Waukesha County
Community Health Survey
2006

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Waukesha County Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health Research

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

The Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted through a grant provided by Aurora Health Care. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents. This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care in partnership with the Waukesha Health Department and the Center for Urban Population Health Research.

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all 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 by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 20 and March 10, 2006. 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 Waukesha County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Weighting was done based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the service area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or 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) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S. at (414) 219-7025 or mark.huber@aurora.org.

Demographic Profile of Waukesha County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2006

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	54
Age	
18 to 34	18%
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	20
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	26%
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	45
Household Income	
$30,000 or Less	16%
$30,001 to $60,000	30
$60,001 or More	42
Not Sure/No Answer	12
Married	57%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Waukesha County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 282,407 adult residents in the area, an increase of 6.22% since 2000.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 2,820 adults. So, when 9% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 25,380 residents ±14,100 individuals. Meaning that from 11,280 to 39,480 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2005 estimate of occupied housing units in Waukesha County was 146,710, an increase of 8.49% since 2000. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 1,470 households. For example, 7% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not currently covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by some form of health insurance would be 10,290.

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.

The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight was calculated using the Centers for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more is obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked at least one day in the past 30 days.

The Centers for Disease Control defines heavy drinking as more than two drinks per day in a month for males (i.e. 61 or more drinks total) or more than one drink per day in a month for females (i.e. 31 or more drinks total).

The Centers for Disease Control defines binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, the Waukesha County health study defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2006, it was decided to follow the standard CDC definition of five or more drinks, regardless of gender, to allow for national, state and local comparisons. The 1997 and 2000 definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Summary

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

Overall Health

Waukesha County	1997	2000	2003	2006
Excellent	26%	27%	29%	22%
Very Good	41%	41%	37%	42%
Fair or Poor	7%	8%	8%	9%

Other Research: (2005)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair/Poor	*12%*	*15%*

Health Care Coverage

Waukesha County

Not Covered	1997	2000	2003	2006
Personally	3%	4%	3%	3%
Household Member (currently)	5%	8%	7%	7%
Household Member (past year)			12%	12%
Advance Care Plan			36%	44%

Other Research: (2005)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered	*11%*	*15%*

Routine Procedures

Waukesha County	1997	2000	2003	2006
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	86%	86%	84%	86%
Cholesterol Test (4 years or less)			78%	83%
Dental Checkup (past year)	75%	74%	80%	77%
Eye Exam (past year)	45%	46%	55%	47%

Other Research:	*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)	*79%*	*84%*
Cholesterol Test (≤4 years; 2005)	*73%*	*73%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2004)	*78%*	*70%*

Vaccinations

Waukesha County	1997	2000	2003	2006
Flu Vaccination (past year)			34%	37%
Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)	55%	66%	65%	66%

Other Research:(2005)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)	*32%*	*27%*
Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)	*66%*	*66%*

Alternative Treatments in Past 3 Years

Waukesha County	2000	2003	2006
Massage Therapy	11%	19%	25%
Chiropractor	22%	18%	22%
Meditation		5%	9%
Movement Therapy		6%	7%
Aroma Therapy	2%	6%	6%
Acupuncture	<1%	2%	2%

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years

Waukesha County	1997	2000	2003	2006
High Blood Pressure	14%	17%	17%	26%
High Blood Cholesterol	16%	13%	17%	26%
Asthma (Current)	7%	5%	6%	8%
Heart Disease/Condition	6%	3%	6%	7%
Diabetes	4%	4%	4%	6%
Mental Health Problem			1%	5%
Cancer (Not Skin)			3%	4%
Stroke	<1%	1%	1%	1%

Physical Health

Waukesha County

Physical Activity/Week	1997	2000	2003	2006
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)			28%	35%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)				29%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous				48%
Overweight	53%	58%	53%	59%
Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)			69%	68%
Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)			28%	28%

Other Research: (2005)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight	*61%*	*61%*
Rec. Moderate or Vigorous Activity	*57%*	*49%*

Women's Health

Waukesha County	2003	2006
Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	83%	83%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		68%
Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	93%	94%

Other Research: (2004)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	*75%*	*75%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)	*86%*	*86%*

Men's Health

Waukesha County	2003	2006
Digital Rectal Exam (40+; within past year)	36%	51%
PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)		55%

Other Research: (2004)	*WI*	*U.S.*
PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)	*46%*	*52%*

Sunburn in Past 12 Months

Waukesha County	2006
Once	27%
Twice	7%
Three or More	8%

Safety				
Waukesha County				
Wear Seat Belt (Always/Nearly Always)	1997	2000	2003	2006
Adult	82%	82%	89%	90%
Children	92%	98%	94%	96%
Wear Helmet (Always/Nearly Always)				
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)				
Adult	24%	25%	31%	37%
Children	51%	57%	68%	71%
Detectors in Household				
Smoke Detector			98%	98%
Carbon Monoxide Detector			45%	51%
Both Detectors			45%	51%
Neither Detector			2%	2%
Other Research: (2002)		*WI*	*U.S.*	
Adult Seat Belt (Always/Nearly Always)		*82%*	*88%*	
Cigarette Use				
Waukesha County	1997	2000	2003	2006
Current Smokers	20%	22%	21%	16%
Of Current Smokers…				
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past				
Year Because Trying to Quit	57%	40%	37%	32%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year				
…Advised to Quit Smoking				64%
…Advised to Quit at Most Recent Visit				48%
HH Smoker Smokes Indoors/in Vehicle			12%	13%
Other Research: (2005)		*WI*	*U.S.*	
Current Smokers		*22%*	*21%*	
Tried to Quit		*49%*	*56%*	
Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments				
Waukesha County				
Smoking Preference in Restaurants			2003	2006
Smoke-free			67%	71%
Allow Smoking			10%	11%
No Preference			23%	18%
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in				
Eating Establishments				
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor			64%	62%
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose			32%	34%
State Law Prohibiting Smoking in All				
Workplaces with 75% or Less in Alcohol Sales				
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor				65%
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose				31%
Mental Health Status				
Waukesha County				
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed	1997	2000	2003	2006
Always/Nearly Always	2%	5%	3%	3%
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life				
Seldom/Never			5%	5%
Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	2%	3%

Other Tests				
Waukesha County			2003	2006
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)			50%	33%
Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)			59%	67%
Other Research: (2004)		*WI*	*U.S.*	
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)		*27%*	*26%*	
Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)		*59%*	*53%*	
Alcohol Use				
Waukesha County				
Of all Respondents in Past Month…	1997	2000	2003	2006
Heavy Drinker	5%	--	5%	6%
Binge Drinker	27%	18%	16%	16%
Drive or Ride When Driver Perhaps Had				
Too Much to Drink	6%	1%	2%	2%
Other Research: (2005)		*WI*	*U.S.*	
Heavy Drinker		*8%*	*5%*	
Binge Drinker		*22%*	*14%*	
Personal Safety in Past Year				
Waukesha County	1997	2000	2003	2006
Afraid for Their Safety	11%	5%	6%	5%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	2%	2%	2%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	12%	6%	6%	6%
Firearms in Household				
Waukesha County				
Of all Households…	1997	2000	2003	2006
Have a Firearm	40%	42%	32%	39%
Have a Loaded Firearm			2%	2%
Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked			1%	2%
Other Research: (2002)				
Of all Households…		*WI*	*U.S.*	
Have a Firearm		*44%*	*33%*	
Have a Loaded Firearm		*3%*	*8%*	
Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked		*2%*	*4%*	
Additional Questions				
Waukesha County				
Community Environmental Issues	1997	2000	2003	2006
Major or Moderate Problem				
Mosquito Control				27%
Safe Drinking Water			23%	21%
West Nile Virus				6%
Exercise with Continuous Movement Results in				
Heart Beating Faster/Breathing Rate Increasing				
Not at All	26%	27%	24%	27%
Three or More Times/Week	45%	47%	55%	52%
Main Factor for Not Exercising				
Time				42%
Motivation				20%
Health Problems				17%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2006, 64% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 9% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, a household income of less than $60,001, who were unmarried, overweight, physically inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor. Demographic findings varied across years.*

