

City of Wauwatosa
Community Health Survey
Summer 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
City of Wauwatosa Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

Table of Contents

<u>Section Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Purpose.....	1
Methodology	1
Summary	4
Key Findings	9
Rating Their Own Health.....	9
Health Care Coverage	11
Routine Checkups.....	13
Vaccinations	17
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions	20
Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments.....	22
Physical Well Being and Body Weight	23
Nutrition and Diet	27
Women’s Health.....	31
Men’s Health.....	33
Other Tests.....	34
Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer	36
Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets.....	38
Cigarettes and Tobacco Products.....	41
Alcohol Use.....	45
Mental Health Status.....	47
Detectors in Household	50
Presence of Firearms in Household.....	51
Personal Safety Issues	52
Appendix A: Additional Questions	53
Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department	54
Access to Adequate and Appropriate Food.....	55
Preferred Language in Household.....	55
Appendix B: Questionnaire Frequencies.....	56

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents.....	2
Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables.....	10
Table 3. Routine Checkup by Demographic Variables	14
Table 4. Cholesterol Test by Demographic Variables	15
Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables.....	16
Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables	17
Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables	18
Table 8. Told or Received Treatment in the Past Three Years by Demographic Variables	21
Table 9. Received Alternative Treatment in the Past Three Years by Demographic Variables	23
Table 10. Moderate Physical Activities in a Typical Week by Demographic Variables	25
Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables	26
Table 12. Fruit and Vegetable Servings on Average Day by Demographic Variables	28
Table 13. Frequency of Eating Fried/Fast Foods by Demographic Variables.....	30
Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age	31
Table 15. Time Since Last Pap Smear by Demographic Variables	33

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age	34
Table 17. Time Since Last Blood Stool Test by Demographic Variables	35
Table 18. Time Since Last Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy by Demographic Variables	36
Table 19. Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer (Regularly) by Demographic Variables	38
Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables	39
Table 21. Helmet Usage by Demographic Variables (Of Those who Ride, Inline Skate or Scooter)	40
Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables	42
Table 23. Favor Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments In Their Community by Demographic Variables	44
Table 24. Number of Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month by Demographic Variables of All Respondents.....	46
Table 25. Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables	49
Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables	50
Table 27. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables	54

<u>Figure Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Figure 1. Rate Own Health.....	9
Figure 2. Type of Health Care Coverage	11
Figure 3. Received Pneumonia Vaccination (Respondents 65 and Older).....	19
Figure 4. Told or Received Treatment in the Past Three Years.....	20
Figure 5. Received Alternative Treatment in Past Three Years.....	22
Figure 6. Moderate Physical Activities/Week	24
Figure 7. Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer (Regularly).....	37
Figure 8. Smoking Preference in Restaurants.....	43
Figure 9. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days.....	47
Figure 10. Managing Stress	48
Figure 11. Detectors in Household.....	50

Purpose

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

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

Methodology

The Wauwatosa 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 both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected using the Hagen/Collier selection technique. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location was included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 21 and March 27, 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 the city of Wauwatosa. 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 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	44%
Female	56
Age	
18 to 34	23%
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	9
65 and Older	24
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	21%
Some Post High School	25
College Graduate	54
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	20%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	35
\$60,001 or More	39
Not Sure/No Answer	7
Married	68%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Wauwatosa Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the city. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 36,257 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 400 adults. So, when 6% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 2,400 residents $\pm 2,000$ individuals. Meaning that from 400 to 4,400 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 20,388 households in the city of Wauwatosa. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household count, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 200 households. For example, 8% 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.

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 city of Wauwatosa 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 Wauwatosa 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	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Excellent	26%	High Blood Cholesterol	21%
Very Good	47%	High Blood Pressure.....	20%
Good	21%	Asthma (Current).....	9%
Fair or Poor.....	6%	Heart Disease/Condition	7%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>		Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
Wisconsin.....	<u>2001</u>	Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Nation	57%	Inactive	19%
	56%	Insufficient	50%
		Recommended	31%
Health Care Coverage		<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical Activity</i>	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin	<u>2000</u>
Personally Not Covered	4%	Nation	27%
Household Member Not Covered (current)...	8%		26%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr) ...	12%		
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>		Nutrition and Diet	
Wisconsin.....	<u>2001</u>	Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Nation	10%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day).....	77%
	13%	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day).....	35%
		Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week)	40%
		Overweight	47%
Advance Care Plan		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin	<u>2001</u>
Yes	32%	Nation	59%
			58%
Routine Checkups		Women's Health	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	Wauwatosa	2003
Routine Checkup (2 years or less).....	87%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	68%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less).....	71%	Pap Smear (past year).....	58%
Dental Checkup (past year)	83%	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	
Eye Exam (2 years or less)	80%	Mammogram (50+; past year)	<u>2001</u>
		Pap Smear (past year)	69%
			66%
Vaccinations		Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Flu shot (past year)	40%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	75%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older)	52%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	68%
		Wear Sun Protective Clothing	55%
		Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	44%
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years			
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>		
Massage Therapy	19%		
Chiropractor.....	13%		
Movement Therapy.....	10%		
Meditation	8%		
Aroma Therapy	6%		
Acupuncture.....	2%		

Men's Health

Wauwatosa	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	19%
50 and Older	44%

Other Tests

Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years) ...	50%
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+; within past 2 years)	32%

Safety

Wauwatosa	
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>
Adult	93%
Children	99%
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always (Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)	
Adult	44%
Children	77%
Detectors	
Smoke Detector	51%
Carbon Monoxide	1%
Both	46%
Neither	3%

Tobacco Use

Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Current Smokers	13%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers)	39%
Health Care Provider Advisement to Quit Smoking (smokers)	62%
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle	9%
Smoking Preference in Restaurants	
Smoke-free	72%
Allow Smoking	6%
No Preference	22%
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments	
Moderately Favor	24%
Strongly Favor	49%

<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>	<u>2001</u>
Wisconsin	24%
Nation	23%

Alcohol Use

Wauwatosa	
Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
Drink in Past Month	65%
3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month	28%
Binge in Past Month [5+ Drinks (Male); 4+ Drinks (Female)]	16%
Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too Much to Drink (past month)	3%
<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	<u>2001</u>
Wisconsin	26%
Nation	15%

Mental Health Status

Wauwatosa	
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	<u>2003</u>
Always/Nearly Always	3%
Never	34%
Managing Stress	
Excellent/Good	80%
Poor	2%
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Never/Seldom	4%
Considered Suicide (past year)	2%

Firearms in Household

Wauwatosa	
Of all Households ...	<u>2003</u>
Have a Firearm	17%
Have a Loaded Firearm	2%
Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked	<1%

Personal Safety in Past Year

Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>
Afraid for Their Safety	7%
Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	2%

Additional Questions

Wauwatosa	
Awareness of/Experience with Health Dept.	<u>2003</u>
Aware/No Experience	58%
Aware/Limited Services	33%
Aware/Extensive Services	3%
Household ...	
No Access to Adequate/Appropriate Food (past 30 days)	3%
Preferred Spoken Language in Household	
English	98%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

Seventy-three percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, with lower education, a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Four percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with lower education or unmarried respondents were more likely to not have personal health insurance. Eight percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 12% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Thirty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older respondents were more likely to report this.

