported binging.

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

	3 or More Drinks		Binge (5+ Males; 4+ Females)
	1 to 2 Times	3 or More Times	
TOTAL	13%	18%	16%
Gender			
Male	12**	28**	23**
Female	13**	9**	9**
Age			
18 to 34	10**	34**	33**
35 to 44	12**	16**	10**
45 to 54	15**	16**	20**
55 to 64	21**	9**	5**
65 and Older	7**	6**	4**
Education			
High School or Less	12	21	20
Some Post High School	13	18	17
College Graduate	13	13	10
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	7	21	22
\$30,001 to \$60,000	14	16	18
\$60,001 or More	13	18	11
Marital Status			
Married	12	17	14
Not Married	15	22	21

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink.
- Seven percent of male respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of female respondents.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past month they were a driver or passenger (10%) compared to married respondents (3%).

Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

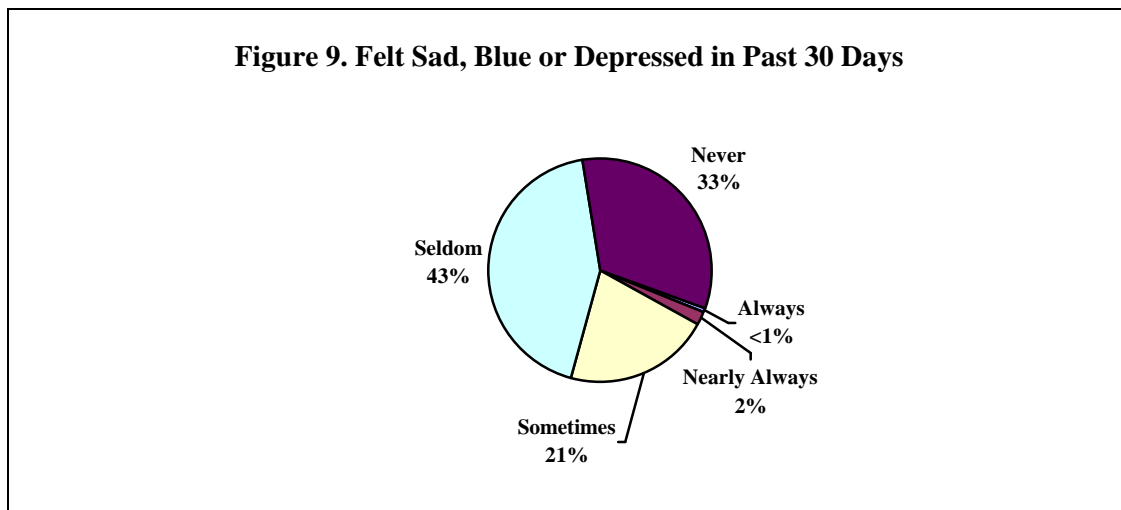
- Four percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

KEY FINDING: Three percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Twenty-four percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 4% reported poor. Three percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. One percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” three percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 3,200 residents. Twenty-one percent reported sometimes and the remaining 76% reported seldom (43%) or never (33%).



- Four percent of female respondents reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 2% of male respondents. Thirty-nine percent of male respondents reported never while 26% of female respondents reported this.
- Five percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to less than one percent of those with some post high school education or 2% of those with a college degree. Twenty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported never while 42% of respondents with a college degree did.

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, etc., (4%) compared to those with an income of at least \$60,001 (0%). Twenty-four percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported never while 35% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 36% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported never.

