

Greenfield
Community Health Survey
Fall 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Greenfield Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Greenfield 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, health data of residents to state and national measurements.

Methodology

The Greenfield 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 city adults 18 years old and older. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected using the Hagen/Collier selection technique. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location was included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 21 and April 7, 2003. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Greenfield. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Data has been weighted by sex and age to reflect 2000 census data of the proportion of these characteristics in the city. Table 1 shows the demographic variables of respondents. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Greenfield Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	42%
Female	58
Age	
18 to 34	21%
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	27
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	43%
Some Post High School	29
College Graduate	28
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	28%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	39
\$60,001 or More	28
Not Sure/No Answer	7
Married	54%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Greenfield Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the city. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 28,773 adult residents in the city.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population in the city. One percentage point equals approximately 300 adults. So, when 11% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 3,300 residents \pm 1,500 individuals. Meaning that from 1,800 to 4,800 residents may have fair or poor health in the city. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 15,697 households in Greenfield. 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 160 households. For example, 10% 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 1,600.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Greenfield 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	
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	Greenfield	<u>2003</u>
Excellent	25%	High Blood Pressure.....	28%
Very Good.....	34%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%
Good	30%	Heart Disease/Condition	11%
Fair or Poor	11%	Asthma (Current).....	7%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	Diabetes	5%
<i>Wisconsin</i>	<i>57%</i>	Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
<i>Nation</i>	<i>56%</i>	Greenfield	<u>2003</u>
Health Care Coverage		Inactive	27%
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	Insufficient	49%
Personally Not Covered	5%	Recommended.....	24%
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	10%	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	15%	<i>Activity</i>	<u>2000</u>
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	<i>Wisconsin.....</i>	<i>27%</i>
<i>Wisconsin</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>Nation</i>	<i>26%</i>
<i>Nation</i>	<i>13%</i>	Nutrition and Diet	
Advance Care Plan		Greenfield	<u>2003</u>
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	67%
Yes	37%	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	27%
Routine Checkups		Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week)	43%
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	Overweight.....	59%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	87%	<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less).....	72%	<i>Wisconsin.....</i>	<i>59%</i>
Dental Checkup (past year).....	74%	<i>Nation</i>	<i>58%</i>
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	81%	Women's Health	
Vaccinations		Greenfield	<u>2003</u>
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	62%
Flu shot (past year)	43%	Pap Smear (past year).....	50%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	71%	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years		<i>Mammogram (50+; past year).....</i>	<i>69%</i>
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	<i>Pap Smear (past year)</i>	<i>66%</i>
Massage Therapy.....	14%	Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Chiropractor	14%	Greenfield	<u>2003</u>
Movement Therapy.....	7%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	65%
Aroma Therapy.....	6%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	56%
Meditation	5%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	47%
		Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	41%

Men's Health		Alcohol Use	
Greenfield		Greenfield	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	7%	Drink in Past Month	58%
50 and Older	53%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	27%
Other Tests		Binge in Past Month	
Greenfield		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)]	16%
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)...	<u>2003</u>	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy		Much to Drink (past month).....	6%
(50+; within past 2 years).....	36%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	
Safety		<u>2001</u>	
Greenfield		<i>Wisconsin</i>	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always		<u>2003</u>	
Adult.....	89%	<i>Nation</i>	
Children	96%	15%	
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Mental Health Status	
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Greenfield	
Adult.....	24%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	
Children	55%	Always/Nearly Always	
Detectors		Never	
Smoke Detector	63%	Managing Stress	
Carbon Monoxide.....	1%	Excellent/Good.....	
Both.....	33%	Poor	
Neither	3%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Tobacco Use		Never/Seldom.....	
Greenfield		Considered Suicide (past year).....	
Current Smokers	<u>2003</u>	23%	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		2%	
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	46%	1%	
Health Care Professional Advisement to		Firearms in Household	
Quit Smoking (smokers).....	55%	Greenfield	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	14%	Of all Households...	
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Have a Firearm.....	
Smoke-free	64%	Have a Loaded Firearm	
Allow Smoking.....	10%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	
No Preference	26%	2%	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		1%	
Establishments		Personal Safety in Past Year	
Moderately Favor	23%	Greenfield	
Strongly Favor	37%	Afraid for Their Safety	
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>		Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	
<u>2001</u>		4%	
<i>Wisconsin</i>		2%	
<i>Nation</i>		2%	
23%		Additional Questions	
		Greenfield	
		<u>2003</u>	
		Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.	
		Aware of/No Experience	
		Aware of/Limited Services	
		Aware of/Extensive Services	
		Not Taken Medication Due to Prescription Cost..	
		Major/Moderate Community Environmental	
		Problems	
		Mosquito Control	
		Clean Indoor Air.....	
		Lead Poisoning.....	

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

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

Five percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Ten percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered, while 15% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past 12 months. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; respondents who were female or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

Seventy-four percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 66% reported having a routine checkup, 53% a cholesterol test and 50% reported an eye exam. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test, or eye exam in the past year while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or at least \$60,001 were more likely to report an eye exam.

Forty-three percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer (other than skin cancer). Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or diabetes. Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Female respondents were more likely to report they always felt sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-three percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 4% reported poor. Eight percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (14% each). Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy in the past three years.

Twenty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 27% were classified as inactive. Respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight (36% overweight and 23% obese). Male respondents or those 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 27% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with at least some physical activity were more likely to eat fruit. Forty-three percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Eating habits were not significantly different for those classified as overweight and those not overweight.

Eighty-two percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past year three years.

Seven percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 53% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported each activity more often than male respondents. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light while respondents 55 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report using sunscreen or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Eighty-nine percent respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety-four 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, 24% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 46% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Twenty-two percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or those with some post high school education or less were more likely to be smokers. Forty-six percent of the current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 55% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Fourteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others were present. Sixty-four percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents who were nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college degree, higher household income, married or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Fifty-eight percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 27% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 16% binged. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion or binged at least once in the past month. Six percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; males, those who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke detector while 34% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

Twenty-three percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Respondents with higher household income or those who were married were more likely to report a firearm. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. One percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

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

Additional Questions Key Findings

Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 29% received services from the health department. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report services.

Six percent of respondents reported they or someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

Out of three community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was mosquito control (25%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report clean indoor air as a major or moderate problem.

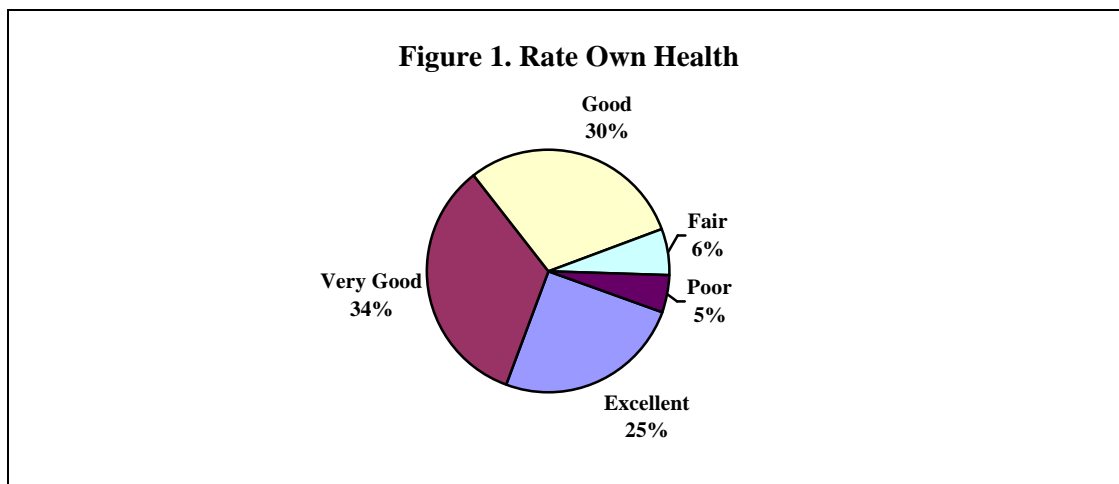
Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

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

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

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (25%) or very good (34%). A total of 11% reported their health was fair (6%) or poor (5%).