Eighty-three percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 65% reported having a routine medical checkup, 55% a cholesterol test and 50% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Generally, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

Forty percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were female, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, or unmarried. Fifty-two 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 cholesterol or high blood pressure. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma while male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure while respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents with lower education were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, current asthma or heart disease/condition. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure. High blood pressure was more prevalent for respondents classified as inactive while respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report current asthma.

Three percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Nineteen percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 2% reported poor. Female respondents were more likely to report they were fair or poor at managing stress. Four percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents 65 and older, with a high school degree or less, or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were massage therapy or chiropractic care (19% and 13%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report massage therapy while those 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report movement therapy or aroma therapy. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report massage therapy.

Thirty-one percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 19% were classified as inactive. Respondents with higher household income, who were married or not overweight were more likely to have met the recommendation. Forty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight (32% overweight and 15% obese). Male respondents, those 55 to 64 years old, who were married or physically inactive, were more likely to be overweight.

Seventy-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 35% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with higher household income were more likely to eat vegetables. Forty percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, with higher household income or inactive respondents were more likely to report this. Eating habits were not significantly different for those classified as overweight and those not overweight.

Eighty-six percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with higher household income or married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Nineteen percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 44% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 32% 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, those 18 to 34 years old, or with some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen. Avoiding the sun was more prevalent for female respondents or those 45 and older. Married respondents were more likely to avoid artificial sources of UV light.

Ninety-three percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report wearing seat belts always. 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, 44% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 66% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Thirteen percent of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were unmarried or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 62% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Nine percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Seventy-two percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Seventy-three percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Respondents with a college degree were also more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant.

Sixty-five percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 28% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 16% binged. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion. Male respondents, those 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 47% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

Seventeen percent of households had a firearm in their household. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

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

Additional Questions Key Findings

Five percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 36% received services from the health department. Female respondents were more likely to report services.

Three percent of respondents reported their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food in the past 30 days.

Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported that English is the preferred language spoken in their household.

Key Findings

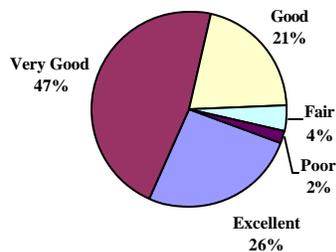
Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-three percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 65 and older, with lower education, a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents 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).

- Seventy-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (26%) or very good (47%). A total of 6% reported their health was fair (4%) or poor (2%).

Figure 1. Rate Own Health



- Sixteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported their health as fair or poor compared to 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 1% of those 18 to 34 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported fair/poor health compared to 3% of those with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report fair/poor health than those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (17% and 2%, respectively).
- Eleven percent of unmarried respondents reported fair or poor health compared to 4% of married respondents.
- Respondents classified as not overweight were more likely to report their health as excellent than overweight respondents (34% and 19%, respectively).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	6%	21%	47%	26%
Gender				
Male	4	18	52	26
Female	8	23	42	27
Age**				
18 to 34	1	14	47	39
35 to 44	3	16	51	29
45 to 54	5	22	48	25
55 to 64	8	19	46	27
65 and Older	16	33	40	11
Education**				
High School or Less	12	23	42	23
Some Post High School	9	22	54	16
College Graduate	3	20	45	32
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	17	30	41	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	4	21	52	24
\$60,001 or More	2	15	46	38
Marital Status**				
Married	4	18	47	31
Not Married	11	27	46	17
Overweight**				
Not Overweight	5	21	41	34
Overweight	9	21	51	19
Physical Activity				
Inactive	11	25	44	21
Insufficient	5	22	50	24
Recommended	7	18	44	32
Smoker				
Nonsmoker	6	20	46	28
Smoker	10	29	49	12

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

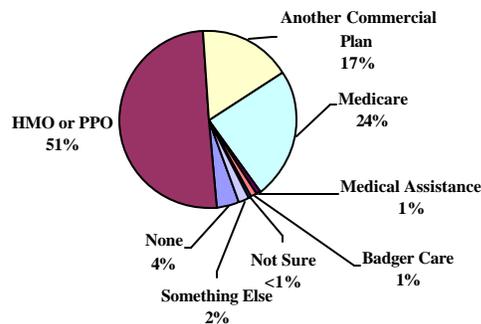
KEY FINDING: Four percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with lower education or unmarried respondents were more likely to not have personal health insurance. Eight percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 12% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice. Thirty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older respondents were more likely to report this.

Personally Not Covered

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

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Fifty-one percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Twenty-four percent reported Medicare, 17% reported another commercial plan and 1% reported medical assistance.

Figure 2. Type of Health Care Coverage



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to not have personal health coverage (12%) compared to all other age groups (0% to 2%).
- Nine percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported not having personal health insurance compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 0% of those with a college degree.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to not have personal health insurance (9%) than married respondents (<1%).

Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

- Eight percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 1,600 households.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered compared to 11% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income more than \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (18%) compared to married respondents (4%).

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

- Twelve percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 13% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 7% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not covered in the past 12 months (21%) compared to married respondents (8%).

Primary Health Care Services

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Twelve percent reported walk-in or urgent care while 4% reported hospital emergency room and 3% reported community health center.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and primary health care services.

Advance Care Plan

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Seventeen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this followed by 25% of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 27% of those 44 to 54 years old, 39% of those 55 to 64 years old and 53% of respondents 65 and older.

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-three percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 65% reported having a routine medical checkup, 55% a cholesterol test and 50% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Generally, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

Routine Checkup

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

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 22% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (75%) than male respondents (51%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year (85%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (45%).