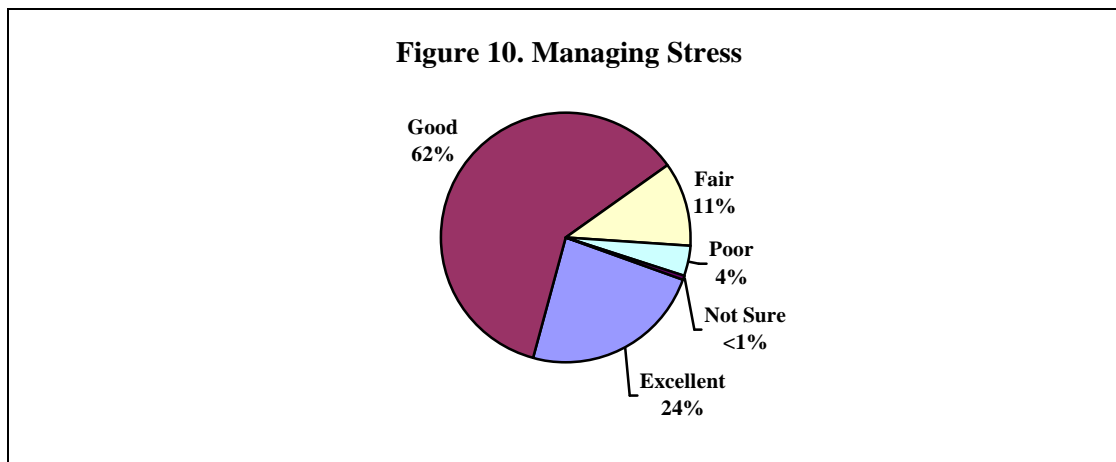
Considered Suicide

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

- One percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 2,400 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

Managing Stress

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported they were excellent at managing stress. Sixty-two percent reported good while 11% reported fair and 4% reported poor.



- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report poor (8%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old and 45 to 54 years old (2% each), or those 55 years old and older (0%). Twenty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported fair or poor followed by 14% of those 18 to 34 years old and 13% of respondents 65 and older. Eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported fair or poor along with 7% of those 55 to 64 years old.
- Six percent of respondents with some post high school education reported poor compared to 3% of those with a high school degree or less, or 2% of those with a college degree. Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported fair or poor along with 16% of those with some post high school education and 13% with a college education.

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 36% reported nearly always. Sixteen percent reported sometimes while 2% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report seldom or never finding meaning and purpose in their daily lives (5%) compared to male respondents (1%). However, female respondents were also more likely to report always (49%) compared to male respondents (39%).
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report seldom or never finding meaning and purpose in their daily lives (8%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (3%) or respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000 (<1%).

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

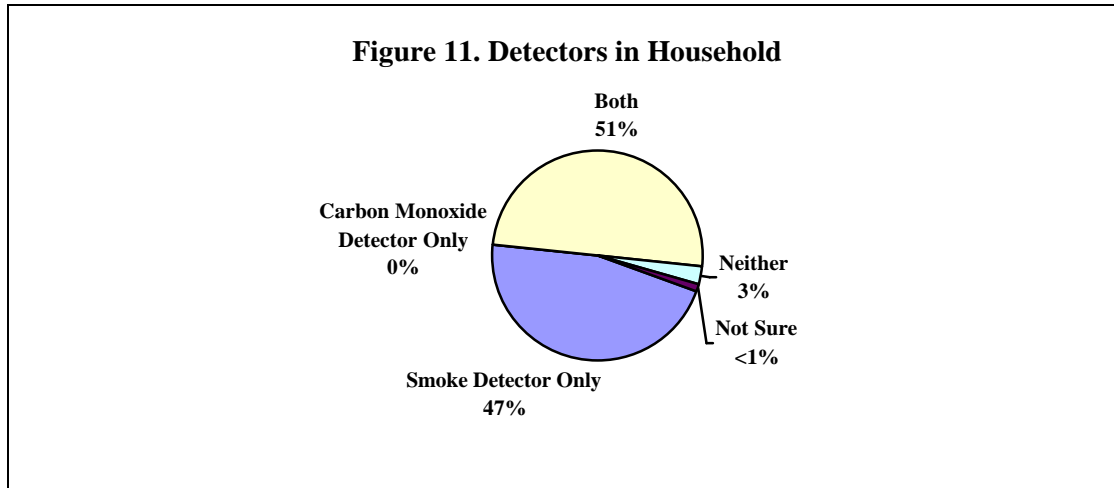
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	3%	16%	36%	44%
Gender*				
Male	1	20	39	39
Female	5	12	33	49
Age				
18 to 34	2	21	30	47
35 to 44	2	20	36	42
45 to 54	5	12	39	43
55 to 64	7	7	48	39
65 and older	4	9	35	52
Education				
High School or Less	5	18	36	40
Some Post High School	<1	13	41	46
College Graduate	3	15	33	49
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	8	21	39	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3	16	36	45
\$60,001 or More	<1	12	38	48
Marital Status				
Married	2	15	33	49
Not Married	5	18	44	32

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-eight percent of households had a working smoke detector while 51% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with a higher household income were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Forty-seven percent had only a working smoke detector while 0% had only a carbon monoxide detector. Three percent reported neither.