In 2006, 3% of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seven percent reported someone in their household was not currently covered; 12% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report someone in their household was not currently covered while respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report no coverage in the past year. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Forty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. *Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in overall health care coverage. Demographic findings were somewhat similar for household coverage. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan, possibly in part due to wording change.*

In 2006, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 83% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female or 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or unmarried were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an eye exam less than a year ago, but the percentage decreased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. The overall percent of a routine checkup or dental exam statistically remained the same throughout the study years. Demographic findings varied throughout the study years for each routine procedure.*

In 2006, 37% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-six percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination. *Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination. More demographic findings occurred in 2006 than in 2003. Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2006, out of eight health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than $30,001, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 and older, with a

high school education or less, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than $30,001, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report a mental health problem. Respondents who were 55 and older, with some post high school education or less or overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report current asthma. *From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting a mental health problem. In 2000, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition; however, in recent years the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. Throughout the study years, the overall percent of respondents who reported each of the other health conditions statistically remained the same. Throughout the study years, demographic findings were somewhat varied for several health conditions.*

In 2006, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Five percent reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents with a high school education or less or a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report this. *Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, in the overall percent who considered suicide or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Demographic findings were similar for reporting seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2006, out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy and chiropractic care were the most often used in the past three years (25% and 22%, respectively). Respondents who were female were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were female, with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report meditation or movement therapy while respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy. *Throughout the study years, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy, aroma therapy or meditation. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used the remaining alternative treatments. Demographic findings varied across years for most alternative treatments.*

In 2006, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, or who were not overweight were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of overweight respondents, although demographic findings varied.*

In 2006, 68% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 28% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, with a household income of at least $30,001 or who were married were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit.

Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting two servings of fruit or three servings of vegetables on an average day. Demographic findings varied somewhat for eating two servings of fruit or for eating three or more servings of vegetables.*

In 2006, 83% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Sixty-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-four percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years or having a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, there were fewer significant demographic variables when looking at a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2006, 55% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Fifty-one percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older reporting a digital rectal exam within the past year.*

In 2006, 33% of respondents 50 and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 67% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a blood stool test within the past two years. This decrease was seen across gender or marital status as well as for respondents with a high school education or less or a household income of at least $30,001. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime, with demographic findings similar.*

In 2006, 8% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 7% reported two times and 27% reported once. Respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

In 2006, 90% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents with a high school education or less, a college education, with a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Ninety-six percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always or nearly always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 37% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 71% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. *From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of adults and children who used a seat belt or wore a helmet. Demographic findings varied throughout the study years.*

In 2006, 16% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents with some post high school education or less, a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Thirty-two percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 64% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Thirteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present; respondents in households without children were more likely to report this. *From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers; demographic findings were somewhat similar across years. The overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking statistically decreased throughout the study years. From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors/in vehicles statistically remained the same.*

In 2006, 71% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were female, with higher education, with higher household income or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Sixty-two percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Sixty-five percent of respondents favored a statewide law to prohibit smoking in all workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales. Respondents who were female or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who either preferred smoke-free restaurants or restaurants that allowed smoking. Demographic findings were similar across years. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; however, there were fewer demographic findings.*

In 2006, 70% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 6% were heavy drinkers while 16% were binge drinkers. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have been a binge drinker in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their houseohld had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year. *From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were binge drinkers. There was also a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported being a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Demographic findings varied somewhat for heavy drinking or binge drinking across study years.*

In 2006, 98% of households had a working smoke detector while 51% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Fifty-one percent of households had both detectors; respondents who were married or who had an income of at least $60,001 were more likely report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of households with both detectors. This increase was seen for respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 as well as married respondents.*

In 2006, 39% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents with an income of at least $60,001, who were married or in households with children were more likely to report this. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home; however, the percent increased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or having a firearm loaded and unlocked.*

In 2006, 5% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were more likely to report this. Two percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report this. *From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. There was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Additional Questions Key Findings

In 2006, 27% reported mosquito control was a major or moderate problem while 21% reported safe drinking water and 6% reported West Nile Virus as a major or moderate problem. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report mosquito control as a major or moderate problem in their community. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting safe drinking water as a major or moderate problem in their community. The remaining environmental questions were not asked in 2003.*

In 2006, 52% of respondents exercised at least three times a week for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in their heart beating faster and their breathing rate increasing; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents reported time as the main factor for not exercising followed by 20% who reported motivation and 17% who reported health problems. *From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they exercised at least three times a week for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in their heart beating faster and their breathing rate increasing.*

Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 64% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 9% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, a household income of less than $60,001, who were unmarried, overweight, physically inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

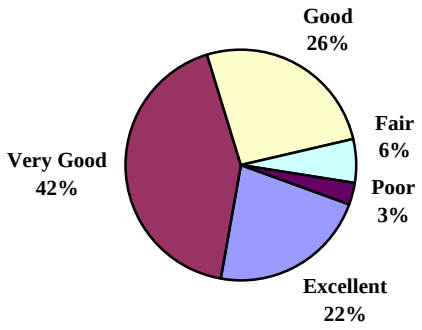
Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor. Demographic findings varied across years.

Fifty-seven percent of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 12% reported fair or poor. Fifty-four percent of respondents nationwide reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (22%) or very good (42%). A total of 9% reported their health was fair (6%) or poor (3%).

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2006



- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported fair or poor health compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.

- Seventeen percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 and 14% of those with an income of less than $30,001 reported their health was fair or poor compared to 2% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health (14%) compared to married respondents (6%).

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health compared to respondents who were not overweight (13% and 4%, respectively).

- Eighteen percent of inactive respondents reported fair or poor health compared to 12% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health (16%) compared to nonsmokers (8%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

- In earlier years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. In 2006 age was not a significant variable. In addition, in 2003 there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health; however, in 2006 the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

- In 1997, 2000 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

- In 1997 and 2003, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report fair or poor health as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting this.

- In 2003 and 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In earlier years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents who were overweight were more likely to report fair or poor health. In earlier years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

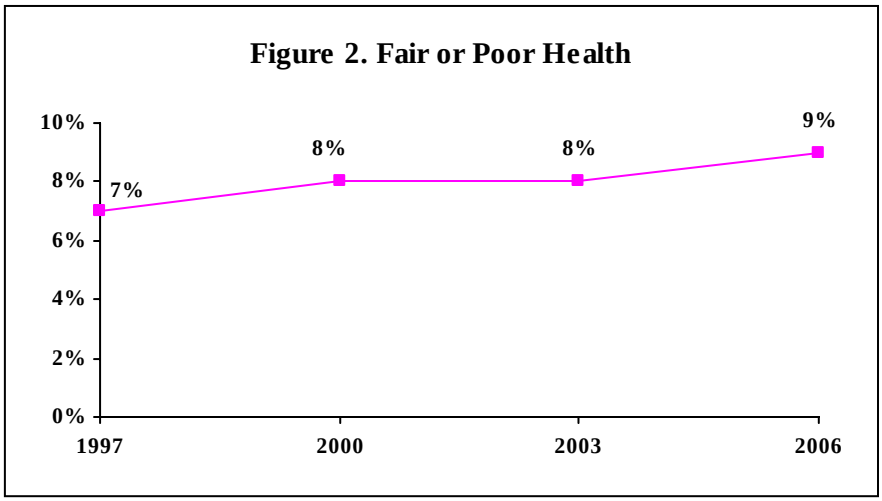
- In 2000 and 2006, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	7%	8%	8%	9%
Gender				
Male	6	6	8	12
Female	8	11	8	7
Age[1,2,3]				
18 to 34[a]	6	6	<1	4
35 to 44	6	5	3	8
45 to 54	4	7	9	7
55 to 64	6	8	15	17
65 and Older	20	20	22	14
Education[1,2,4]				
High School or Less	12	14	12	18
Some Post High School	8	6	7	11
College Graduate	3	5	6	3
Household Income[1,3,4]				
$30,000 or Less	14	13	16	14
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	8	8	7	17
$60,001 or More	2	4	6	2
Marital Status[3,4]				
Married	6	7	7	6
Not Married	8	11	11	14
Overweight Status[4]				
Not Overweight	6	8	7	4
Overweight	8	8	9	13
Physical Activity[4]				
Inactive	--	--	--	18
Insufficient	--	--	--	12
Recommended	--	--	--	6
Smoking Status[2,4]				
Nonsmoker	6	7	7	8
Smoker	9	14	10	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 - 5; Tables 3 - 5)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 3% of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seven percent reported someone in their household was not currently covered; 12% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report someone in their household was not currently covered while respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report no coverage in the past year. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Forty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this.

Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in overall health care coverage. Demographic findings were somewhat similar for household coverage. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan, possibly in part due to wording change.

Personally Not Covered

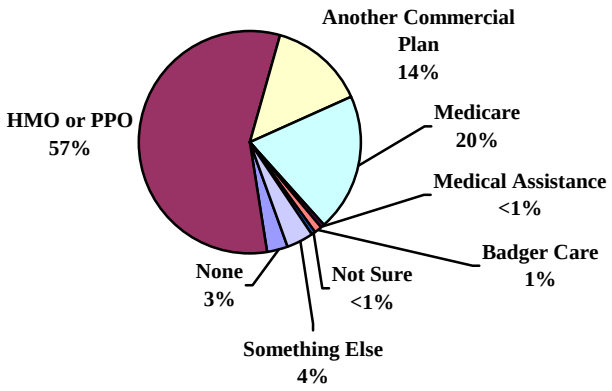
The Healthy People 2010 goal for all persons under the age of 65 having some type of health care coverage is 100%. (Objective 01-01)

In 2005, 11% of all respondents in Wisconsin reported they personally did not have health insurance. Fifteen percent of the nation reported this (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care plan. Fifty-seven percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Fourteen percent reported another commercial plan and 20% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2006



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were personally not covered by a health care plan.

Year Comparisons

- Compared to previous years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having personal health care coverage.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting no personal health care coverage in most study years.

Someone in Household Not Currently Covered

2006 Findings

- Seven percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not currently covered by a health care plan. This equates to approximately 10,290 households.

- Fourteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported someone in their household was not currently covered compared to 8% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 4% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not currently covered compared to married respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- Compared to previous years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current household health care coverage.

- In 2000, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report someone was not currently covered as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of less than $30,001 reporting this. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were again more likely to report someone in their household was not covered by a health care plan.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not currently covered.

Table 3. Someone in Household Not Currently Covered by Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	5%	8%	7%	7%
Household Income[2,4]				
$30,000 or Less[a]	9	27	11	14
$30,001 to $60,000	5	4	6	8
$60,001 or More	3	3	5	4
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married	3	5	5	4
Not Married	9	17	11	10

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2006 Findings

- Twelve percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.

- Nineteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 and 18% of those with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 7% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to married respondents (15% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- Compared to 2003, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of household health care coverage in the past 12 months.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report no household coverage in the past year. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

Table 4. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Care Coverage in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

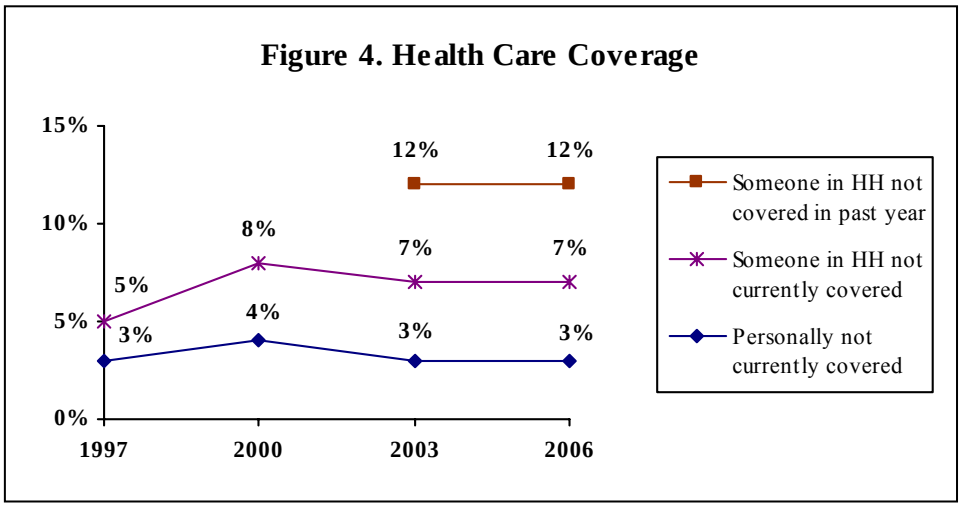
	2003	2006
TOTAL	12%	12%
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	14	19
$30,001 to $60,000	12	18
$60,001 or More	10	7
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	9	9
Not Married	17	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Overall Health Care Coverage

Year Comparisons

- Compared to previous years, there was no statistical change in overall health care coverage.



Primary Health Care Services

2006 Findings

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Five percent reported urgent care center while 3% reported public health clinic.

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office followed by 91% of those 35 to 44 years old and 87% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reported this.

Advance Care Plan

2006 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 32% of those 45 to 54 years old or 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Fifty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported an advance care plan compared to 41% of those with some post high school education or 40% of respondents with a college education.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan compared to married respondents (50% and 39%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, possibly a result of adding "living will or health care power of attorney."

- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents who reported an advance care plan.

- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2006.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan as a result of a noted increase.

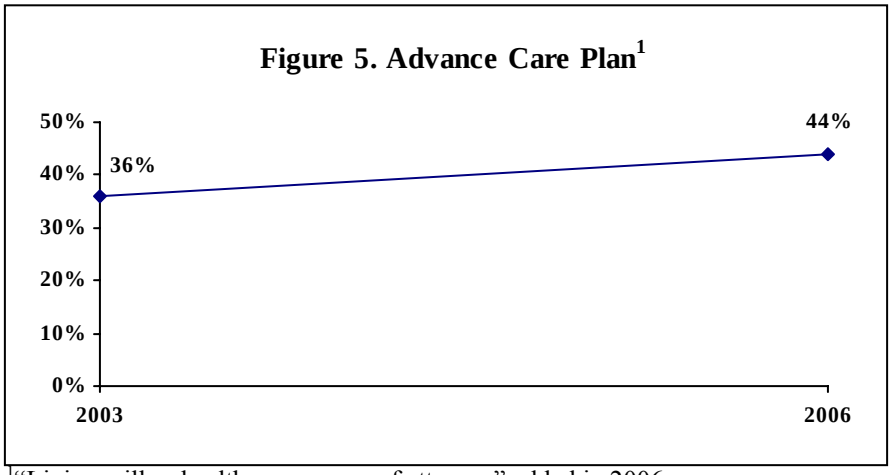
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan as a result of a noted increase.

Table 5. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	36%	44%
Gender		
Male	35	40
Female[a]	37	47
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	21	11
35 to 44	35	45
45 to 54	33	32
55 to 64	42	51
65 and Older[a]	56	78
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	35	54
Some Post High School	36	41
College Graduate	36	40
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	35	41
$30,001 to $60,000	34	44
$60,001 or More	39	41
Marital Status[2]		
Married	37	39
Not Married[a]	33	50

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]"Living will or health care power of attorney" added in 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, possibly as a result of wording change.



[1]"Living will or health care power of attorney" added in 2006.

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 6 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 83% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female or 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or unmarried were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an eye exam less than a year ago, but the percentage decreased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. The overall percent of a routine checkup or dental exam statistically remained the same throughout the study years. Demographic findings varied throughout the study years for each routine procedure.

Routine Checkup

Sixty-five percent of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported 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).

2006 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 20% 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 two years (90%) compared to male respondents (81%).

- Ninety-two percent of respondents 55 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 84% of those 35 to 54 years old or 77% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 1997 and 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to have a routine checkup two years ago or less while in 2006 respondents 55 and older were more likely to report this. In addition, from 1997 to 2006, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 6. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	86%	86%	84%	86%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male	80	77	76	81
Female	92	95	91	90
Age[1,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	89	79	81	77
35 to 44	76	88	81	84
45 to 54	85	88	82	84
55 to 64	91	85	84	92
65 and Older	97	93	95	92
Education				
High School or Less	89	88	86	89
Some Post High School	86	89	82	85
College Graduate	85	83	83	85
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less	89	87	89	79
$30,001 to $60,000	88	85	82	82
$60,001 or More	83	86	84	88
Marital Status[3]				
Married	86	88	87	86
Not Married	87	81	78	85

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Cholesterol Test

The Healthy People 2010 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years for all adults is 80%. (Objective 12-15)

Seventy-three percent of Wisconsin respondents and 73% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 11% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Ninety-six percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 86% of those 35 to 54 years old or 56% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 81% of those with an income of less than $30,001 or 77% of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test while in 2006 respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006 education was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test as a result of a noted increase.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this.