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	65%	22%	4%	8%	<1%
Gender**					
Male	51	33	7	9	0
Female	75	13	3	8	1
Age**					
18 to 34	62	28	6	3	1
35 to 44	45	32	7	13	2
45 to 54	61	19	5	15	0
55 to 64	73	19	5	3	0
65 and Older	85	10	1	4	0
Education					
High School or Less	66	17	6	8	2
Some Post High School	73	22	2	3	0
College Graduate	61	24	5	10	<1
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	70	14	4	9	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	64	22	5	9	<1
\$60,001 or More	60	26	5	9	0
Marital Status					
Married	62	23	5	9	<1
Not Married	71	18	3	6	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Cholesterol Test

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

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Sixteen percent reported one to two years ago. Thirteen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Female respondents were more likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year than male respondents (63% and 45%, respectively). Eighteen percent of male respondents reported never compared to 8% of females.
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year (83%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old or 35 to 44 years old (40% and 39%, respectively). Thirty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported never.

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	55%	16%	5%	10%	13%
Gender**					
Male	45	18	7	12	18
Female	63	14	4	8	8
Age**					
18 to 34	40	14	7	2	38
35 to 44	39	20	8	22	8
45 to 54	54	18	5	14	8
55 to 64	83	14	3	0	0
65 and Older	75	11	2	7	3
Education					
High School or Less	64	11	6	8	8
Some Post High School	60	11	2	8	17
College Graduate	49	20	6	12	12
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	63	14	5	9	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	49	17	7	10	17
\$60,001 or More	55	17	5	9	14
Marital Status					
Married	55	16	6	11	10
Not Married	56	14	4	8	17

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Dental Checkup

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

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 12% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (88%) compared to unmarried respondents (74%).

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

Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	83%	12%	1%	3%	0%
Gender					
Male	81	13	1	5	0
Female	85	12	1	2	0
Age					
18 to 34	82	16	1	1	0
35 to 44	82	12	1	5	0
45 to 54	89	9	1	1	0
55 to 64	92	8	0	0	0
65 and Older	77	12	3	8	0
Education					
High School or Less	82	13	1	4	0
Some Post High School	86	11	1	2	0
College Graduate	82	13	1	4	0
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	76	20	0	4	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	78	15	2	5	0
\$60,001 or More	90	7	<1	3	0
Marital Status**					
Married	88	8	2	3	0
Not Married	74	21	<1	5	0

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Eye Exam

- Fifty percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 30% reported one to two years ago. Three percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (55%) compared to male respondents (45%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old or 65 and older were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (56% and 57%, respectively) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (40%).

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%	30%	8%	9%	3%
Gender**					
Male	45	30	12	11	2
Female	55	30	4	8	4
Age**					
18 to 34	52	30	2	11	5
35 to 44	40	26	9	19	7
45 to 54	49	32	9	8	3
55 to 64	56	39	6	0	0
65 and Older	57	30	11	2	0
Education					
High School or Less	54	31	6	6	2
Some Post High School	44	33	4	14	5
College Graduate	51	29	10	8	2
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	56	30	5	8	1
\$30,001 to \$60,000	50	33	7	6	4
\$60,001 or More	47	28	10	11	4
Marital Status					
Married	47	29	10	10	4
Not Married	56	32	3	8	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

KEY FINDING: Forty percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were female, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, or unmarried. Fifty-two percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Influenza Vaccination

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

- Forty percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (48%) than male respondents (29%).

- Older respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination; especially those 65 and older (75%) compared to respondents 18 to 44 years old (20%) or those 45 to 54 years old (29%).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education and 46% of those with a high school degree or less reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 34% of respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to have had an influenza vaccination in the past year (51%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (32%) or those with at least \$60,001 (35%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have had a flu vaccination than married respondents (51% and 35%, respectively).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	40%
Gender**	
Male	29
Female	48
Age**	
18 to 34	20
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	29
55 to 64	64
65 and Older	75
Education*	
High School or Less	46
Some Post High School	47
College Graduate	34
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	51
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32
\$60,001 or More	35
Marital Status**	
Married	35
Not Married	51

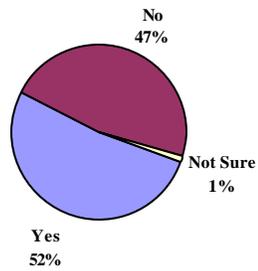
*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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).

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

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

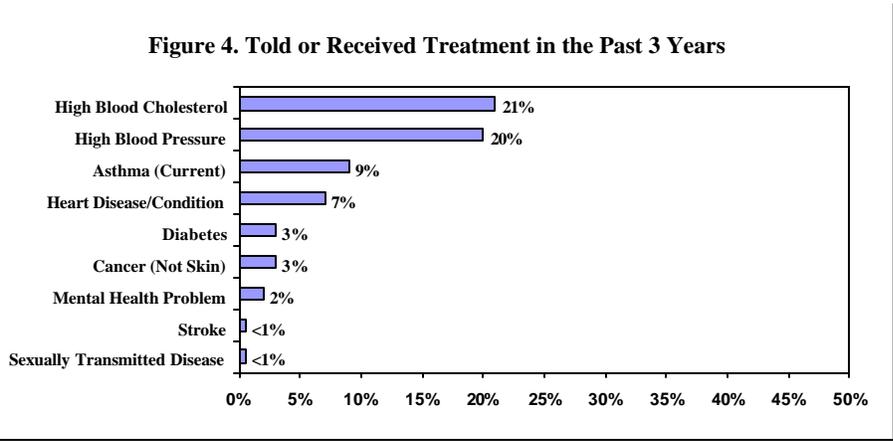


Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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 cholesterol or high blood pressure. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma while male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure while respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents with lower education were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, current asthma or heart disease/condition. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure. High blood pressure was more prevalent for respondents classified as inactive while respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report current asthma.

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood cholesterol (21%), high blood pressure (20%), asthma (current, 9%) or heart disease/heart condition (7%) in the past three years.



- Female respondents were more likely to report asthma while male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure, while respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- Respondents with lower education were more likely to report high blood pressure. Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a college education.

- Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or heart disease/condition more often.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, asthma or heart disease/condition more often than married respondents.
- Respondents who were considered overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure.
- Physically inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report asthma.

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

	High Blood Cholesterol	High Blood Pressure	Asthma (Current)	Heart Disease/Condition
TOTAL	21%	20%	9%	7%
Gender				
Male	26*	17	3**	6
Female	17*	23	12**	7
Age				
18 to 34	3**	3**	10	0**
35 to 44	20**	3**	7	2**
45 to 54	25**	13**	6	1**
55 to 64	24**	30**	16	24**
65 and Older	35**	57**	8	16**
Education				
High School or Less	21	33**	9	7
Some Post High School	25	21**	14	10
College Graduate	20	15**	6	5
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	30*	43**	11	13*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15*	12**	7	4*
\$60,001 or More	23*	14**	8	5*
Marital Status				
Married	23	16**	6*	4*
Not Married	19	29**	14*	11*
Overweight				
Not Overweight	16**	15**	7	7
Overweight	29**	26**	11	7
Physical Activity				
Inactive	26	30*	4*	8
Insufficient	22	20*	12*	7
Recommended	18	15*	5*	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Diabetes

- All 12 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes have had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

- Of the 34 respondents who currently have asthma, 63% had an asthma action plan.