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor (23%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (5%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (3%). Fourteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported their health as excellent compared to 33% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported their health condition as fair or poor compared to 10% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 8% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Twelve percent of overweight respondents reported their health as fair or poor compared to 9% of respondents who were not overweight. Sixty-eight percent of respondents who were not overweight reported excellent/very good health compared to 52% of overweight respondents.
- Seventeen percent of respondents who were physically inactive reported fair or poor health compared to 10% of those who engaged in the recommended amount of physical activity or 8% of respondents who did some physical activity, but not to the extent recommended.

- Nonsmokers and smokers were similar in rating their health as fair or poor (11% and 10%, respectively). However, nonsmokers were more likely to report their health as excellent (28%) compared to smokers (14%).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	11%	30%	34%	25%
Gender				
Male	11	32	35	21
Female	10	29	34	28
Age**				
18 to 34	3	35	43	20
35 to 44	5	27	37	31
45 to 54	6	24	36	33
55 to 64	11	26	32	32
65 and Older	23	38	24	14
Education				
High School or Less	12	35	30	24
Some Post High School	13	29	34	24
College Graduate	7	24	42	26
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	15	32	28	26
\$30,001 to \$60,000	10	36	30	25
\$60,001 or More	8	21	46	25
Marital Status				
Married	9	28	38	26
Not Married	13	34	29	23
Overweight*				
Not Overweight	9	23	39	29
Overweight	12	36	30	22
Physical Activity*				
Inactive	17	37	28	18
Insufficient	8	31	35	26
Recommended	10	21	40	29
Smoker**				
Nonsmoker	11	27	35	28
Smoker	10	43	33	14

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

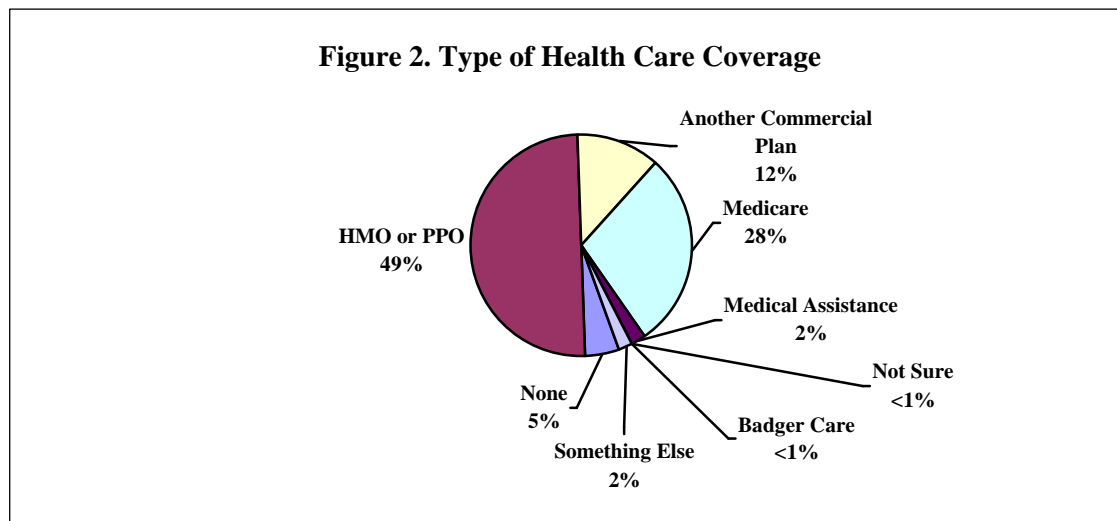
Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

KEY FINDING: Five percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Ten percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered, while 15% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past 12 months. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; respondents who were female or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

Personally Not Covered

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

- Five percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-nine percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Twelve percent reported another commercial plan, 28% reported Medicare and 2% reported medical assistance.



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and personally not having health care coverage.

Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

- Ten percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 1,600 households.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (16%) compared to married respondents (6%).

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

- Fifteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-two percent of unmarried respondents had someone in their household not covered by insurance compared to 9% of married respondents.

Primary Health Care Services

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Eight percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 5% reported hospital emergency room and 3% reported community health center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice (81%) compared to male respondents (70%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a medical doctor, etc., compared to 61% of respondents 18 to 34 years old. Eighty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice along with 77% of those 45 to 54 years old or 76% of respondents 65 and older.

Advance Care Plan

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan (69%) compared to respondents 18 to 24 years old (16%). Thirty-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported this along with 30% of those 55 to 64 years old or 28% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-four percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 66% reported having a routine checkup, 53% a cholesterol test and 50% reported an eye exam. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test, or eye exam in the past year while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or at least \$60,001 were more likely to report an eye exam.

Routine Checkup

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 21% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (83%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (56%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (51%).

Table 3. Routine Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	66%	21%	5%	7%	2%
Gender					
Male	59	23	6	10	2
Female	70	20	4	5	<1
Age**					
18 to 34	51	32	4	13	1
35 to 44	63	19	8	6	5
45 to 54	56	24	8	11	1
55 to 64	71	23	2	2	2
65 and Older	83	11	3	2	0
Education					
High School or Less	67	23	4	5	2
Some Post High School	72	16	6	5	2
College Graduate	58	26	4	12	<1
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	66	22	6	6	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	61	23	3	10	3
\$60,001 or More	69	21	5	5	<1
Marital Status					
Married	62	22	5	9	3
Not Married	69	21	4	4	<1

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Cholesterol Test

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

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Nineteen percent reported one to two years ago. Fifteen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Older respondents were more likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year. Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported this compared to 44% of those 35 to 44 years old or 23% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 4. Cholesterol Test by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	53%	19%	5%	6%	15%
Gender					
Male	52	14	6	6	18
Female	53	22	4	6	13
Age**					
18 to 34	23	20	1	11	39
35 to 44	44	20	8	5	22
45 to 54	54	20	10	5	8
55 to 64	70	23	2	0	2
65 and Older	73	12	4	6	4
Education					
High School or Less	50	18	6	6	15
Some Post High School	62	18	4	3	10
College Graduate	47	19	5	6	20
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	60	14	5	8	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	46	23	4	5	21
\$60,001 or More	55	17	8	6	12
Marital Status					
Married	51	19	6	5	18
Not Married	56	17	5	7	12

*= 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-four percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have had a dental checkup in the past year (84%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old (76% each) or respondents 65 and older (62%).

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

- Eighty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 73% of those with some post high school education or 71% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	74%	16%	3%	5%	2%
Gender					
Male	80	11	2	4	3
Female	71	19	3	5	2
Age**					
18 to 34	76	18	1	2	2
35 to 44	84	13	4	0	0
45 to 54	80	13	3	4	1
55 to 64	76	15	7	2	0
65 and Older	62	18	2	12	6
Education*					
High School or Less	71	13	4	6	5
Some Post High School	73	19	3	4	0
College Graduate	82	15	0	3	0
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	70	16	2	7	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	74	17	3	5	1
\$60,001 or More	80	13	4	<1	3
Marital Status					
Married	74	18	3	2	2
Not Married	75	13	2	7	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Eye Exam

- Fifty percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 31% reported one to two years ago. Three percent reported never.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (62%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (48%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (39%).
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 had an eye exam in the last year compared to 55% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 42% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

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	50%	31%	8%	8%	3%
Gender					
Male	46	32	7	11	4
Female	53	30	9	6	2
Age*					
18 to 34	39	31	10	15	6
35 to 44	49	28	11	6	6
45 to 54	49	35	5	9	1
55 to 64	48	41	9	2	0
65 and Older	62	26	5	7	0
Education					
High School or Less	50	28	9	9	5
Some Post High School	52	31	8	8	2
College Graduate	47	37	7	7	2
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	57	32	3	6	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42	31	14	11	3
\$60,001 or More	55	27	6	7	5
Marital Status					
Married	49	30	9	10	4
Not Married	51	33	7	6	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

KEY FINDING: Forty-three percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Influenza Vaccination

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

- Forty-three percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (80%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (20%) or all other age groups (29% to 34%).