Table 7. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	78%	83%
Gender		
Male	79	82
Female[a]	76	83
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	55	56
35 to 44[a]	76	86
45 to 54	84	86
55 to 64	88	96
65 and Older	94	91
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	74	85
Some Post High School	75	79
College Graduate	82	83
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	77	81
$30,001 to $60,000	78	77
$60,001 or More[a]	78	89
Marital Status[1]		
Married	82	86
Not Married[a]	69	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

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]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for an annual dental visit is 56%. (Objective 21-10)

In 2004, 78% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 13% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- Eighty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old had a dental checkup in the past year compared to 77% of those 35 to 44 years old or 64% of respondents 65 and older.

- Eighty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 72% of those with some post high school education or 69% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 69% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 58% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup within the past year compared to unmarried respondents (83% and 68%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental exam in the past year.

- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental exam, with a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this. In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental exam, with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental exam as a result of noted increase since 1997.

- In all study years, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a dental exam, with noted increases in recent years.

- In 2000 and 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a dental exam. In 2000, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this, although in more recent years the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

[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 8. Dental Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	75%	74%	80%	77%
Gender				
Male	72	72	78	76
Female	78	77	81	77
Age[3,4]				
18 to 34	73	75	70	78
35 to 44[a]	76	80	88	77
45 to 54	76	73	82	86
55 to 64	78	79	87	81
65 and Older	71	67	71	64
Education[3,4]				
High School or Less	74	70	68	69
Some Post High School	75	73	78	72
College Graduate[a]	76	80	89	85
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
$30,000 or Less	66	60	64	58
$30,001 to $60,000	74	75	79	69
$60,001 or More[a]	80	82	87	89
Marital Status[2,4]				
Married	76	80	82	83
Not Married[a]	72	62	76	68

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Eye Exam

2006 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 29% reported one to two years ago. Five percent reported never.

- Sixty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported having an eye exam in the past year compared to 44% of those 45 to 54 years old or 34% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (54%) compared to married respondents (43%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an eye exam less than a year ago, but the percentage decreased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

- In 1997, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. In 2003, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this, however, in 2006, the percentage decreased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.

- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, in 2003 there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an eye exam in the past year. However, in 2006 the percentage decreased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, in 2000 and 2003, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting an eye exam while in 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report this. However, in 2006, both percentages decreased and were statistically similar to the 1997 rates.

- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2003, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an eye exam; however, in 2006, the percentage decreased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

Table 9. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	45%	46%	55%	47%
Gender[1]				
Male[a]	42	43	52	42
Female	50	49	58	52
Age[3,4]				
18 to 34	45	44	54	52
35 to 44	42	46	47	34
45 to 54	42	44	55	44
55 to 64	48	43	52	55
65 and Older	59	59	66	62
Education				
High School or Less	47	56	57	44
Some Post High School	42	41	50	49
College Graduate[a]	47	44	57	49
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less[a]	41	55	56	41
$30,001 to $60,000	49	44	51	48
$60,001 or More[a]	43	44	57	49
Marital Status[4]				
Married[a]	43	46	56	43
Not Married	50	46	53	54

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997

[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

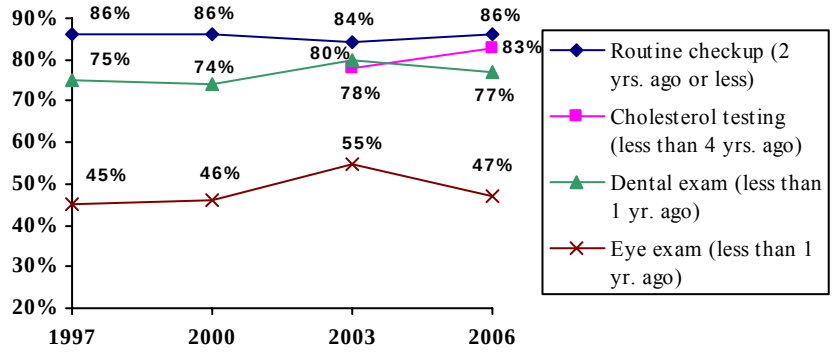
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an eye exam less than a year ago, but the percentage decreased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. The overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less or who reported a dental examination within the past year statistically remained the same throughout the study years.

Figure 6. Routine Procedures



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 37% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-six percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination. More demographic findings occurred in 2006 than in 2003. Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

Influenza Vaccination

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 65 and older having an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months is 90%. (Objective 14-29a)

In 2005, 32% of Wisconsin respondents reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. Nationally, 27% reported this (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance). Seventy-two percent of Wisconsin respondents and 66% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported a flu vaccination (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.

- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination compared to male respondents (44% and 28%, respectively).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (74%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (22%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (17%).

- Forty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported a flu vaccination compared to 40% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 28% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Forty-two percent of unmarried respondents reported a flu vaccination compared to 32% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination.

- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting this.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination in the past 12 months, with a noted increase.

Table 10. Flu Shot/Nasal Spray by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	34%	37%
Gender[1,2]		
Male	30	28
Female	38	44
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	16	22
35 to 44	20	28
45 to 54[a]	29	17
55 to 64	48	48
65 and Older	82	74
Education		
High School or Less	38	46
Some Post High School	32	33
College Graduate	34	33
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	36	49
$30,001 to $60,000	34	40
$60,001 or More	32	28
Marital Status[2]		
Married	36	32
Not Married[a]	31	42

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]"Nasal spray" added in 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Pneumonia Vaccination

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 65 and older ever having a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective 14-29b)

Sixty-six percent of Wisconsin respondents and 66% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination.

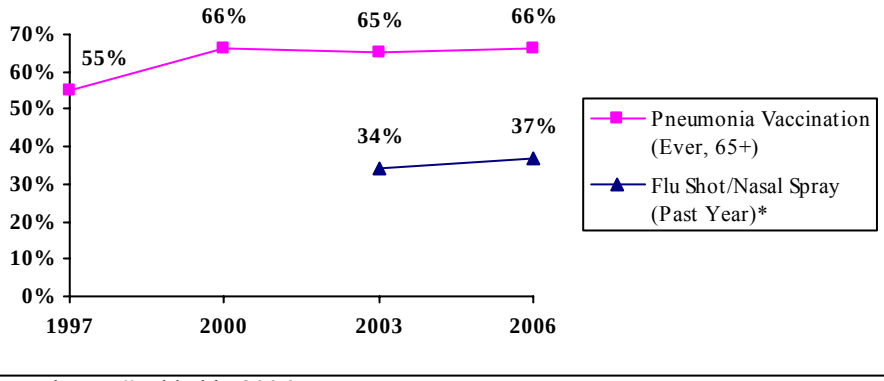
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination or in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 7. Vaccinations



*"Nasal spray" added in 2006.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 11 - 16)

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

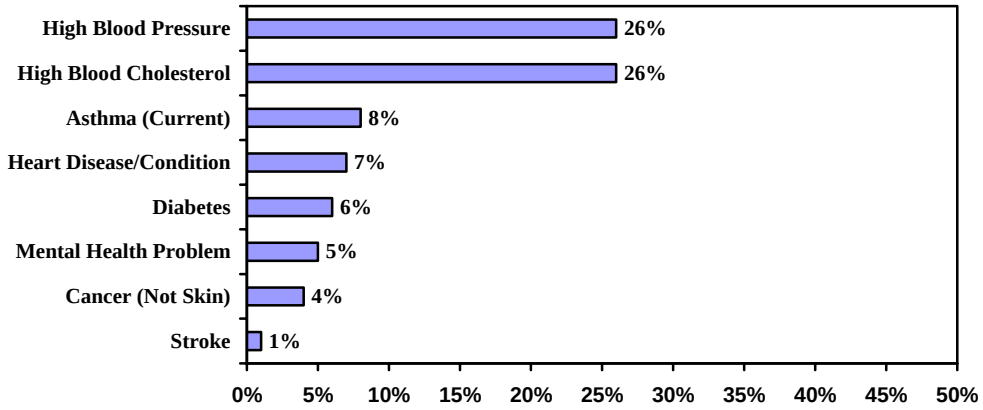
KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, out of eight health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than $30,001, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 and older, with a high school education or less, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than $30,001, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report a mental health problem. Respondents who were 55 and older, with some post high school education or less or overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report current asthma.