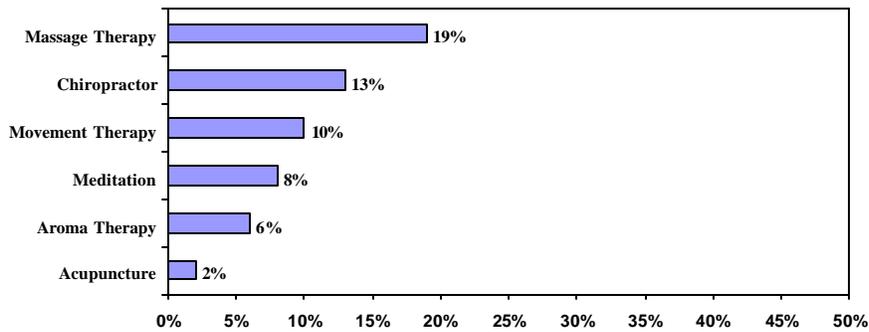
Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments (Figure 5; Table 9)

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 (19% and 13%, respectively). Female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy or movement therapy. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report massage therapy while those 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report movement therapy or aroma therapy. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report massage therapy.

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy (19%) or gone to a chiropractor (13%) in the past three years.

Figure 5. Received Alternative Treatment in Past Three Years



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported massage therapy or movement therapy in the past three years than male respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have reported massage therapy in the past three years while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have reported movement therapy or aroma therapy.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report using massage therapy in the past three years than married respondents.

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

	Massage Therapy	Chiropractor	Movement Therapy	Meditation	Aroma Therapy
TOTAL	19%	13%	10%	8%	6%
Gender					
Male	13**	14	5**	8	4
Female	24**	12	13**	8	7
Age					
18 to 34	30**	19	10*	11	9*
35 to 44	27**	13	14*	9	4*
45 to 54	15**	14	15*	10	11*
55 to 64	14**	19	3*	8	3*
65 and Older	7**	5	3*	3	0*
Education					
High School or Less	11	13	4	5	2
Some Post High School	23	10	14	12	9
College Graduate	21	14	10	7	5
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	19	10	5	8	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19	13	11	9	5
\$60,001 or More	22	16	11	8	6
Marital Status					
Married	16*	13	11	8	5
Not Married	25*	14	7	9	6

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Thirty-one percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 19% were classified as inactive. Respondents with higher household income, who were married or not overweight were more likely to have met the recommendation. Forty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight (32% overweight and 15% obese). Male respondents, those 55 to 64 years old, who were married or physically inactive, were more likely to be overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

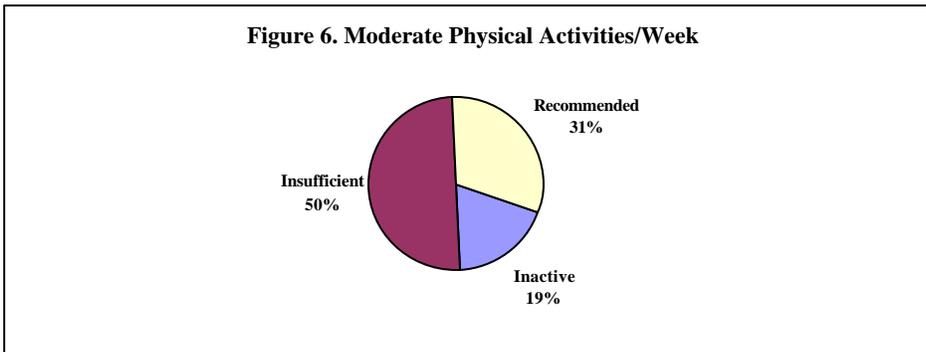
- Seventy-nine percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

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

- Thirty-one percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Fifty percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 19% were classified as inactive.



- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school degree or less were classified as being inactive compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 17% of those with a college degree.
- Respondents with higher household income were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. Twenty-three percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 met the recommendation compared to 29% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 35% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Thirty-six percent of married respondents met the recommendation compared to 19% of unmarried respondents.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to have met the recommendation than overweight respondents (34% and 27%, respectively). Twenty-three percent of overweight respondents were inactive compared to 13% of respondents who were not overweight.

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	19%	50%	31%
Gender			
Male	18	51	31
Female	19	49	31
Age			
18 to 34	12	54	34
35 to 44	14	53	33
45 to 54	18	58	24
55 to 64	19	47	33
65 and Older	29	40	30
Education**			
High School or Less	34	39	28
Some Post High School	11	59	30
College Graduate	17	50	33
Household Income**			
\$30,000 or Less	38	40	23
\$30,001 to \$60,000	19	52	29
\$60,001 or More	12	53	35
Marital Status**			
Married	16	48	36
Not Married	24	57	19
Overweight*			
Not Overweight	13	53	34
Overweight	23	51	27

*= 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, 47% of respondents were considered overweight (32% overweight and 15% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (59%) compared to female respondents (37%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight (64%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (36%) or those 65 and older (42%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight than unmarried respondents (53% and 35%, respectively).
- Sixty-one percent of inactive respondents were classified as overweight compared to 46% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 41% of those who met the recommendation.

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	47%
Gender**	
Male	59
Female	37
Age*	
18 to 34	36
35 to 44	50
45 to 54	57
55 to 64	64
65 and Older	42
Education	
High School or Less	46
Some Post High School	51
College Graduate	46
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	48
\$30,001 to \$60,000	50
\$60,001 or More	47
Marital Status**	
Married	53
Not Married	35
Moderate Physical Activities*	
Inactive	61
Insufficient	46
Recommended	41

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

KEY FINDING: Seventy-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 35% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with higher household income were more likely to eat vegetables. Forty percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, respondents 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, with higher household income or inactive respondents 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.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Twenty-two 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 (83% and 70%, respectively).

Vegetable Intake

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

- Thirty-five percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Sixty-three 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 (41% and 27%, respectively).
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of respondents eating three or more servings of vegetables per day. Thirty-one percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 36% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 39% of those with more than \$60,000.