- Sixty percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported having both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector compared to 53% of those with \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 31% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector (55%) compared to unmarried respondents (37%). Five percent of unmarried respondents reported neither compared to 2% of married respondents.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	47%	0%	51%	3%
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	65	0	31	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	46	0	53	1
\$60,001 or More	37	0	60	3
Marital Status**				
Married	43	0	55	2
Not Married	58	0	37	5

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

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Forty-two percent of households had a firearm in their household. Households with an income of at least \$60,001 or married households or were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm. Less than 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, 42% of households had one or more firearm.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 had a firearm compared to 33% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 63% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married households were more likely to own a firearm (47%) compared to unmarried households (30%).

Loaded Firearm

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

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.

- Less than one percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked.

Personal Safety Issues

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” two percent reported yes.
 - A stranger (four responses) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. One response each was reported for the following: acquaintance, friend, ex-spouse, or someone else.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - An acquaintance was reported by two respondents and a boyfriend or girlfriend was reported by one respondent. Someone else besides those listed was reported by three respondents.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

- A total of 3% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

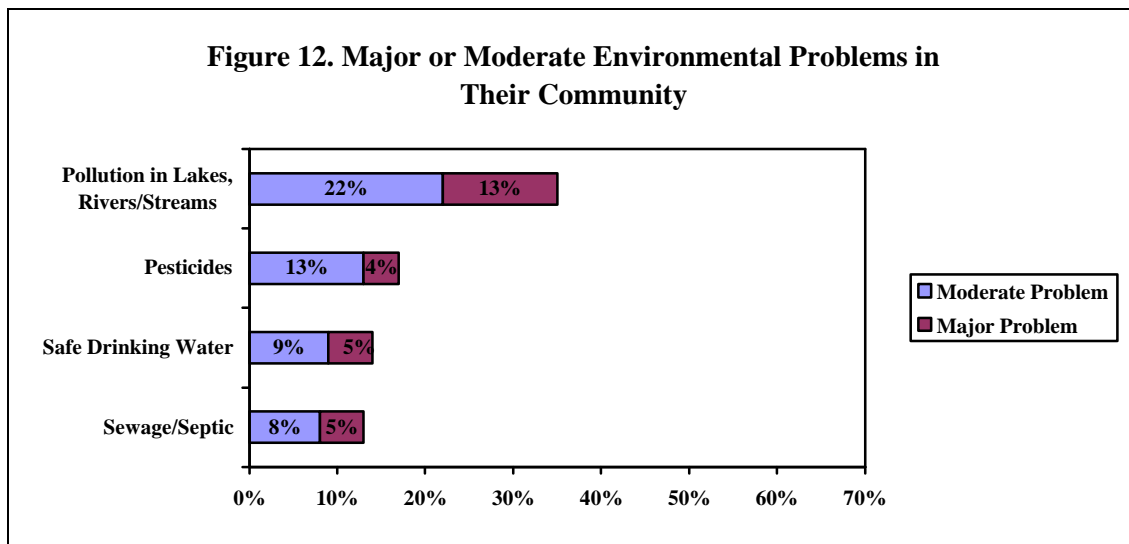
APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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 (35%). Females were more likely to report pesticides or safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem, while male respondents were more likely to report sewage/septic. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams or sewage/septic as a major/moderate environmental problem.

- Out of four environmental problems that communities may face, 35% of respondents reported water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams as a major or moderate problem in their community. Seventeen percent reported pesticides followed by 14% reporting safe drinking water and 13% reporting sewage/septic.



- Female respondents were more likely to report pesticides or safe drinking water as a major/moderate problem compared to male respondents. Male respondents were more likely to report sewage or septic as a major/moderate problem than female respondents.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report that water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams or sewage/septic was a major or moderate problem in their community.

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

	Lake, River & Stream Pollution	Pesticides	Safe Drinking Water	Sewage or Septic
TOTAL	35%	17%	14%	13%
Gender				
Male	36	12*	10*	16*
Female	35	21*	17*	9*
Age				
18 to 34	23	8	9	11
35 to 44	42	21	15	15
45 to 54	38	22	20	15
55 to 64	36	16	16	12
65 and older	37	14	9	11
Education				
High School or Less	38	14	12	15
Some Post High School	38	23	17	16
College Graduate	29	13	13	8
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	47*	14	15	21*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	34*	20	13	13*
\$60,001 or More	28*	14	11	7*
Marital Status				
Married	35	16	12	12
Not Married	38	17	18	16

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Ten percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 32% received services from the health department. Respondents with some post high school education or less, or a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report services.