From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting a mental health problem. In 2000, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition; however, in recent years the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. Throughout the study years, the overall percent of respondents who reported each of the other health conditions statistically remained the same. Throughout the study years, demographic findings were somewhat varied for several health conditions.

2006 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report they had high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol in the past three years (26% each).

Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2006



High Blood Pressure

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 20 and older having high blood pressure is 16%. (Objective 12-09)

2006 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (31%) compared to female respondents (22%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 14% of those 35 to 44 years old or 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 36% of those with some post high school education reported high blood pressure compared to 11% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported high blood pressure compared to 22% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 13% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to married respondents (32% and 21%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (33%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (15%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (40%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (30%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (19%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2006, respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report high blood pressure as a result of a noted increase. In earlier years, neither gender nor marital status was significant.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 1997, 2000 and 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure with a noted increase.

- In all study years, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase in 2006. In addition, from 1997 to 2006 there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In addition, in 2006, there were noted increases in the percent of overweight and not overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 1997 and 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, smoking status was not a significant variable as a result of noted increases in both categories.

Table 11. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	14%	17%	17%	26%
Gender[4]				
Male[a]	14	13	16	31
Female	14	20	19	22
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	4	6	6	5
35 to 44	9	6	6	14
45 to 54	15	19	12	21
55 to 64	31	17	28	37
65 and Older	39	48	52	58
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	20	29	25	40
Some Post High School[a]	14	14	15	36
College Graduate	11	9	14	11
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
$30,000 or Less[a]	26	25	26	56
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	10	17	20	22
$60,001 or More	12	10	10	13
Marital Status[4]				
Married	14	15	17	21
Not Married[a]	15	19	19	32
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	7	9	11	15
Overweight[a]	20	21	23	33
Physical Activity[4]				
Inactive	--	--	--	40
Insufficient	--	--	--	30
Recommended	--	--	--	19
Smoking Status[1,3]				
Nonsmoker[a]	16	17	19	27
Smoker[a]	6	16	12	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

High Blood Cholesterol

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 20 and older having high blood cholesterol levels is 17%. (Objective 12-14)

2006 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Thirty-one percent of male respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 22% of female respondents.
- Forty-one percent of respondents 65 and older and 38% of those 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 10% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 19% of respondents with a college education.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (32%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (17%).
- Forty-four percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 28% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 21% of respondents who met the recommendation.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase.
- In all study years, older respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In addition, in 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who reported this.
- In 2000, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003, education was not a significant variable, with a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting this. In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were again more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting this since 1997.
- In 1997, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, household income was not significant. In addition, in 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with an income of at least $30,001 reporting this compared to 1997.
- In 2003, married respondents or nonsmoking respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, neither marital status nor smoking status was significant. In addition, in 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents, unmarried respondents as well as nonsmoking respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In recent years there was a noted increase in both categories reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 12. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	16%	13%	17%	26%
Gender[4]				
Male[a]	17	11	20	31
Female	14	15	15	22
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	4	1	2	10
35 to 44	12	8	12	17
45 to 54	19	19	23	31
55 to 64	34	23	24	38
65 and Older	35	19	32	41
Education[2,4]				
High School or Less[a]	18	22	19	36
Some Post High School[a]	17	11	19	28
College Graduate[a]	14	8	15	19
Household Income[1]				
$30,000 or Less	21	19	20	29
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	12	8	19	27
$60,001 or More[a]	17	10	13	25
Marital Status[3]				
Married[a]	17	14	19	26
Not Married[a]	12	8	13	27
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	11	7	10	17
Overweight[a]	20	16	23	32
Physical Activity[4]				
Inactive	--	--	--	44
Insufficient	--	--	--	28
Recommended	--	--	--	21
Smoking Status[3]				
Nonsmoker[a]	16	13	20	28
Smoker	13	11	8	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Heart Disease/Condition

2006 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (12%) compared to married respondents (4%).
- Respondents who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition (18%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (8%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (4%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2000, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting heart disease/condition. However, in 2003, the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, 2003 and 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 1997, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In recent years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. In addition, in 2003 there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting heart disease/condition; however, in 2006, the percentage decreased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.
- In 1997, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In recent years, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report this.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 1997 and 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 13. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000[③]	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	6%	3%	6%	7%
Gender[3]				
Male	6	--	8	10
Female	5	--	5	5
Age[1,3,4]				
18 to 34	<1	--	2	4
35 to 44	3	--	1	0
45 to 54	5	--	5	1
55 to 64	9	--	8	11
65 and Older	24	--	22	24
Education[1,3,4]				
High School or Less	8	--	10	15
Some Post High School	8	--	4	9
College Graduate[a]	3	--	6	2
Household Income[1,3,4]				
$30,000 or Less	7	--	12	17
$30,001 to $60,000	8	--	7	8
$60,001 or More	2	--	3	1
Marital Status[4]				
Married	6	--	5	4
Not Married	5	--	8	12
Overweight Status[1,3]				
Not Overweight	3	--	4	7
Overweight	7	--	8	8
Physical Activity[4]				
Inactive	--	--	--	18
Insufficient	--	--	--	8
Recommended	--	--	--	4
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	6	--	6	8
Smoker	2	--	6	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[③]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Mental Health Problem

2006 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported a mental health problem in the past three years.

- Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report a mental health problem (17%) compared to those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 (6%) or respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 (1%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health problem (9%) compared to married respondents (2%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health problem.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a mental health problem in 2003.

Table 14. Mental Health Problem in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003[②]	2006
TOTAL[a]	1%	5%
Gender		
Male	--	6
Female	--	4
Age		
18 to 34	--	3
35 to 44	--	9
45 to 54	--	6
55 to 64	--	2
65 and Older	--	3
Education		
High School or Less	--	4
Some Post High School	--	9
College Graduate	--	4
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	--	17
$30,001 to $60,000	--	6
$60,001 or More	--	1
Marital Status[2]		
Married	--	2
Not Married	--	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Diabetes

2006 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 55 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 7% of those with some post high school education reported diabetes compared to 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Ten percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to less than one percent of respondents who were not overweight.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 1997, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 1997 and 2003, respondents with lower household income were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In recent years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase. In 1997, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 15. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	4%	4%	4%	6%
Gender				
Male	3	5	5	8
Female	4	3	4	4
Age[1,3,4]				
18 to 34	1	0	1	0
35 to 44	2	2	1	0
45 to 54	3	6	1	4
55 to 64	6	6	11	15
65 and Older	11	6	13	15
Education[4]				
High School or Less	4	6	6	10
Some Post High School	5	2	5	7
College Graduate	2	4	3	2
Household Income[1,3]				
$30,000 or Less	7	2	8	11
$30,001 to $60,000	4	4	6	7
$60,001 or More	1	4	1	4
Marital Status				
Married	3	5	5	5
Not Married	4	3	4	8
Overweight Status[2,3,4]				
Not Overweight	3	1	<1	<1
Overweight[a]	4	6	7	10
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	--	--	8
Insufficient	--	--	--	8
Recommended	--	--	--	4
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	4	5	5	7
Smoker	4	1	2	2

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

A1C Test

The Healthy People 2010 goal for an A1C test at least two times a year is 50%. (Objective 05-12)

2006 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of the 24 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had an A1C test four or more times in the past year. Forty-six percent reported two to three times and 29% reported one or fewer times.

- Twenty-three percent of the 22 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a level of less than seven at their last appointment. Twenty-seven percent reported a level of seven or higher while 50% were not sure.