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	22%	77%	63%	35%
Gender				
Male	30**	70**	71*	27*
Female	17**	83**	58*	41*
Age				
18 to 34	21	79	64	35
35 to 44	19	80	62	38
45 to 54	28	71	70	30
55 to 64	28	72	51	49
65 and Older	21	79	67	31
Education				
High School or Less	21	80	66	34
Some Post High School	26	74	64	35
College Graduate	21	78	63	35
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	26	73	65*	31*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22	77	64*	36*
\$60,001 or More	21	79	62*	39*
Marital Status				
Married	22	77	61	38
Not Married	23	76	69	29
Overweight				
Not Overweight	23	77	66	33
Overweight	25	75	63	37
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	19	81	68	31
Insufficient	26	74	69	30
Recommended	19	80	54	46

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Fried Food/Fast Food Intake

- Five percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Thirty-five percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-four percent reported a few times per month while 26% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (51%) compared to female respondents (32%).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 52% of those 35 to 44 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 32% of those 55 to 64 years old or 22% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (43%) compared to respondents with a college degree (39%). However, only 13% of respondents with some post high school education reported hardly ever/never compared to 31% of college graduates or 30% of those with a high school degree or less.
- Forty-five percent of respondents with an income of \$60,001 or more reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 38% of those with a household income of \$30,000 or less.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents classified as inactive reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 44% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 31% of those who met the recommendation.

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

	Few Times Per Month 34%	At Least A Few Times Per Week 40%
TOTAL		
Gender**		
Male	29	51
Female	38	32
Age**		
18 to 34	28	53
35 to 44	29	52
45 to 54	37	37
55 to 64	38	32
65 and Older	44	22
Education**		
High School or Less	29	41
Some Post High School	45	43
College Graduate	30	39
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	23	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	37	40
\$60,001 or More	32	45
Marital Status		
Married	35	40
Not Married	33	40
Overweight		
Not Overweight	30	42
Overweight	39	38
Moderate Physical Activities**		
Inactive	37	47
Insufficient	35	44
Recommended	30	31

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-six percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mam mogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with higher household income or married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

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

- Twenty-four percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 68% had a mammogram within the past two years (50% within past year and 18% more than one year but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents aged 40 and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (86% of those 50 and older; 81% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
 - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: don’t need (six responses), don’t like or not recommended by provider (three responses each), no time (two responses), or too young (1 response).

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	50%	18%	8%	24%
Age**				
18 to 39	19	12	8	62
40 to 49	53	28	13	6
50 and Older	68	18	6	8

*= 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-eight percent of respondents reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 27% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (64%) compared to all other respondents (90% to 100%).
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of having a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported having a pap smear within the past three years compared 89% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 95% of respondents with more than \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (92%) compared to unmarried respondents (75%).

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	58%	22%	5%	11%	3%
Age**					
18 to 34	81	7	2	2	7
35 to 44	61	33	2	2	0
45 to 54	73	12	10	5	0
55 to 64	65	22	13	0	0
65 and Older	28	31	5	30	6
Education					
High School or Less	43	27	7	18	5
Some Post High School	68	19	5	7	2
College Graduate	62	20	4	9	4
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	38	22	6	22	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	64	21	4	9	3
\$60,001 or More	69	22	4	4	1
Marital Status*					
Married	64	22	6	6	2
Not Married	47	23	5	19	6

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Men's Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Nineteen percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 44% 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-four percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-four percent had an exam in the past year while 23% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Forty-four percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 19% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

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

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	24%	23%	19%	34%
Age**				
18 to 39	10	13	17	59
40 to 49	19	41	19	21
50 and Older	44	19	24	14

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

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Fifty percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 32% 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-three percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-seven percent were tested within the past two years (20% less than a year ago and 17% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- Female respondents were more likely to have had a blood stool test in the past two years compared to male respondents (40% and 33%, respectively).
- Fifty percent of respondents 50 years old or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 34% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age or 23% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-six percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 67% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.

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

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

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	20%	17%	16%	43%
Gender*				
Male	14	19	22	41
Female	25	15	12	44
Age**				
18 to 39	13	10	8	67
40 to 49	11	23	21	39
50 and Older	32	18	21	26
Education				
High School or Less	27	17	11	45
Some Post High School	21	16	14	44
College Graduate	17	17	19	42
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	23	19	18	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000	16	14	19	49
\$60,001 or More	20	19	11	47
Marital Status				
Married	19	18	17	42
Not Married	22	14	16	45

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Sixty-three percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Nineteen percent were examined within the past two years (8% less than a year ago and 11% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 32% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 11% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age or 9% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Forty-two percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 80% of respondents 18 to 39 years old or 79% of those 40 to 49 years old.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a high school degree or less and 21% of those with a college degree reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 12% of those with some post high school education.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report an exam in the past two years (24%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (16%) or at least \$60,001 (19%). In addition, 55% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported never compared to 71% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

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

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	8%	11%	9%	6%	63%
Gender					
Male	7	12	9	10	62
Female	10	11	9	5	63
Age**					
18 to 39	3	6	6	5	80
40 to 49	3	8	1	8	79
50 and Older	15	17	16	9	42
Education*					
High School or Less	6	16	15	6	53
Some Post High School	7	5	7	7	74
College Graduate	9	12	7	7	63
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	11	13	10	5	55
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	10	10	12	63
\$60,001 or More	9	10	8	3	71
Marital Status					
Married	8	13	9	7	63
Not Married	9	9	11	6	62

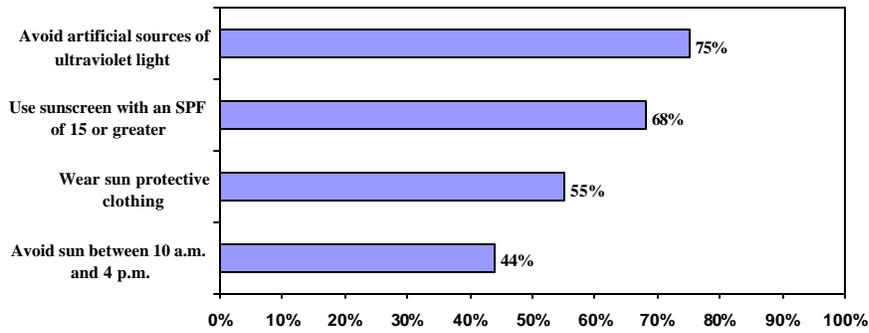
*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or 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, those 18 to 34 years old, or with some post high school education were more likely to report using sunscreen. Avoiding the sun was more prevalent for female respondents or those 45 and older. Married respondents were more likely to avoid artificial sources of UV light.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 75% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 68% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 55% wear sun protective clothing while 44% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Nine percent of respondents did not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Seventeen percent reported one measure. Twenty-three percent reported two of the four actions while 25% reported three and 26% reported they did all four measures regularly.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen or avoiding the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. than male respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report using sunscreen while respondents 45 and older were more likely to report avoiding the sun.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported using sunscreen compared to 55% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light (81%) than unmarried respondents (63%).