- Ten percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-eight percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Twenty-eight percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school degree or less and 36% of those with some post high school education reported receiving services compared to 25% of those with a college degree. However, 18% of respondents with a high school degree or less reported they were not aware of the health department compared to 4% of respondents with at least some post high school education.

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less received services compared to 30% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, or 34% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to not be aware of the health department (17%) than those with a household income of at least \$60,001 (6%).

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

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	10%	58%	28%	4%
Gender				
Male	12	58	26	4
Female	8	58	31	3
Age				
18 to 34	11	63	21	4
35 to 44	12	55	29	4
45 to 54	3	64	29	3
55 to 64	16	54	26	5
65 and older	6	51	40	2
Education**				
High School or Less	18	47	28	6
Some Post High School	4	61	34	2
College Graduate	4	71	23	2
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	17	45	26	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	61	29	1
\$60,001 or More	6	60	31	3
Marital Status				
Married	9	59	29	3
Not Married	12	57	25	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WESTERN RACINE COUNTY
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
 Conducted: February 21 through June 20, 2003
 (Due to rounding, some questions may total more/less than 100%)

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

Poor	3%
Fair	6
Good	34
Very good	33
Excellent	25
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage.....	7%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	2
Badger Care	2
Medicare	18
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	44
Another commercial health plan	20
Something else	4
Not sure	3

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

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

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

Not all members covered.....	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	74%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic	14
Hospital emergency room.....	5
Community health center.....	4
Other.....	2
Not sure	<1

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

Yes..... 33%
 No..... 66
 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.....	59%	25%	6%	8%	2%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	47	22	8	6	16	2
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	72	14	6	7	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	47	30	10	9	3	<1

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

Yes..... 30%
 No..... 71
 Not sure 0

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

Yes..... 16%
 No..... 83
 Not sure 2

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
13. You have high blood pressure?	18%	82%	<1%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?	19	80	1
15. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	7	93	0
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	5	95	0
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [19 respondents]	100	0	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	3	97	<1
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer	2	98	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	100	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma?	10%	90%	0%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	7	93	0
24.(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [29 respondents]	57	33	10

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

One or fewer servings..... 33%
Two servings 28
Three or more servings 38
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..... 36%
Two servings 31
Three or more servings 32
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 31%
A few times per week..... 47
Daily or nearly so 8
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..... 71%
No..... 28
Not sure 1

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..... 78%
No..... 22
Not sure <1

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

One	4%
Two.....	6
Three.....	21
Four	9
Five.....	16
Six	5
Seven	16
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	22

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

Less than 30 minutes	14%
30 to 44 minutes	20
45 to 59 minutes	8
60 or more minutes	35
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	22

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [202 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	39%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago	6	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never	32	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? [27 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Don't need 9 responses
 Too young 4 responses
 Don't like 3 responses
 Not recommended by provider 1 response
 Not insured 1 response
 Too expensive 1 response
 No time 1 response
 Other 3 responses
 Not sure 4 responses

[54 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young 44 responses
 Not recommended by provider 5 responses
 Too expensive 2 responses
 Don't like 1 response
 Don't need 1 response
 Other 0 responses
 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? [202 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 63%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 16
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 5
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 5
 5 or more years ago 7
 Never 4
 Not sure <1

Q35 MALES ONLY

35. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? [199 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 28%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 10
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) 8
 5 or more years ago 9
 Never 41
 Not sure 5

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)20%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 11
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
- 5 or more years ago 5
- Never55
- Not sure..... 4

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) 13%
- 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)..... 6
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)... 3
- 10 years ago or more..... 3
- Never66
- Not sure..... 2

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	39%	60%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	51	49	0
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	58	43	0
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	74	25	1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 49%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [206 Respondents]

- Never 65%
- Seldom..... 4
- Sometimes..... 3
- Nearly always..... 2
- Always26
- Not sure 0

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

Never	5%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes.....	7
Nearly always.....	11
Always	76
Not sure	<1

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

One	24%
Two.....	17
Three or more.....	7
None	52

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? [192 Respondents]

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

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [155 Respondents]