- Respondents who were not married were more likely to have had an influenza vaccination (49%) compared to married respondents (37%).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	43%
Gender	
Male	42
Female	43
Age**	
18 to 34	20
35 to 44	29
45 to 54	34
55 to 64	34
65 and Older	80
Education	
High School or Less	43
Some Post High School	46
College Graduate	39
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42
\$60,001 or More	34
Marital Status*	
Married	37
Not Married	49

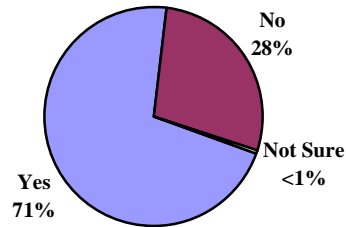
*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

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



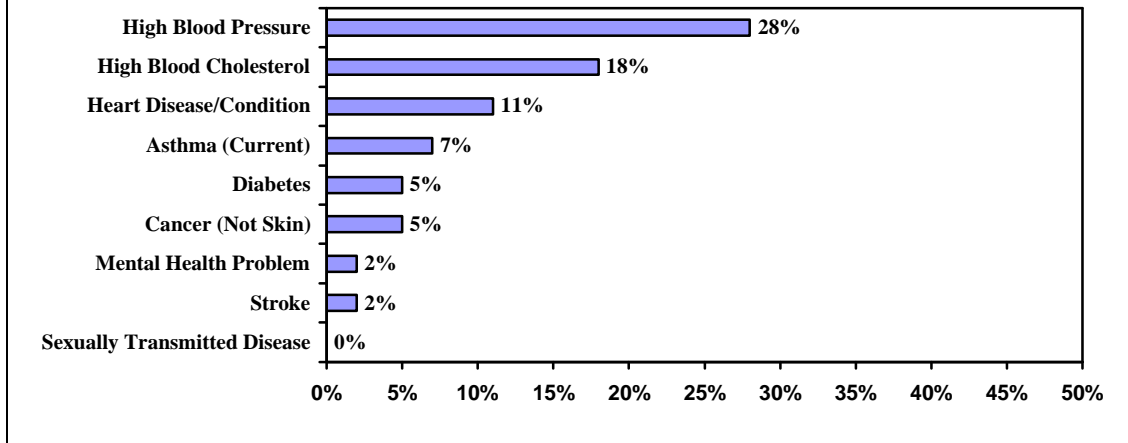
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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

KEY FINDING: Out of nine health conditions listed, the most often treated in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer (other than skin cancer). Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or diabetes. Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (28%), high blood cholesterol (18%), heart disease/heart condition (11%), asthma (current, 7 %), diabetes (5%) or cancer (not skin, 5%) in the past three years.

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



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or cancer, not including skin cancer, while respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure or heart disease/condition.
- Respondents who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure or diabetes.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were also more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Heart Disease/Condition	Asthma (Current)	Diabetes	Cancer
TOTAL	28%	18%	11%	7%	5%	5%
Gender						
Male	29	20	10	5	5	5
Female	28	18	11	8	4	5
Age						
18 to 34	6**	4**	0**	9	0**	0**
35 to 44	18**	9**	1**	8	0**	1**
45 to 54	22**	16**	8**	4	3**	5**
55 to 64	30**	33**	6**	4	4**	6**
65 and Older	57**	32**	29**	9	13**	10**
Education						
High School or Less	30	20	15	6	5	6
Some Post High School	29	18	9	7	5	3
College Graduate	25	16	8	8	3	5
Household Income						
\$30,000 or Less	43**	20	16*	5	6	8
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22**	17	8*	8	5	4
\$60,001 or More	20**	16	6*	6	2	4
Marital Status						
Married	28	19	8	6	4	3
Not Married	29	18	14	7	6	7
Overweight						
Not Overweight	19**	17	7	5	<1**	5
Overweight	35**	21	13	8	7**	4
Physical Activity						
Inactive	40**	24*	12	3	6	7
Insufficient	29**	14*	9	9	3	3
Recommended	17**	23*	14	6	7	7

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.0

Diabetes

- Ninety-six percent of the 18 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

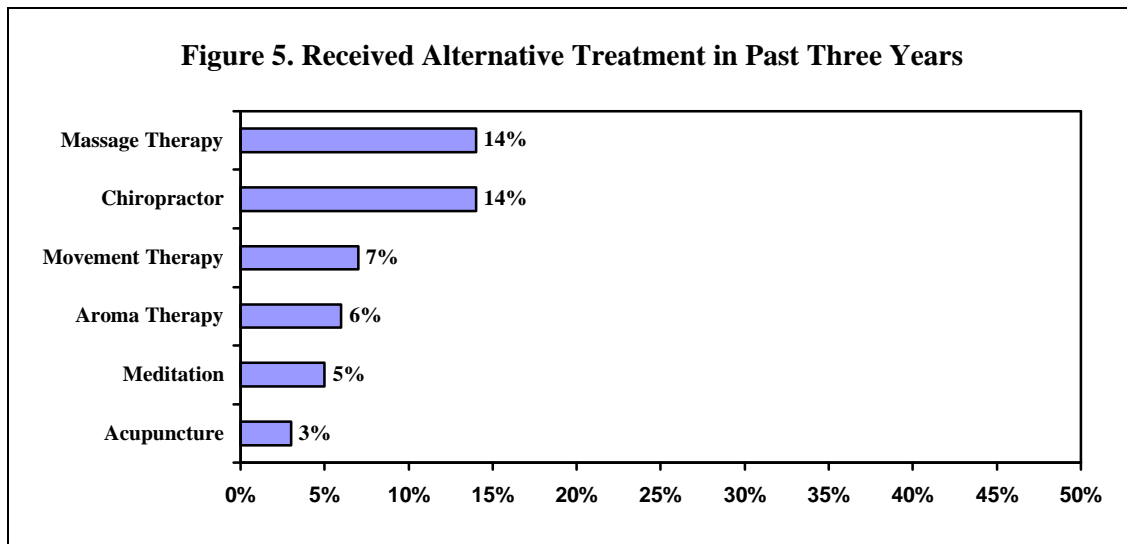
- Of the 27 respondents who currently had asthma, 72% had an asthma action plan.

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

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

KEY FINDING: Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (14% each). Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy in the past three years.

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy or gone to a chiropractor (14% each) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy (10%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have reported massage therapy (25%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (9%) or respondents 65 and older (7%).
- Ten percent of respondents with some post high school education and 9% of those with a college degree reported aroma therapy in the past three years compared 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report chiropractic care while respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy.