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

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	75%	68%	55%	44%
Gender				
Male	71	57**	54	36*
Female	79	77**	55	49*
Age				
18 to 34	65	76*	40	25**
35 to 44	83	74*	59	38**
45 to 54	80	72*	55	53**
55 to 64	76	56*	57	54**
65 and older	76	58*	62	54**
Education				
High School or Less	66	55*	43	46
Some Post High School	81	75*	60	41
College Graduate	77	70*	57	45
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	69	60	54	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	73	72	56	38
\$60,001 or More	80	71	56	48
Marital Status				
Married	81**	71	56	47
Not Married	63**	63	52	38

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

KEY FINDING: Ninety-three percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report wearing seat belts always. 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, 44% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 66% reported their child always wore a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (86% and 7%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old more likely to report always (91%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (78%).

- Married and unmarried respondents were similar in percentages for always wearing a seat belt. However, 6% of unmarried respondents reported never compared to 1% of married respondents.

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	3%	2%	3%	7%	86%
Gender					
Male	2	1	5	10	82
Female	3	2	2	6	88
Age*					
18 to 34	7	1	6	9	78
35 to 44	2	1	5	4	87
45 to 54	0	0	0	9	91
55 to 64	3	6	0	11	81
65 and older	0	2	2	7	89
Education					
High School or Less	4	5	4	5	83
Some Post High School	2	1	2	6	89
College Graduate	2	<1	3	8	86
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	1	1	5	5	88
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3	2	4	8	83
\$60,001 or More	3	1	2	7	87
Marital Status**					
Married	1	2	2	9	86
Not Married	6	0	6	5	84

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of the households who have children...

- Ninety-four percent of respondents reported their child always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat while 5% reported nearly always.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing seat belts and household income level.

Bicycle Helmet Usage

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

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

- Forty-four percent of respondents who bicycled, in-line roller skated or rode scooters always (37%) or nearly always (7%) wore a helmet. Forty-five percent reported never.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always wore a helmet compared to respondents 55 and older (55% and 16%, respectively).
- Fourteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported always wearing a helmet compared to 39% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 44% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always (42%) than unmarried respondents (23%).

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	45%	3%	8%	7%	37%
Gender					
Male	50	2	6	10	32
Female	39	4	10	3	42
Age**					
18 to 34	53	2	8	8	28
35 to 44	21	5	8	11	55
45 to 54	52	2	4	2	39
55 and older	61	7	7	7	16
Education					
High School or Less	49	5	8	8	30
Some Post High School	45	0	13	11	30
College Graduate	43	3	6	6	41
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	61	4	11	7	14
\$30,001 to \$60,000	38	7	9	8	39
\$60,001 or More	46	0	7	3	44
Marital Status**					
Married	42	<1	8	7	42
Not Married	49	9	9	8	23

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Helmets

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

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their child always wore a helmet while 11% reported nearly always. Nine percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing helmets and household income level.

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

KEY FINDING: Thirteen percent of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were unmarried or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 62% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Nine percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Seventy-two percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Seventy-three percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Respondents with a college degree were also more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant.

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).

- Thirteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Three percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 10% smoked every day.
- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education and 18% of those with a high school degree or less were current smokers compared to 7% of respondents with a college degree.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (23% and 7%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	13%
Gender	
Male	11
Female	13
Age	
18 to 34	19
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	11
55 to 64	17
65 and older	5
Education**	
High School or Less	18
Some Post High School	20
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12
\$60,001 or More	11
Marital Status**	
Married	7
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...

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

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

Of current smokers...

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

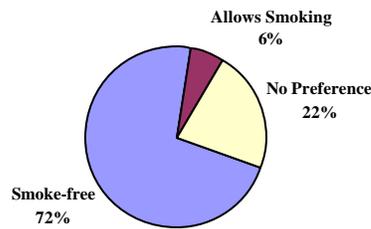
Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

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

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 6% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-two percent reported they did not have a preference.

Figure 8. Smoking Preference in Restaurants



- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (76%) than those with some post high school education (66%) or those with a high school degree or less (67%). Three percent of respondents with a college degree reported they preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 12% of those with a high school degree or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (77%) than unmarried respondents (61%). Twelve percent of unmarried respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 4% of married respondents reported this.
- Seventy-nine percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 22% of smokers. Thirty-eight percent of smokers reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking while 2% of nonsmokers reported this.

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

- Seventy-three percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (49% strongly favor, 24% moderately favor).
- Married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than unmarried respondents (78% and 60%, respectively).

- Seventy-eight percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 32% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor an ordinance (53%) compared to smokers (16%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	24%	49%
Gender		
Male	26	44
Female	23	52
Age		
18 to 34	26	44
35 to 44	24	52
45 to 54	25	54
55 to 64	22	51
65 and older	24	44
Education		
High School or Less	18	54
Some Post High School	26	43
College Graduate	26	49
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	19	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27	45
\$60,001 or More	23	56
Marital Status**		
Married	24	54
Not Married	24	36
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	25	53
Smoker	16	16

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Snuff or Chewing Tobacco

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

Alcohol Use (Table 24)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-five percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 28% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 16% binge. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or those with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to have had three or more drinks on an occasion. Male respondents, those 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have binge. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. 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

- Sixty-five percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-six percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 12% reported three to four days, and 17% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Five percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 14% reported three, 21% reported two and 25% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-six percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Twenty-eight percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Sixteen percent reported this one to two times and 12% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have three or more drinks (41%) than female respondents (19%). And males were much more likely to have three or more drinks on at least three occasions (20%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks and more often. Fifty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks (29% one to two occasions and 21% three or more occasions) compared to 10% of respondents 65 and older (7% one to two occasions and 3% three or more occasions).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000 and 31% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported having three or more drinks per occasion compared to 21% 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 (22%) than female respondents (10%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (35%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (8%) or those 65 and older (3%).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported bingeing in the past month compared to 9% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.
- Respondents who were not married were more likely to have binged in the past month (21%) compared to married respondents (13%).

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	16%	12%	16%
Gender			
Male	21**	20**	22**
Female	13**	6**	10**
Age			
18 to 34	29**	21**	35**
35 to 44	17**	19**	18**
45 to 54	13**	9**	8**
55 to 64	24**	8**	11**
65 and Older	7**	3**	3**
Education			
High School or Less	13	8	16
Some Post High School	15	19	12
College Graduate	19	10	16
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	17*	4*	9*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15*	16*	23*
\$60,001 or More	21*	12*	14*
Marital Status			
Married	16	11	13*
Not Married	17	13	21*

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

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

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.