Never	22%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes.....	8
Nearly always.....	6
Always	59
It depends.....	1
Not sure	0

46. How often do the children in your household use an infant seat, car seat or seat belts? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never? [192 Respondents]

Never	5%
Seldom.....	<1
Sometimes.....	2
Nearly always.....	6
Always	86
Not sure	<1

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

Never	33%
Seldom.....	43
Sometimes.....	21
Nearly always.....	2
Always	<1
Not sure	1

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

Poor	4%
Fair	11
Good	62
Excellent	24
Not sure	<1

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

Never	<1%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes.....	16
Nearly always.....	36
Always	44
Not sure	<1

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

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

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

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

None	34%
One to two days.....	23
Three to four days	12
Five or more days	31
Not sure	<1

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

None	34%
One drink	24
Two drinks	16
Three drinks	12
Four or more drinks	13
Not sure	<1

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

None	69%
One to two times	13
Three or more times	18
Not sure	<1

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

None	83%
Once	3
Two or more times	13
Not sure	1

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

Yes.....	5%
No.....	95
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	0

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

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

0 days.....	70%
1 to 29 days	6
30 days.....	24
Not sure	0

58. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] During the past 12 months, how many times did you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [119 Respondents]

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

59. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [119 Respondents]

Yes..... 40%
No..... 60
Not sure 0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

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

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

Yes..... 21%
No..... 33
No smokers in the household..... 46
Not sure 0

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

Smoke-free restaurants 59%
Restaurants that allow smoking 16
No preference..... 26
Not sure 0

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

Strongly oppose..... 21%
Moderately oppose 16
Moderately favor 20
Strongly favor 38
Not sure 6

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes..... 42%
 No..... 57
 Not sure 2

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

Yes..... 4%
 No..... 37
 Not sure <1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 59

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..... 3
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in household/not loaded/no answer 97

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor?	24%	74%	2%
68. Having acupuncture?	2	98	0
69. Massage therapy?	15	85	0
70. Aroma therapy?	2	97	1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	6	94	<1
72. Meditation?	4	95	<1

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male..... 50%
 Female 50

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

18 to 34 years old	23%
35 to 44 years old	30
45 to 54 years old	22
55 to 64 years old	11
65 and older	14

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	37%
Overweight.....	42
Obese.....	21

77. What is your racial heritage?

White	97%
Black, African American or Negro	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Multiple races.....	<1
Not sure	0

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

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

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married.....	13%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	4
Married	69
Divorced	7
Widowed.....	8
Not sure	<1

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.....	23
Technical school graduate	6
College graduate.....	21
Advanced or professional degree	7
Not sure	0

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

Racine..... 100%

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

Burlington city 20%
Waterford town 20
Burlington town 12
Union Grove village 11
Norway town..... 11
Waterford village..... 8
Raymond town 5
Rochester town..... 4
Yorkville town 4
All others (3% or less)..... 5

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

53185 36%
53105 32
53182 14
53126 5
All others (3% or less) 7
No answer 5

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000..... 4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000 6
\$20,001 to \$30,000 12
\$30,001 to \$40,000 14
\$40,001 to \$50,000 13
\$50,001 to \$60,000 14
\$60,001 to \$75,000 13
\$75,001 to \$90,000 8
Over \$90,000..... 13
Not sure 2
No answer 4

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..... 2% üCONTINUE WITH Q86
No..... 98 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. [8 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger 4 responses
 Acquaintance 1 response
 Friend..... 1 response
 Ex-spouse..... 1 response
 Someone else 1 response

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

Yes..... 2% üCONTINUE WITH Q88
 No..... 99 üGO TO Q89
 Not sure 0 üGO TO Q89

88. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [6 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Someone else 3 responses
 Acquaintance 2 responses
 Boyfriend or girlfriend..... 1 response

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

Smoke detectors 47%
 Carbon monoxide detectors 0
 Both 51
 Neither 3
 Not sure <1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WESTERN RACINE COUNTY

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

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

		Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A1.	Water pollution in lakes, rivers and streams.....	37%	24%	22%	13%	4%
A2.	Sewage or septic.....	61	23	8	5	3
A3.	Safe drinking water.....	63	21	9	5	3
A4.	Pesticides	59	19	13	4	6

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

- Not aware of the health department until now 10%
- Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services 58
- Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization 28
- Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services 4
- Not sure..... <1