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

	Massage Therapy	Chiropractor	Movement Therapy	Aroma Therapy	Meditation
TOTAL	14%	14%	7%	6%	5%
Gender					
Male	13	14	2**	4	4
Female	15	14	10**	8	6
Age					
18 to 34	12**	16	5	4	0
35 to 44	25**	16	9	6	9
45 to 54	19**	16	10	11	8
55 to 64	9**	15	2	9	9
65 and Older	7**	8	6	3	4
Education					
High School or Less	11	15	5	2*	4
Some Post High School	15	13	7	10*	5
College Graduate	19	13	9	9*	7
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	9**	20*	5	3	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12**	9*	7	9	5
\$60,001 or More	25**	12*	9	6	6
Marital Status					
Married	16	12	8	6	6
Not Married	13	16	5	6	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Twenty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 27% were classified as inactive. Respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight (36% overweight and 23% obese). Male respondents or those 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

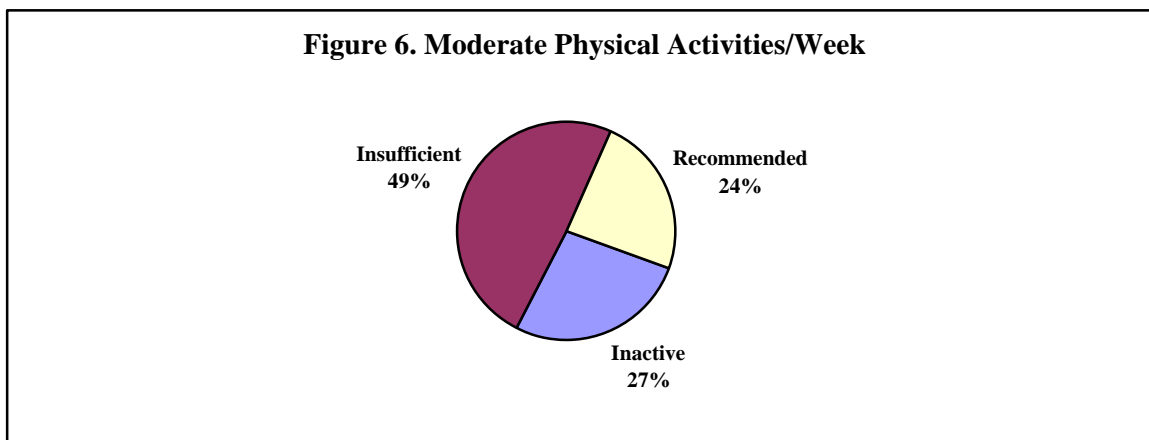
- Sixty-seven percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

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

- Twenty-four percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Forty-nine percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 27% were classified as inactive.



- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (28%) compared to those with a college degree (21%) or respondents with some post high school education (20%). Thirty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 30% of those with some post high school education were inactive compared to 18% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommendation (27%) compared to those with an income of less than \$30,001 (23%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (22%). Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were inactive compared to 26% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 20% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	27%	49%	24%
Gender			
Male	28	46	26
Female	26	51	23
Age			
18 to 34	22	53	25
35 to 44	20	56	24
45 to 54	27	49	24
55 to 64	32	40	28
65 and Older	32	45	23
Education*			
High School or Less	31	41	28
Some Post High School	30	50	20
College Graduate	18	61	21
Household Income*			
\$30,000 or Less	37	40	23
\$30,001 to \$60,000	26	47	27
\$60,001 or More	20	57	22
Marital Status			
Married	25	51	24
Not Married	29	46	25
Overweight			
Not Overweight	28	44	28
Overweight	25	54	21

*= 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, 59% of respondents were overweight (36% overweight and 23% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (68%) compared to female respondents (52%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old (71%) were more likely to be classified as overweight compared to those 35 to 44 years old (53%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (47%).

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	59%
Gender**	
Male	68
Female	52
Age*	
18 to 34	47
35 to 44	53
45 to 54	61
55 to 64	71
65 and Older	65
Education	
High School or Less	55
Some Post High School	64
College Graduate	60
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	58
\$30,001 to \$60,000	59
\$60,001 or More	58
Marital Status	
Married	62
Not Married	55
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	56
Insufficient	63
Recommended	52

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 27% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with at least some physical activity were more likely to eat fruit. Forty-three percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Eating habits were not significantly different for those classified as overweight and those not overweight.

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-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-one percent reported one serving or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day compared to male respondents (77% and 54%, respectively).
- Seventy-six percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and 73% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported eating two servings a day compared to 48% of respondents who were inactive.

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.

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy-two percent reported two servings or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day compared to male respondents (36% and 14%, respectively).

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

	Fruit Servings		Vegetable Servings	
	1 or Less	2 or More	2 or Less	3 or More
TOTAL	31%	67%	72%	27%
Gender				
Male	44*	54*	86**	14**
Female	22*	77*	63**	36**
Age				
18 to 34	33	65	83	16
35 to 44	31	68	74	26
45 to 54	38	60	71	29
55 to 64	28	72	68	32
65 and Older	26	73	67	32
Education				
High School or Less	33	65	73	26
Some Post High School	35	63	75	24
College Graduate	25	75	68	32
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	29	67	66	32
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32	67	76	25
\$60,001 or More	34	66	70	30
Marital Status				
Married	30	68	72	28
Not Married	33	66	73	26
Overweight				
Not Overweight	32	66	74	25
Overweight	31	68	72	28
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	51**	48**	72	27
Insufficient	24**	76**	73	27
Recommended	24**	73**	71	28

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Fried Food/Fast Food Intake

- Nine percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Thirty-four percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-seven percent reported a few times per month while 21% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (50%) compared to female respondents (38%).

- Sixty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 34% of those 55 to 64 years old or 27% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 46% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 35% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	37%	43%
Gender*		
Male	36	50
Female	37	38
Age**		
18 to 34	31	63
35 to 44	46	43
45 to 54	34	45
55 to 64	47	34
65 and Older	35	27
Education		
High School or Less	37	41
Some Post High School	38	43
College Graduate	36	44
Household Income**		
\$30,000 or Less	34	35
\$30,001 to \$60,000	33	48
\$60,001 or More	41	46
Marital Status		
Married	40	41
Not Married	33	44
Overweight		
Not Overweight	41	39
Overweight	37	44
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	36	48
Insufficient	40	41
Recommended	33	40

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-two percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college degree, a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past year 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).

- Twenty-three percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 66% had a mammogram within the past two years (47% within past year and 19% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents 40 years and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (82% of those 50 and older; 79% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
 - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: don’t like (six responses), don’t need (four responses) or too young (two responses).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	47%	19%	11%	23%
Age**				
18 to 39	16	10	8	63
40 to 49	51	28	9	12
50 and Older	62	20	11	7

*= 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).

- Fifty percent of respondents reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 35% reported between one year and less than three years.
- All respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 81% of those 18 to 34 years old or 67% of respondents 65 and older. Twenty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported never.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a college degree reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 86% of those with some post high school education or 78% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 82% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 79% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (91%) compared to unmarried respondents (77%).

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	50%	24%	11%	8%	7%
Age**					
18 to 34	59	20	2	0	20
35 to 44	60	31	10	0	0
45 to 54	63	20	10	5	0
55 to 64	46	36	14	4	0
65 and Older	33	19	15	22	8
Education*					
High School or Less	37	24	17	11	11
Some Post High School	55	23	8	11	3
College Graduate	63	25	5	2	5
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	34	23	22	14	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	59	15	8	7	9
\$60,001 or More	58	33	2	2	5
Marital Status**					
Married	55	30	6	6	<1
Not Married	43	17	17	10	13

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Men's Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Seven percent of male respondents 40 to 49 years old and 53% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

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

Digital Rectal Exam

- Thirty-seven percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-nine percent had an exam in the past year while 23% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Fifty-three percent of male respondents 50 years and older had an exam less than a year ago while 7% of males 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	29%	23%	11%	37%
Age**				
18 to 39	12	10	4	74
40 to 49	7	33	14	45
50 and Older	53	26	13	8

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

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

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

Blood Stool Test

- Forty-six percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-nine percent were tested within the past two years (24% less than a year ago and 15% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- Fifty-two percent of respondents 50 years old and older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 31% of respondents 40 to 49 years old or 24% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-five percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 71% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 43% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 27% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have had a test within the past two years compared to married respondents (45% and 34%, respectively).

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	24%	15%	11%	46%
Gender				
Male	19	16	9	51
Female	28	15	12	42
Age**				
18 to 39	14	10	3	71
40 to 49	15	16	7	59
50 and Older	34	18	17	25
Education				
High School or Less	20	18	13	44
Some Post High School	24	16	7	50
College Graduate	30	11	11	43
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	28	19	14	36
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27	16	7	50
\$60,001 or More	17	10	13	55
Marital Status*				
Married	21	13	13	48
Not Married	27	18	9	43

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Sixty-one percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-three percent were examined within the past two years (12% less than a year ago and 11% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 36% of respondents 50 years old and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 17% of those 40 to 49 years old or 7% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Forty percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 86% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years (30%) compared to those with a college degree (23%) or respondents with a high school education or less (20%).