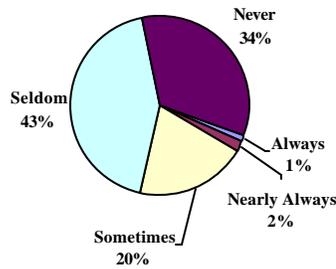
Mental Health Status (Figures 9 & 10; Table 25)

KEY FINDING: Three percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Nineteen percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 2% reported poor. Female respondents were more likely to report they were fair or poor at managing stress. Four percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents 65 and older, with a high school degree or less, or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” three percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 3,200 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 77% reported seldom (43%) or never (34%).

Figure 9. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days



- Five percent of female respondents reported always/nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed compared to 2% of male respondents. Forty-three percent of male respondents reported never compared to 26% of female respondents.

Considered Suicide

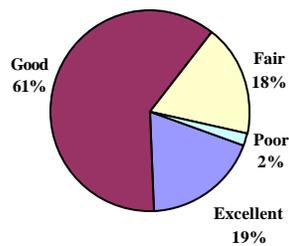
All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The Wauwatosa Community Health Survey did not ask how seriously suicide was considered, how recent, or how often the sense of being so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

- Two percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 2,800 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

Managing Stress

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported they were excellent at managing stress. Sixty-one percent reported good while 18% reported fair and 2% reported poor.

Figure 10. Managing Stress



-
- Male and female respondents had similar percentages in reporting excellent; however, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor (25%) compared to male respondents (13%).

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 36% reported nearly always. Thirteen percent reported sometimes while 4% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported never/seldom compared to 1% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of those 18 to 34 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported never/seldom compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 2% of those with a college degree.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report never/seldom (10%) than those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (5%) or those with more than \$60,000 (less than one percent).

- Married respondents were more likely to report always (50%) compared to unmarried respondents (41%). Seven percent of unmarried respondents reported never/seldom compared to 3% of married respondents.

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

	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	4%	13%	36%	47%
Gender				
Male	3	11	35	51
Female	5	13	37	44
Age*				
18 to 34	2	13	37	48
35 to 44	1	19	37	44
45 to 54	3	5	36	56
55 to 64	6	19	28	44
65 and older	9	10	38	44
Education*				
High School or Less	10	13	32	44
Some Post High School	3	18	30	50
College Graduate	2	10	41	47
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	10	23	28	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	13	33	49
\$60,001 or More	<1	5	45	49
Marital Status*				
Married	3	10	37	50
Not Married	7	19	33	41

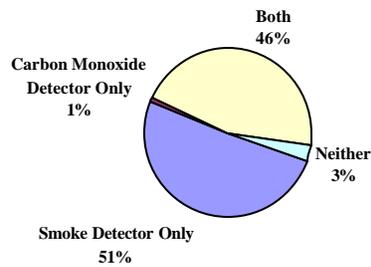
*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-seven percent of households had a working smoke detector while 47% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households were more likely to have both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Forty-six percent of respondents had a working smoke detector and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Fifty-one percent had only a working smoke detector while 1% had only a carbon monoxide detector. Three percent had neither.

Figure 11. Detectors in Household



- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (54%) compared to unmarried households (29%). Sixty-seven percent of unmarried respondents reported having only a smoke detector compared to 43% of married respondents.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	51%	1%	46%	3%
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	56	0	39	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	50	2	47	2
\$60,001 or More	51	<1	47	2
Marital Status**				
Married	43	1	54	2
Not Married	67	<1	29	3

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Seventeen percent of households had a firearm in their household. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Firearm in Household

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

- At the time of the survey administration, 17% of households had one or more firearm.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income or marital status and having a firearm in the house.

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.

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

Personal Safety Issues

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” seven percent reported yes.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 14% of those 45 to 54 years old reported being afraid for their personal safety. Four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 3% of those 55 to 64 years old and 0% of respondents 65 and older reported this.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported being afraid compared to 4% of those with a college degree or 2% of those with a high school degree or less.
 - A stranger (20 responses) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. Seven respondents reported an acquaintance, and two respondents or fewer reported each of the following: ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, friend or someone else not listed.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - An acquaintance or stranger was the most often cited perpetrator (three responses each). Two respondents or fewer reported boyfriend/girlfriend, ex-spouse, friend or someone else not listed.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

- A total of 8% 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 28)

KEY FINDING: Five percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 36% received services from the health department. Female respondents were more likely to report services.

- Five percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-eight percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Thirty-three percent received limited services from the health department and 3% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to have received services from the health department. Five percent of female respondents reported extensive services while 35% reported limited services. Less than one percent of male respondents reported extensive services and 29% reported limited services.

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	5%	58%	33%	3%
Gender*				
Male	7	63	29	<1
Female	4	55	35	5
Age				
18 to 34	6	77	17	1
35 to 44	4	56	36	4
45 to 54	8	49	39	5
55 to 64	5	49	43	3
65 and older	3	56	35	4
Education				
High School or Less	7	57	34	2
Some Post High School	2	57	37	4
College Graduate	7	60	30	3
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	9	64	21	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7	56	34	3
\$60,001 or More	3	59	35	3
Marital Status				
Married	4	57	36	3
Not Married	8	61	26	4

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

Access to Adequate and Appropriate Food

KEY FINDING: Three percent of respondents reported their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food in the past 30 days.

- When asked “Was there a time in the past 30 days that your household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food,” three percent reported yes.

Preferred Language in Household

KEY FINDING: Ninety -eight percent of respondents reported that English is the preferred language spoken in their household.

- All respondents were asked “What is the preferred language spoken in your household?” Ninety-eight percent reported English as the preferred language.

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

CITY OF WAUWATOSA
 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
 Conducted: February 21 through March 27, 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	2%
Fair.....	4
Good.....	21
Very good	47
Excellent	26
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage	4%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	1
Badger Care	1
Medicare	24
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO.....	51
Another commercial health plan.....	17
Something else	2
Not sure	<1

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

Not all members covered	8%
All members covered	92
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	12%
All members covered	88
Not sure	0

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice.....	79%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic.....	12
Hospital emergency room.....	4
Community health center	3
Other.....	3
Not sure	<1

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

Yes 32%
 No 67
 Not sure 2

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.....	65%	22%	4%	8%	<1%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	55	16	5	10	13	2
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	83	12	1	3	0	<1
10. Eye exam	50	30	8	9	3	0