- Respondents with lower household income were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years. Thirty-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 24% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 15% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001. Seventy-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported never compared to 61% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 46% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married and unmarried respondents were similar in reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years (23% each). However, 67% of married respondents reported never compared to 54% of unmarried respondents.

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

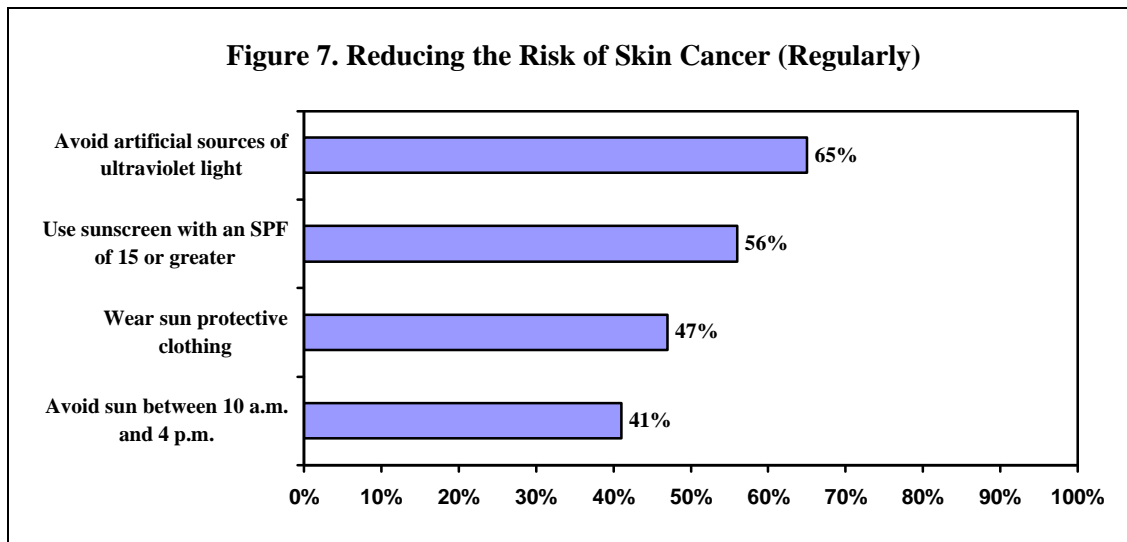
	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	12%	11%	11%	4%	61%
Gender					
Male	9	15	11	6	57
Female	14	9	10	3	63
Age**					
18 to 39	4	3	<1	4	86
40 to 49	5	12	5	5	74
50 and Older	20	16	19	4	40
Education**					
High School or Less	8	12	17	2	60
Some Post High School	14	16	3	5	63
College Graduate	17	6	10	6	60
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	16	16	19	<1	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	13	11	8	6	61
\$60,001 or More	6	9	5	5	76
Marital Status**					
Married	11	12	6	4	67
Not Married	13	10	17	5	54

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or use sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported each activity more often than male respondents. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light while respondents 55 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report using sunscreen or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 65% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 56% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 47% wear sun protective clothing while 41% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Fifteen percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Twenty percent reported one measure. Twenty-two percent reported two of the four actions while 25% reported three and 17% reported they did all four measures regularly.



- Female respondents were more likely to report each of the four measures than male respondents.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light while respondents 55 and older were more likely to report wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun.
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to report using sunscreen or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	65%	56%	47%	41%
Gender				
Male	59*	43**	36**	28**
Female	69*	66**	55**	51**
Age				
18 to 34	48**	48	36*	33*
35 to 44	78**	61	41*	32*
45 to 54	64**	57	49*	44*
55 to 64	52**	68	55*	51*
65 and older	73**	52	56*	49*
Education				
High School or Less	63	47**	45	38**
Some Post High School	62	60**	44	35**
College Graduate	69	66**	52	55**
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	67	51	45	48
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67	56	46	37
\$60,001 or More	63	63	51	39
Marital Status				
Married	66	59	50	44
Not Married	63	52	44	38

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Eighty-nine percent respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents were more likely to report they always wore seat belts. Ninety-four 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, 24% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 46% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (80% and 9%, respectively).
- Females were more likely to report always (85%) compared to male respondents (74%).

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	3%	3%	5%	9%	80%
Gender**					
Male	2	6	7	11	74
Female	4	<1	4	6	85
Age					
18 to 34	5	6	5	6	78
35 to 44	4	3	4	15	75
45 to 54	3	3	9	3	84
55 to 64	2	4	6	4	83
65 and older	2	2	5	9	82
Education					
High School or Less	3	1	6	6	84
Some Post High School	3	3	6	10	79
College Graduate	4	6	4	13	74
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	3	2	4	6	86
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3	5	6	10	77
\$60,001 or More	4	4	5	9	79
Marital Status					
Married	2	5	6	9	80
Not Married	4	2	6	8	80

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of households with children...

- Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 2% reported nearly always.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income level or marital status and children wearing seat belts.

Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Twenty-four percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode a scooter always (21%) or nearly always (3%) wore a helmet. Sixty-eight percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always (28%) compared to male respondents (11%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported always compared to 16% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 13% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	68%	4%	3%	3%	21%
Gender*					
Male	79	5	1	4	11
Female	61	2	3	3	28
Age					
18 to 34	78	4	2	2	14
35 to 44	61	5	5	2	23
45 to 54	64	5	5	5	21
55 and older	67	3	0	3	27
Education					
High School or Less	78	3	2	0	13
Some Post High School	73	2	2	6	17
College Graduate	53	7	4	5	32
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	78	3	3	0	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	70	5	3	6	16
\$60,001 or More	58	2	2	3	35
Marital Status					
Married	67	3	3	4	23
Not Married	70	6	1	3	17

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Helmets

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

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

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 9% reported nearly always. Twenty-four percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income level or marital status and children wearing helmets.

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

KEY FINDING: Twenty-two percent of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or those with some post high school education or less were more likely to be smokers. Forty-six percent of the current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 55% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Fourteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others were present. Sixty-four percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Respondents who were nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college degree, higher household income, married or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Current Smokers

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

- Twenty-two percent of respondents were current smokers. Four percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 18% smoked every day.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old and 18 to 34 years were more likely to be current smokers (34% and 33%, respectively) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (19%) or respondents 65 and older (8%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be current smokers (30%) compared to those with a high school education or less (26%) or respondents with a college degree (8%).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	22%
Gender	
Male	25
Female	20
Age**	
18 to 34	33
35 to 44	34
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	19
65 and older	8
Education**	
High School or Less	26
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	8
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	20
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27
\$60,001 or More	22
Marital Status	
Married	21
Not Married	23

*= 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-six percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to quit for at least one day (71%) compared to those with an income of at least \$60,001 (42%) or respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (34%).

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

Of current smokers...

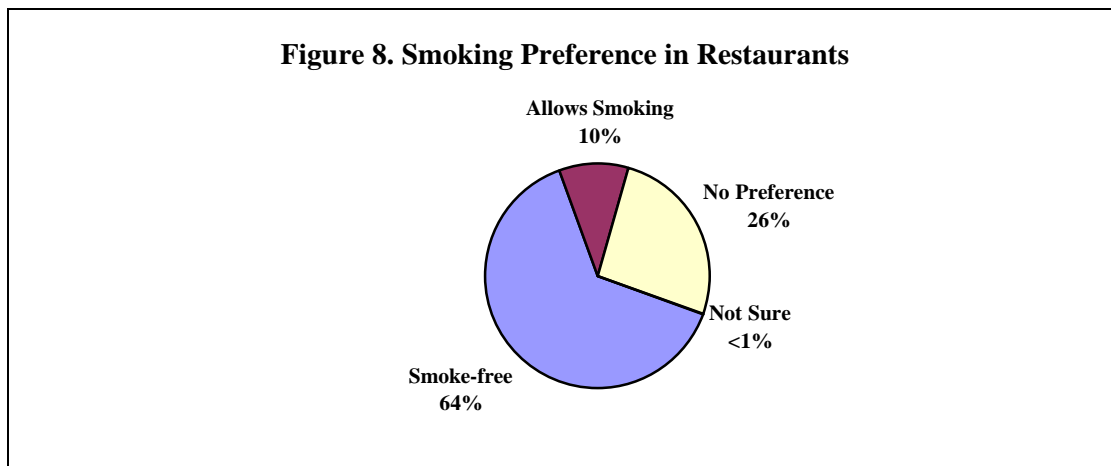
- Fifty-five percent of smokers reported that in the past 12 months a health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- There were no statistically significant difference between demographic variables and a health professional advising respondents to quit smoking.

Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

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

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 10% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-six percent reported no preference.



- Seventy-four percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 25% of smokers. Forty-one percent of smokers reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking while 1% of nonsmokers reported this.
- *Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments*
- Sixty percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (37% strongly favor, 23% moderately favor).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to favor an ordinance (70%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (55% each).

- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to favor an ordinance (72%) than those with a high school education or less (62%) or respondents with some post high school education (47%).
- Sixty-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 favored an ordinance compared to 62% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 48% of respondents with a household income of less the \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than unmarried respondents (63%) and 55%, respectively).
- Sixty-five percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 41% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor (44%) compared to smokers (14%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	23%	37%
Gender		
Male	24	36
Female	22	39
Age**		
18 to 34	28	37
35 to 44	40	30
45 to 54	17	38
55 to 64	9	48
65 and older	16	39
Education**		
High School or Less	27	35
Some Post High School	19	28
College Graduate	21	51
Household Income**		
\$30,000 or Less	11	37
\$30,001 to \$60,000	28	34
\$60,001 or More	25	41
Marital Status*		
Married	26	37
Not Married	18	37
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	21	44
Smoker	27	14

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

Snuff or Chewing Tobacco

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

Alcohol Use (Table 24)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-eight percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 27% had three or more drinks on at least one occasion while 16% binged. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion or binged at least once in the past month. Six percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; males, those who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Had a Drink in the Past Month

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Twenty-seven percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 12% reported three to four days, and 19% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Twelve percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 10% reported three, 16% reported two and 19% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Forty-three percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Twenty-seven percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Eleven percent reported this one to two times and 16% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to report three or more drinks (33%) than female respondents (22%). Males were more likely to report three or more drinks on at least three occasions (23%) compared to female respondents (11%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have had at least three drinks, and more often. Forty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported three or more drinks (13% one to two occasions and 33% three or more occasions) compared to 8% of respondents 65 and older (5% one to two occasions and 3% three or more occasions).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report three or more drinks (34%) compared to those with a college degree (26%) or respondents with a high school education or less (22%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported three or more drinks compared to 21% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 19% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

- Sixteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (24%) than female respondents (12%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged (29%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (3%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged (25%) compared to those with a college degree (16%) or respondents with a high school education or less (12%).
- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to have binged. Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported this compared to 16% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 9% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

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

	3 or More Drinks		Binge
	1 to 2 Times	3 or More Times	(5+ Males; 4+ Females)
TOTAL	11%	16%	16%
Gender			
Male	10**	23**	24**
Female	11**	11**	12**
Age			
18 to 34	10**	24**	24**
35 to 44	13**	33**	29**
45 to 54	14**	11**	17**
55 to 64	10**	10**	13**
65 and Older	5**	3**	3**
Education			
High School or Less	11*	11*	12**
Some Post High School	15*	19*	25**
College Graduate	6*	20*	16**
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	12**	7**	9**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9**	12**	16**
\$60,001 or More	9**	32**	27**
Marital Status			
Married	10	18	19
Not Married	12	13	14

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

- Six 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.
- Male respondents were more likely to report being a driver or passenger than female respondents (11% and 3%, respectively).
- Fourteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported being a driver or passenger compared to 0% of respondents 65 and older. Eleven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this along with 4% of those 45 to 54 years old and 2% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Respondents with some post high education were more likely to report being a driver or passenger (11%) compared to those with a high school education or less (5%) or respondents with a college degree (3%).

- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report being a driver or passenger (14%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$60,000 or less (4%).

Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

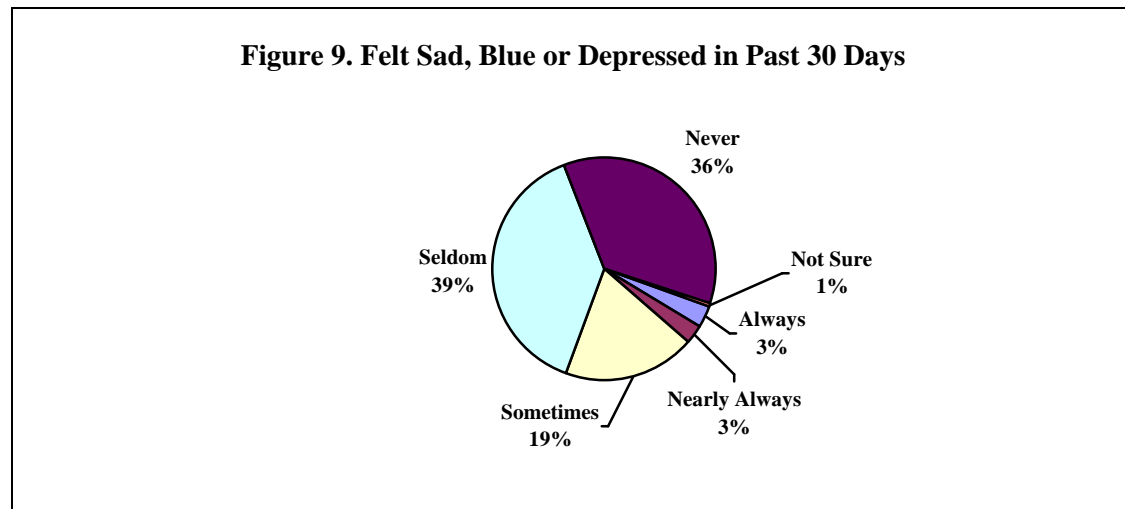
- Three percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

KEY FINDING: Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Female respondents were more likely to report they always felt sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-three percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 4% reported poor. Eight percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” six percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 3,300 residents. Nineteen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 75% reported seldom (39%) or never (36%).



- Female respondents were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (8%) compared to male respondents (2%). Forty-two percent of male respondents reported never compared to 31% of female respondents.

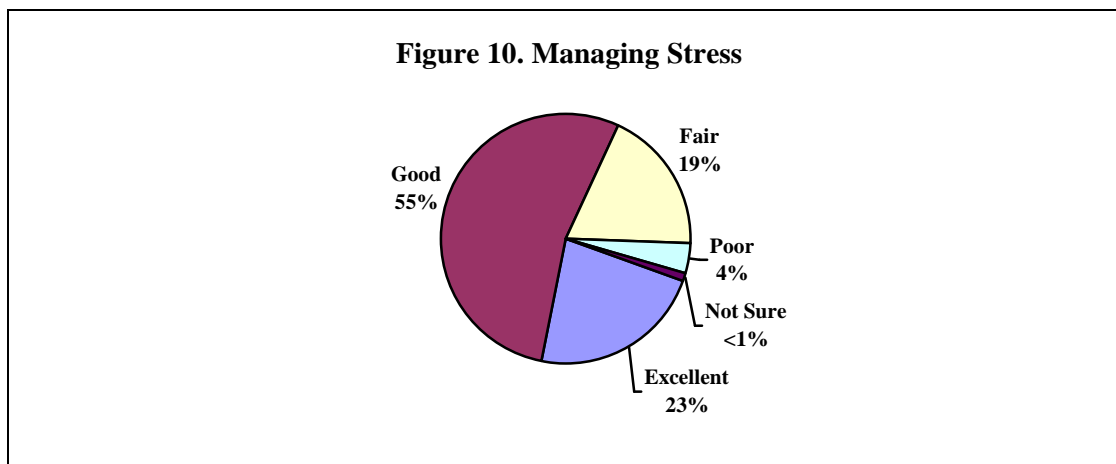
Considered Suicide

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

- Less than one percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 1,500 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

Managing Stress

- Twenty-three percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-five percent reported good while 19% reported fair and 4% reported poor.