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

Yes 40%
 No 61
 Not sure 0

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

Yes 19%
 No 78
 Not sure 3

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

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

	Yes	No	Not sure
13. You have high blood pressure?	20%	80%	0%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	21	78	1
15. You had a stroke?	<1	99	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	7	93	0
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	3	97	0
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [12 Respondents]	100	0	0
19. You had a mental health problem?	2	98	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	3	97	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	100	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma?	12%	88%	0%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents]...	9	91	<1
24. (if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [34 Respondents].....	63	31	6

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 22%
 Two servings 31
 Three or more servings 46
 Not sure <1

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

One or fewer servings 29%
 Two servings 34
 Three or more servings 35
 Not sure 1

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

A few times per month..... 34%
 A few times per week..... 35
 Daily or nearly so 5
 Hardly ever or never 26
 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 79%
 No 21
 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 81%
 No 18
 Not sure <1

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

One.....	1%
Two.....	11
Three	19
Four.....	15
Five	13
Six.....	6
Seven	16
Not sure	0
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	19

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	18
45 to 59 minutes	9
60 or more minutes	38
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	19

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [223 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	50%	⇐GO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	18	⇐GO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	2	⇐GO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4	⇐CONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago.....	2	⇐CONTINUE WITH Q33
Never	24	⇐CONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure	0	⇐CONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [20 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Don't need 6 responses
 Don't like 3 responses
 Not recommended by provider 3 responses
 No time..... 2 responses
 Too young..... 1 response
 Other..... 2 responses
 Not sure 3 responses

[44 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young..... 36 responses
 Don't need 4 responses
 Not recommended by provider 1 response
 Not insured..... 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? [223 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 58%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 22
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 5
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 2
 5 or more years ago 9
 Never 3
 Not sure..... <1

Q35 MALES ONLY

35. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? [175 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) 24%
 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 12
 Never 34
 Not sure..... <1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)20%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 17
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) 7
- 5 or more years ago 9
- Never43
- Not sure..... 3

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) 8%
- 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) 9
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ... 3
- 10 years ago or more 3
- Never63
- Not sure..... 1

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m...	44%	56%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	55	45	<1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	68	32	0
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	75	24	<1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot 47%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [211 Respondents]

- Never 45%
- Seldom..... 3
- Sometimes 8
- Nearly always..... 7
- Always.....37
- Not sure<1

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

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

Never	3%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	3
Nearly always.....	7
Always.....	86
Not sure	0

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

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

One.....	14%
Two.....	17
Three or more	8
None.....	61

←GO 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? [158 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot 10%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [142 Respondents]

Never	9%
Seldom.....	5
Sometimes	8
Nearly always.....	11
Always.....	66
It depends.....	1
Not sure	0

46. How often do the children in your household use an infant seat, car seat or seat belts? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never? [158 Respondents]

Never	0%
Seldom.....	<1
Sometimes	<1
Nearly always.....	5
Always.....	94
Not sure	<1

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

Never	34%
Seldom.....	43
Sometimes.....	20
Nearly always.....	2
Always.....	1
Not sure	0

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

Poor	2%
Fair.....	18
Good.....	61
Excellent	19
Not sure	0

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

Never	<1%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes	13
Nearly always.....	36
Always.....	47
Not sure	<1

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

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Yes	2%
No	98
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.....	36%
One to two days.....	17
Three to four days.....	12
Five or more days.....	36
Not sure	<1

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

None.....	36%
One drink	25
Two drinks.....	21
Three drinks	14
Four or more drinks	5
Not sure	<1

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

None.....	71%
One to two times.....	16
Three or more times	12
Not sure	<1

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

None.....	85%
Once	8
Two or more times.....	8
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	0

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

Yes	3%
No	96
Not sure	<1

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

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.....	88%
1 to 29 days.....	3
30 days.....	10
Not sure	<1

58. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] During the past 12 months, how many times did you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [50 Respondents]

0 days 62%
 At least 1 day 39
 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? [50 Respondents]

Yes 62%
 No 38
 Not sure 0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

← Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Yes 1%
 No 99
 Not sure 0

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

← Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Yes 9%
 No 40
 No smokers in the household 51
 Not sure 0

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

Smoke-free restaurants 72%
 Restaurants that allow smoking 6
 No preference 22
 Not sure 0

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

← Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Strongly oppose 11%
 Moderately oppose 12
 Moderately favor 24
 Strongly favor 49
 Not sure 4

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes 17%
 No 82
 Not sure 1

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

Yes 2%
 No 14
 Not sure <1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 84

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

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

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor?	13%	87%	0%
68. Having acupuncture?	2	98	0
69. Massage therapy?.....	19	81	0
70. Aroma therapy?.....	6	94	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai'chi?	10	90	<1
72. Meditation?.....	8	92	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male 44%
 Female 56

← Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

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

18 to 34 years old.....	23%
35 to 44 years old.....	24
45 to 54 years old.....	20
55 to 64 years old.....	9
65 and older.....	24

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	53%
Overweight	32
Obese.....	15

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

77. What is your racial heritage?

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

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

Yes	1%
No	99
Not sure	0

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married.....	17%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	0
Married.....	68
Separated	<1
Divorced.....	6
Widowed.....	8
Not sure	0

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

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

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school.....	1
High school graduate or GED.....	19
Some college	18
Technical school graduate	7
College graduate.....	37
Advanced or professional degree	17
Not sure	<1

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

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

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

Wauwatosa.....	100%
----------------	------

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

53213.....	47%
53226.....	33
53222.....	10
53225.....	5
53210.....	2
No answer.....	3

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	8
\$30,001 to \$40,000	11
\$40,001 to \$50,000	11
\$50,001 to \$60,000	13
\$60,001 to \$75,000	10
\$75,001 to \$90,000	12
Over \$90,000.....	17
Not sure	1
No answer.....	6

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	7%	⇐CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	93	⇐GO TO Q87
Not sure	0	⇐GO TO Q87

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

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. [30 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted] Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Stranger20 responses
 Acquaintance.....7 responses
 Ex-spouse.....2 responses
 Boyfriend or girlfriend2 responses
 Spouse 1 response
 Friend 1 response
 Someone else..... 1 response

87. During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you? Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Yes 2% <=CONTINUE WITH Q88
 No98 <=GO TO Q89
 Not sure 0 <=GO 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] Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Acquaintance3 responses
 Stranger3 responses
 Boyfriend or girlfriend2 responses
 Ex-spouse..... 1 response
 Friend 1 response
 Someone else..... 1 response

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

Smoke detectors..... 51%
 Carbon monoxide detectors 1
 Both.....46
 Neither..... 3
 Not sure 0

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA

[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	5%
Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services	58
Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization	33
Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services	3
Not sure	<1

A2. Was there a time in the past 30 days that your household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food?

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	<1

A3. What is the preferred language spoken in your household?

English.....	98%
Spanish	<1
Other.....	<1
Not sure	0