- Four percent of female respondents reported poor compared to 2% of male respondents. Twenty-five percent of female respondents reported fair or poor compared to 18% of male respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report poor (7% and 6%, respectively) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (5%) or respondents 55 and older (0%). Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported fair or poor followed by 25% of those 35 to 44 years old and 23% of respondents 55 to 64 years old. Seventeen percent of respondents 65 and older along with 16% of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported fair or poor.

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 34% reported nearly always. Fourteen percent reported sometimes while 8% reported seldom or never.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report never/seldom (14%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (9%) or respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 (3%).

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

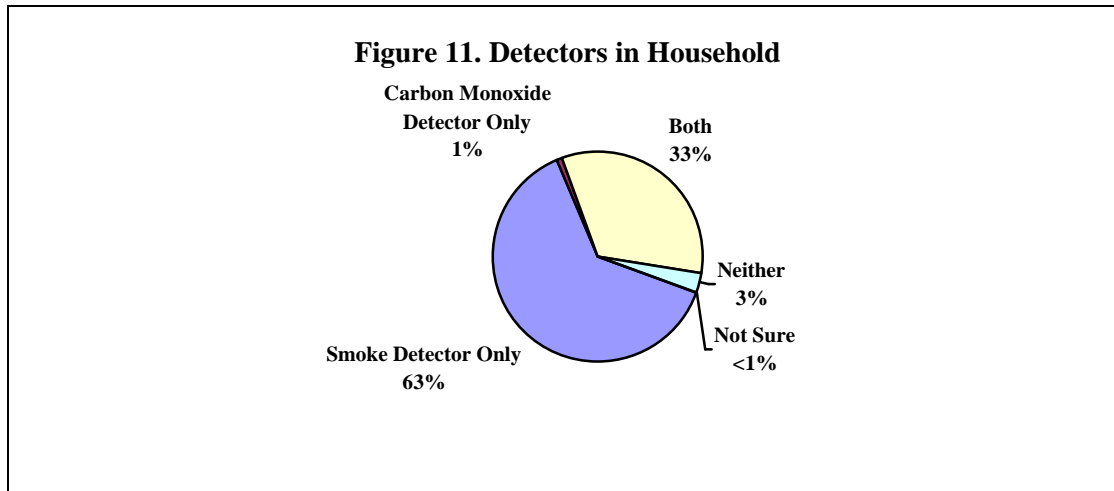
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	8%	14%	34%	43%
Gender				
Male	9	15	35	40
Female	7	13	33	46
Age				
18 to 34	7	19	36	38
35 to 44	4	13	35	46
45 to 54	13	10	40	38
55 to 64	6	9	36	49
65 and older	7	17	27	49
Education				
High School or Less	8	16	34	41
Some Post High School	10	10	27	53
College Graduate	6	14	41	38
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	14	15	26	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	15	30	45
\$60,001 or More	3	10	43	45
Marital Status				
Married	8	12	38	41
Not Married	8	17	28	46

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke detector while 34% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Sixty-three percent reported only a working smoke detector while 1% reported only a carbon monoxide detector. Three percent had neither.



- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (38%) compared to unmarried households (28%). Five percent of unmarried respondents reported neither compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Carbon Monoxide			
	Smoke Detector	Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	63%	1%	33%	3%
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	65	3	31	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	<1	32	4
\$60,001 or More	59	2	38	<1
Marital Status*				
Married	60	<1	38	<1
Not Married	66	2	28	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Twenty-three percent of households had a firearm in or around the home. Respondents with higher household income or those who were married were more likely to report a firearm. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. One percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Firearm in Household

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

- At the time of the survey administration, 23% of households had one or more firearms.
- As income increased, so did the likelihood of reporting a firearm in or around the home. Thirteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 21% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 36% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (28%) compared to unmarried households (18%).

Loaded Firearm

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm.

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

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

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

Personal Safety Issues

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” four percent reported yes.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and being afraid for their personal safety.
 - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (12 responses). Fewer than three respondents reported each of the following: acquaintance, brother/sister, spouse or ex-spouse.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - A boyfriend/girlfriend was reported by three respondents while a stranger was reported by two respondents. One respondent reported each of the following: friend or ex-spouse.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

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

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department (Table 27)

KEY FINDING: Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 29% received services from the health department. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report services.

- Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Sixty-two percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Twenty-five percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to have received services from the health department (38%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (25%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (15%).

Table 27. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	9%	62%	25%	4%
Gender				
Male	11	65	20	4
Female	7	60	28	4
Age*				
18 to 34	5	79	9	6
35 to 44	10	57	32	1
45 to 54	10	61	25	4
55 to 64	9	66	19	6
65 and older	8	54	33	5
Education				
High School or Less	9	61	24	5
Some Post High School	10	56	27	7
College Graduate	6	70	23	<1
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	14	57	26	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	65	26	5
\$60,001 or More	10	66	21	3
Marital Status				
Married	8	63	27	2
Not Married	10	61	23	7

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Not Taken Prescribed Medication Due to Prescription Costs

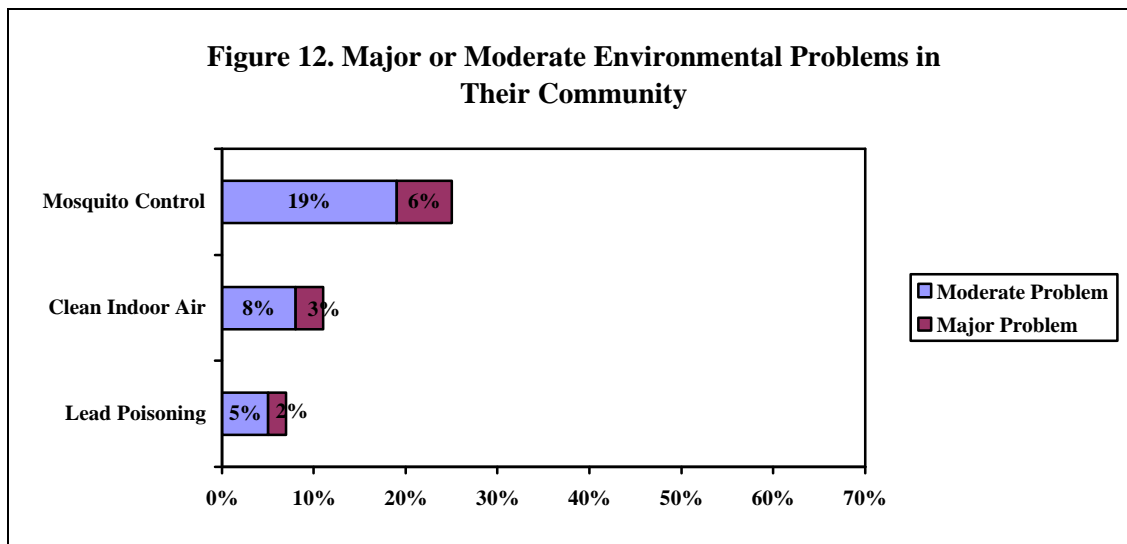
KEY FINDING: Six percent of respondents reported they or someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- When asked, “Have you are anyone in your household not taken your prescribed medication due to prescription costs,” six percent reported yes.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income or marital status and household members not taking their prescribed medications due to prescription costs.

Environmental Problems in Their Community (Figure 12; Table 28)

KEY FINDING: Out of three community environmental problems, the most often cited major or moderate problem was mosquito control (25%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report clean indoor air as a major or moderate problem.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported that mosquito control was a major or moderate problem in their community. Eleven percent reported clean indoor air while 7% reported lead poisoning.



- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report clean indoor air as a major or moderate problem in their community (20%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (8%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (1%).

Table 28. Major/Moderate Environmental Problems in Their Community by Demographic Variables

	Mosquito Control	Clean Indoor Air	Lead Poisoning
TOTAL	25%	11%	7%
Gender			
Male	20	10	5
Female	28	12	10
Age			
18 to 34	22	1**	7
35 to 44	21	8**	8
45 to 54	30	20**	14
55 to 64	26	15**	9
65 and older	25	11**	5
Education			
High School or Less	23	14	9
Some Post High School	26	10	10
College Graduate	27	8	4
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	28	16	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23	12	10
\$60,001 or More	22	8	4
Marital Status			
Married	27	13	8
Not Married	22	9	7

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

GREENFIELD
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
 Conducted: February 21 through April 7, 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	5%
Fair	6
Good.....	30
Very good.....	34
Excellent.....	25
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage	5%
Medical Assistance or Title 19	2
Badger Care	<1
Medicare.....	28
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	49
Another Commercial Health Plan	12
Something else.....	2
Not sure	<1

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

Not all members covered.....	10%
All members covered	90
Not sure	0

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

Not all members covered.....	15%
All members covered	85
Not sure	<1

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice	77%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic	8
Hospital emergency room.....	5
Community health center	3
Other.....	3
Not sure	4

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

Yes 37%
 No..... 62
 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.....	66%	21%	5%	7%	2%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	53	19	5	6	15	3
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic ..	74	16	3	5	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	50	31	8	8	3	0

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

Yes 43%
 No..... 57
 Not sure<1

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

Yes 27%
 No..... 72
 Not sure 1

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
13. You have high blood pressure?	28%	71%	<1%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?	18	81	1
15. You had a stroke?.....	2	98	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	11	89	<1
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	5	96	0
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [18 Respondents]	96	4	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	2	98	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer	5	95	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	0	100	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma?	8%	92%	0%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	7	93	0
24.(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [27 Respondents].....	72	28	0

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

One or fewer servings 31%
Two servings..... 26
Three or more servings..... 41
Not sure 2

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

One or fewer servings 40%
Two servings..... 32
Three or more servings..... 27
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..... 37%
A few times per week..... 34
Daily or nearly so..... 9
Hardly ever or never..... 21
Not sure 0

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

Yes 68%
No..... 32
Not sure 0

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

Yes 73%
No..... 26
Not sure <1

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

One	3%
Two	13
Three	17
Four	9
Five.....	9
Six	4
Seven.....	18
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer	27

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	16%
30 to 44 minutes	24
45 to 59 minutes	6
60 or more minutes	27
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer	27

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [233 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	47%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	19	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	7	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago.....	3	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never.....	23	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure.....	<1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [18 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Don't like 6 responses
 Don't need..... 4 responses
 Too young..... 2 responses
 Too expensive 1 response
 Other 1 response
 Not sure..... 4 responses

[47 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young.....39 responses
 Don't need..... 3 responses
 Too expensive 2 responses
 Not recommended by provider 1 response
 Not sure..... 2 responses

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [233 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....50%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....24
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)11
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)2
 5 or more years ago.....6
 Never.....7
 Not sure..... <1

Q35 MALES ONLY

35. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? [165 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....29%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....23
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)7
 5 or more years ago.....4
 Never.....37
 Not sure.....0

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)24%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)15
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....7
- 5 or more years ago4
- Never46
- 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)..... 12%
- 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) 11
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) 2
- 10 years ago or more..... 2
- Never..... 61
- Not sure..... 1

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	41%	59%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	47	52	1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	56	43	<1
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	65	34	2

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot.....57%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [170 Respondents]

- Never68%
- Seldom.....4
- Sometimes3
- Nearly always3
- Always.....21
- Not sure1

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

Never	3%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes	5
Nearly always	9
Always.....	80
Not sure	0

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

One	16%
Two	13
Three or more	4
None	67

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? [132 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 18%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [108 Respondents]

Never	24%
Seldom.....	6
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	9
Always.....	46
Not sure	2

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? [132 Respondents]

Never	4%
Seldom.....	0
Sometimes	<1
Nearly always	2
Always.....	94
Not sure	0

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

Never	36%
Seldom.....	39
Sometimes	19
Nearly always	3
Always.....	3
Not sure	1

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

Poor	4%
Fair	19
Good.....	55
Excellent.....	23
Not sure	<1

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

Never	2%
Seldom.....	6
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	34
Always.....	43
Not sure	<1

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

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

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

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

None	43%
One to two days	19
Three to four days	12
Five or more days.....	27
Not sure	<1

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

None	43%
One drink.....	19
Two drinks	16
Three drinks	10
Four or more drinks.....	12
Not sure	0

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

None	74%
One to two times	11
Three or more times	16
Not sure	<1

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

None	83%
Once	4
Two or more times	12
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	6%
No.....	94
Not sure	<1

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

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

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

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

0 days	78%
1 to 29 days.....	4
30 days.....	18
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? [88 Respondents]

0 days	54%
At least 1 day	46
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? [88 Respondents]

Yes55%
No.....45
Not sure0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

Yes 1%
No.....99
Not sure0

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

Yes 14%
No.....44
No smokers in the household.....42
Not sure0

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 restaurants64%
Restaurants that allow smoking 10
No preference.....26
Not sure<1

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

Strongly oppose 16%
Moderately oppose..... 14
Moderately favor.....23
Strongly favor37
Not sure 11

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes23%
No.....77
Not sure0

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

Yes2%
 No.....21
 Not sure<1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 77

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

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

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor?	14%	86%	0%
68. Having acupuncture?	3	97	0
69. Massage therapy?	14	86	0
70. Aroma therapy?	6	94	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	7	93	0
72. Meditation?	5	95	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male42%
 Female 58

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

18 to 34 years old21%
 35 to 44 years old20
 45 to 54 years old20
 55 to 64 years old 12
 65 and older 27

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	41%
Overweight	36
Obese.....	23

77. What is your racial heritage?

White.....	96%
Black, African American or Negro	<1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race	<1
Multiple races	<1
Not sure	<1

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

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

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married	24%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	1
Married.....	53
Separated	1
Divorced	6
Widowed	14
Not sure	<1

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

8th grade or less	1%
Some high school	7
High school graduate or GED.....	35
Some college.....	24
Technical school graduate	5
College graduate	21
Advanced or professional degree	7
Not sure	<1

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

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

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

Greenfield..... 100%

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

53220.....44%
53228.....25
53221.....24
All others (3% or less).....4
No answer4

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,0004%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....10
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....14
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....14
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....14
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....11
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....10
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....11
Over \$90,0007
Not sure3
No answer4

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes4% ÜCONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....96 ÜGO TO Q87
Not sure<1 ÜGO TO Q87

86. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [16 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger 12 responses
Acquaintance 2 responses
Spouse1 response
Ex-spouse1 response
Brother or sister1 response

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

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

88. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [7 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend	3 responses
Stranger	2 responses
Friend	1 response
Ex-spouse	1 response

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

Smoke detectors	63%
Carbon monoxide detectors	1
Both.....	33
Neither	3
Not sure	<1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR GREENFIELD

[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.]

A1. Which of the following best describes your level of awareness and experience with your public health department?

Not aware of the health department until now 9%
 Aware of the health department, but have no
 experience with programs or services 62
 Aware of the health department and have received
 limited service like a flu shot or other immunization..... 25
 Aware of the health department and have
 received more extensive services 4
 Not sure <1

A2. Have you or anyone in your household not taken your prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes 6%
 No..... 94
 Not sure<1

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
A3.	Mosquito control	45%	25%	19%	6%	5%
A4.	Lead poisoning	65	20	5	2	7
A5.	Clean indoor air (free from Radon, mold, etc)	59	21	8	3	9