- Eighteen percent of the 22 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a LDL level of less than 100 at their last appointment. Eighteen percent reported a level of 100 or higher while 64% were not sure.

Current Asthma

2006 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma (13%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (4%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (1%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported current asthma compared to 5% of respondents with a household income of at least $30,001.

- Thirteen percent of unmarried respondents reported current asthma compared to 3% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting current asthma.

- In 1997, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma as a result of a noted increase. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.

- In 1997, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report current asthma. In 2000 and 2003, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of less than $30,001 reporting this. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were again more likely to report current asthma as a result of a noted increase.

- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 16. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	7%	5%	6%	8%
Gender[1]				
Male	4	4	6	7
Female	10	6	6	8
Age[4]				
18 to 34	10	6	6	1
35 to 44[a]	7	3	5	13
45 to 54	7	5	6	6
55 to 64	3	6	8	4
65 and Older	4	7	6	8
Education				
High School or Less	8	8	6	5
Some Post High School	7	2	6	10
College Graduate	6	5	6	8
Household Income[1,4]				
$30,000 or Less[a]	11	6	4	16
$30,001 to $60,000	8	3	5	5
$60,001 or More	4	3	8	5
Marital Status[4]				
Married	6	5	6	3
Not Married	9	5	6	13

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Written Asthma Action Plan

2006 Findings

- Of the 30 respondents who currently had asthma, 33% had a written asthma action plan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents answering this question.

Year Comparisons

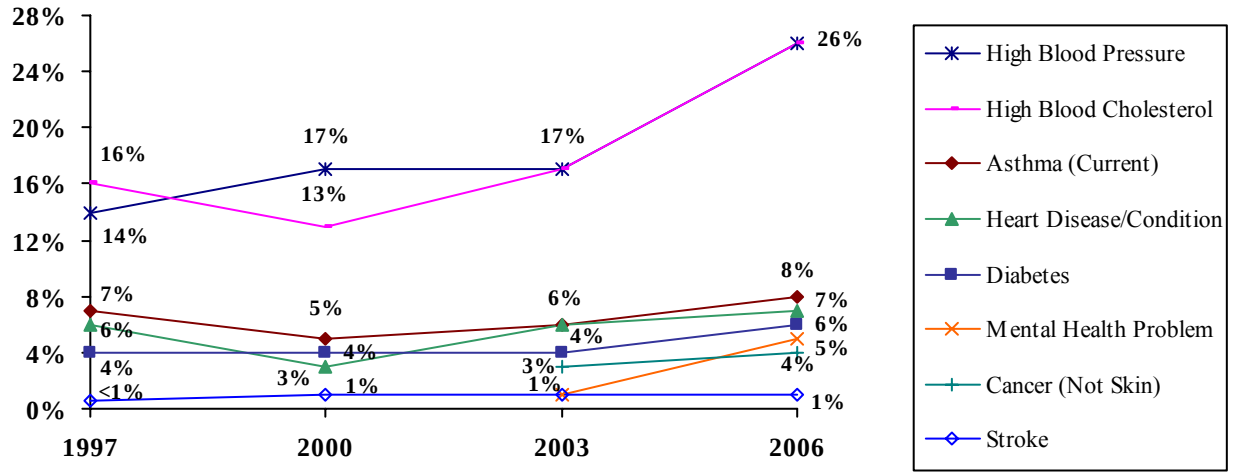
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents answering this question and revised question wording.

Overall Health Conditions

Year Comparisons

- From to 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting a mental health problem. In 2000, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition; however, in recent years the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. Throughout the study years, the overall percent of all remaining health conditions statistically remained the same.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 17 - 21)

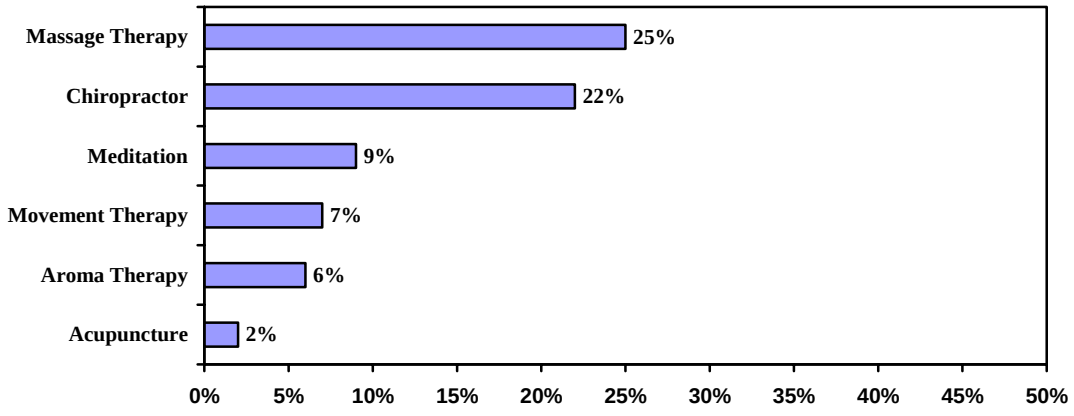
KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy and chiropractic care were the most often used in the past three years (25% and 22%, respectively). Respondents who were female were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were female, with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report meditation or movement therapy while respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy.

Throughout the study years, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy, aroma therapy or meditation. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used the remaining alternative treatments. Demographic findings varied across years for most alternative treatments.

2006 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy (25%) or gone to a chiropractor (22%) in the past three years.

Figure 10. Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years for 2006



Chiropractic Care

2006 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported chiropractic care in the past three years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care in the past three years compared to male respondents (30% and 13%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care.

- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care as a result of a noted increase. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2000, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report chiropractic care. In 2003, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report chiropractic care. In 2006, age was not a significant variable, although there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older who reported chiropractic care.

- In 2000, household income was not a significant variable. In 2003, respondents with an income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report chiropractic care as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of less than $30,001 reporting this. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting chiropractic care.

- In 2000, married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. In recent years, martial status was not a significant variable. In addition, in 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting chiropractic care.

Table 17. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	22%	18%	22%
Gender[3]			
Male	22	20	13
Female[a]	21	17	30
Age[1,2]			
18 to 34	24	15	24
35 to 44	21	22	18
45 to 54	23	25	17
55 to 64	33	19	33
65 and Older[a]	7	10	24
Education			
High School or Less	19	16	21
Some Post High School	21	19	23
College Graduate	23	19	23
Household Income[2]			
$30,000 or Less[a]	23	11	22
$30,001 to $60,000	22	20	26
$60,001 or More	24	19	21
Marital Status[1]			
Married	25	20	21
Not Married[a]	14	14	24

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Massage Therapy

2006 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported massage therapy in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy in the past three years compared to male respondents (29% and 19%, respectively).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported massage therapy compared to 22% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 11% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report massage therapy compared to unmarried respondents (29% and 18%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used massage therapy.

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of male and female respondents reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report massage therapy. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. In addition, in recent years there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting massage therapy.

- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, in 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education reporting massage therapy.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy as a result of a noted increase. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2000, unmarried respondents were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report this as a result of a noted increase.

Table 18. Massage Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	11%	19%	25%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	8	14	19
Female[a]	15	24	29
Age[2]			
18 to 34[a]	11	23	29
35 to 44[a]	14	24	31
45 to 54	12	19	23
55 to 64	10	18	25
65 and Older	6	9	13
Education			
High School or Less[a]	8	15	23
Some Post High School	14	19	21
College Graduate[a]	10	22	28
Household Income[3]			
$30,000 or Less	13	14	11
$30,001 to $60,000	15	20	22
$60,001 or More[a]	10	20	31
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married[a]	8	18	29
Not Married	19	22	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Aroma Therapy

2006 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported aroma therapy in the past three years.
- Twelve percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 9% of those 18 to 34 years old used aroma therapy compared to 0% of respondents 65 and older.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used aroma therapy.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Aroma Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2000②	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	2%	6%	6%
Gender			
Male	--	6	6
Female	--	5	6
Age[3]			
18 to 34	--	7	9
35 to 44	--	7	12
45 to 54	--	6	4
55 to 64	--	5	2
65 and Older	--	3	0
Education			
High School or Less	--	5	8
Some Post High School	--	5	3
College Graduate	--	7	7
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	--	5	10
$30,001 to $60,000	--	7	3
$60,001 or More	--	4	8
Marital Status			
Married	--	5	4
Not Married	--	8	8

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Movement Therapy

2006 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported movement therapy in the past three years.

- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported movement therapy compared to 3% of those 65 and older or 2% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

Year Comparisons

- Since 2003, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used movement therapy.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report movement therapy as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report movement therapy. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting movement therapy.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report movement therapy. Although the percentages are the same in 2006, marital status was not a significant variable as a result of the larger margin of error (±5% in 2006; ±4% in 2003).

Table 20. Movement Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	7%
Gender[1]		
Male	2	5
Female	10	9
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	8	16
35 to 44	8	9
45 to 54	5	4
55 to 64	7	2
65 and Older	4	3
Education[1]		
High School or Less	2	3
Some Post High School	5	10
College Graduate	11	8
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less[a]	3	10
$30,001 to $60,000	7	8
$60,001 or More	8	6
Marital Status[1]		
Married	5	5
Not Married	9	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Meditation

2006 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported meditation in the past three years.
- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported meditation compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

Year Comparisons

- Since 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used meditation.
- In 2003, respondents who were female were more likely to report meditation. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report meditation as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting meditation.

Table 21. Meditation in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	5%	9%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	4	11
Female	7	7
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	3	19
35 to 44	8	8
45 to 54	7	2
55 to 64	4	6
65 and Older	4	8
Education		
High School or Less	4	9
Some Post High School	4	8
College Graduate	7	9
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less[a]	3	14
$30,001 to $60,000	6	10
$60,001 or More	5	7
Marital Status		
Married	5	7
Not Married	7	11

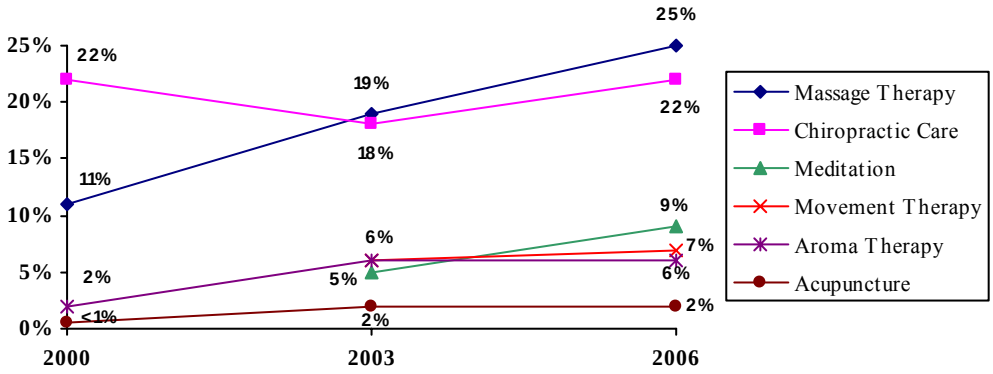
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Alternative Treatments Overall

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy, aroma therapy or meditation. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used the remaining alternative treatments.

Figure 11. Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 22 – 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, or who were not overweight were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of overweight respondents, although demographic findings varied.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for moderate, regular physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes per occasion is 50%. (Objective 22-02)

In 2005, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-two percent did some moderate physical activity while 13% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Forty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 42% of those 18 to 34 years old did moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes compared to 19% of respondents 65 and older.

- Forty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education did moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes compared to 37% of those with a college education or 23% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes.

- Although neither gender nor marital status was significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male or unmarried who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes.

- In 2006, younger respondents were more likely to report five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes, with noted increases in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting this. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this as a result of a noted increase.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or an income of at least $60,001 reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	28%	35%
Gender		
Male[a]	27	39
Female	28	32
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	25	42
35 to 44[a]	31	45
45 to 54[a]	25	38
55 to 64	34	25
65 and Older	28	19
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	20	23
Some Post High School[a]	29	43
College Graduate	32	37
Household Income[1]		
$30,000 or Less[a]	20	33
$30,001 to $60,000	31	34
$60,001 or More[a]	28	39
Marital Status		
Married	28	32
Not Married[a]	28	39
Overweight Status[1]		
Not Overweight	33	40
Overweight	25	31

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for vigorous physical activity that promotes the development and maintenance of cardio-respiratory fitness three times a week for at least 20 minutes per occasion is 30%. (Objective 22-03)

In 2005, 33% of Wisconsin respondents and 28% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (*2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

2006 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Seventeen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 53% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 21% of those 55 to 64 years old or 13% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported vigorous activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 27% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 13% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Thirty-four percent of married respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 22% of unmarried respondents.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to overweight respondents (40% and 22%, respectively).

Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006[①,②]

	2006
TOTAL	29%
Gender	
Male	32
Female	27
Age[1]	
18 to 34	36
35 to 44	32
45 to 54	39
55 to 64	21
65 and Older	13
Education[1]	
High School or Less	18
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	36
Household Income[1]	
$30,000 or Less	13
$30,001 to $60,000	27
$60,001 or More	39
Marital Status[1]	
Married	34
Not Married	22
Overweight Status[1]	
Not Overweight	40
Overweight	22

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

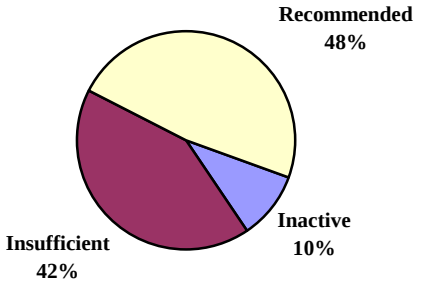
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

In 2005, 57% of Wisconsin respondents and 49% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-two percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 10% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 12. Physical Activity/Week for 2006



- Fifty-four percent of male respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 43% of female respondents.

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 56% of those 45 to 54 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 32% of respondents 65 and older.

- Sixty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 51% of those with a college education or 30% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to overweight respondents (59% and 41%, respectively).

Table 24. Recommended Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006[①,②]

	2006
TOTAL	48%
Gender[1]	
Male	54
Female	43
Age[1]	
18 to 34	51
35 to 44	59
45 to 54	56
55 to 64	35
65 and Older	32
Education[1]	
High School or Less	30
Some Post High School	61
College Graduate	51
Household Income	
$30,000 or Less	41
$30,001 to $60,000	47
$60,001 or More	56
Marital Status	
Married	48
Not Married	49
Overweight Status[1]	
Not Overweight	59
Overweight	41

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended physical activity includes moderate (5 times/30+ minutes) or vigorous (3 times/20+ minutes) activity in a week.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC 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. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for obesity is 15% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 19-02)
The Healthy People 2010 goal for an unhealthy weight is 40% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 19-01)

Sixty-one percent of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight in 2005 (37% overweight, 24% obese). In the U.S., 61% were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight and 24% obese) (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey).

2006 Findings

- According to the definition, 59% of respondents were overweight.
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (68%) compared to female respondents (50%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight (80%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (52%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (49%).
- Respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were more likely to be overweight (72%) compared to those with an income of less than $30,001 (63%) or respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 (52%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents who were inactive and 67% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were overweight compared to 50% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.
- In 1997, respondents 65 and older were more likely to be overweight while in recent years, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In addition, in 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old being overweight.
- In 1997, education was not a significant variable. In 2000, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight as a result of a noted increase. In recent years, education was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were more likely to be overweight as a result of a noted increase.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to be overweight as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight.

Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	53%	58%	53%	59%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male	65	70	64	68
Female	39	45	43	50
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	41	44	37	62
35 to 44	59	57	47	52
45 to 54	56	63	62	49
55 to 64	60	72	69	80
65 and Older	65	60	59	61
Education[2]				
High School or Less[a]	53	69	55	63
Some Post High School	55	56	52	60
College Graduate	51	51	52	56
Household Income[4]				
$30,000 or Less	49	69	57	63
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	50	63	55	72
$60,001 or More	56	59	48	52
Marital Status[3]				
Married	55	60	58	58
Not Married[a]	49	52	41	59
Physical Activity[4]				
Inactive	--	--	--	68
Insufficient	--	--	--	67
Recommended	--	--	--	50

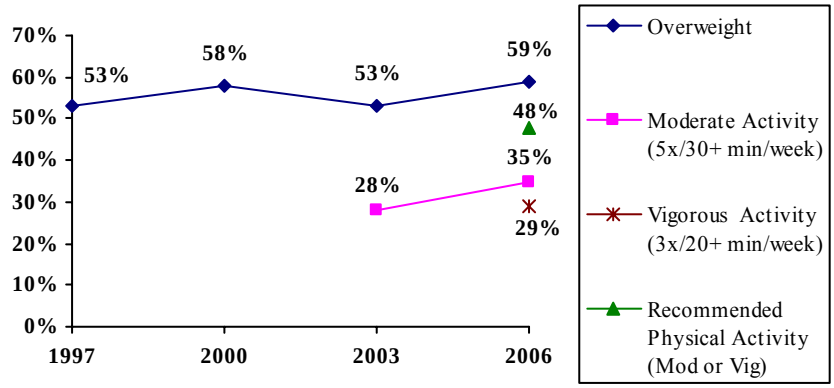
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Figure 13. Physical Well Being and Body Weight



Nutrition and Diet (Figure 14; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 68% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 28% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, with a household income of at least $30,001 or who were married were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day.

From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting two servings of fruit or three servings of vegetables on an average day. Demographic findings varied somewhat for eating two servings of fruit or for eating three or more servings of vegetables.

Fruit Intake

The Healthy People 2010 goal for at least two daily servings of fruit is 75%. (Objective 19-05)

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.

2006 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-two percent reported one serving or less.

- Female respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit a day (79%) compared to male respondents (55%).

- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a college education reported eating two or more servings of fruit compared to 64% of those with a high school education or less or 60% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 and 72% of those with an income of at least $60,001 reported two or more servings of fruit compared to 56% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit (73%) compared to unmarried respondents (60%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In both study years, respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	69%	68%
Gender[1,2]		
Male	56	55
Female	81	79
Age		
18 to 34	68	60
35 to 44	65	73
45 to 54	65	63
55 to 64	77	63
65 and Older	76	73
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	64	64
Some Post High School	67	60
College Graduate	74	74
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	64	56
$30,001 to $60,000	72	73
$60,001 or More	70	72
Marital Status[2]		
Married	69	73
Not Married[a]	71	60
Overweight Status[1]		
Not Overweight	76	72
Overweight	63	64
Physical Activity		
Inactive	--	64
Insufficient	--	63
Recommended	--	72

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

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.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for at least three daily servings of vegetables (at least 1/3 being dark green or deep yellow) is 50%. (Objective 19-06)

2006 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy-three percent reported two servings or less.

- Female respondents were more likely to report eating three or more servings of vegetables a day (36%) compared to male respondents (19%).

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education and 30% of those with some post high school education reported eating three or more servings of vegetables a day compared to 14% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables compared to overweight respondents (36% and 22%, respectively).

- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day (36%) compared to those who were inactive (23%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (21%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report eating three or more vegetable servings per day.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables while in 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. In addition, in 2006, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three servings of vegetables.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with an income of at least $60,001 reporting three or more servings of vegetables.

- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

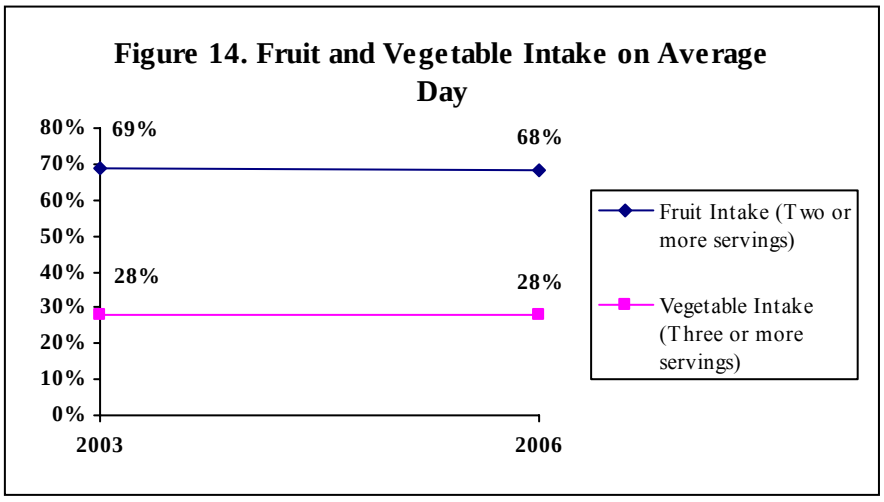
	2003	2006
TOTAL	28%	28%
Gender[1,2]		
Male	17	19
Female	37	36
Age[1]		
18 to 34	16	24
35 to 44	32	37
45 to 54	27	30
55 to 64	27	17
65 and Older	34	24
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	25	14
Some Post High School	23	30
College Graduate	33	34
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	25	29
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	31	21
$60,001 or More[a]	25	34
Marital Status		
Married	29	25
Not Married	26	32
Overweight Status[2]		
Not Overweight	29	36
Overweight	25	22
Physical Activity[2]		
Inactive	--	23
Insufficient	--	21
Recommended	--	36

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was either not asked or was defined differently prior to 2006.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Fruit and Vegetable Intake Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating two or more servings of fruit or three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 83% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Sixty-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-four percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years.

From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years or having a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, there were fewer significant demographic variables when looking at 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 40 and older.[2]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 40 and older having a mammogram within the past two years is 70%. (Objective 03-13)

Seventy-five percent of Wisconsin women and 75% of U.S. women 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of female respondents 40 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Five percent reported never.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2006 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of the 50 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

[2]"Screening for Breast Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 23 - 25.

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 or at age 21 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.[3]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 18 and older having a pap test within the past three years is 90%. (Objective 03-11b)

Eighty-six percent of Wisconsin women and 86% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- A total of 94% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years (76% within past year and 18% one year and less than three years).

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a pap smear within the past three years.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, neither household income nor marital status was significant.

[3]"Screening for Cervical Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 26 - 31.

Table 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	93%	94%
Age		
18 to 34	95	97
35 to 44	96	93
45 to 54	92	97
55 and Older	88	88
Education		
High School or Less	90	91
Some Post High School	91	95
College Graduate	96	95
Household Income[1]		
$30,000 or Less	86	96
$30,001 to $60,000	90	91
$60,001 or More	97	95
Marital Status[1]		
Married	95	92
Not Married	88	95

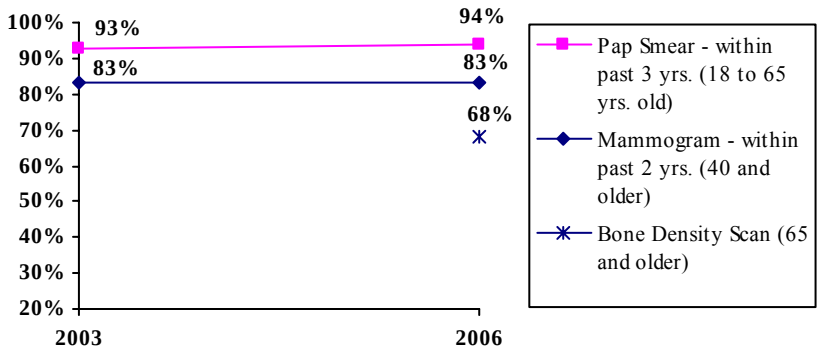
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years or a pap smear within the past three years.

Figure 15. Women's Health Tests



Men's Health (Figure 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 55% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Fifty-one percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older reporting a digital rectal exam within the past year.

Prostate-Specific Antigen Test

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force concludes there is insufficient evidence for or against routine screening for prostate cancer with a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or a digital rectal examination (DRE).[4]

In 2004, 46% of Wisconsin men and 52% of U.S. men 40 and older reported a PSA test within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Forty-five percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test in the past year while 10% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Thirty-one percent of male respondents never had a PSA test.

[4]"Screening for Prostate Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Digital Rectal Exam

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force concludes there is insufficient evidence for or against routine screening for prostate cancer with a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or a digital rectal examination (DRE).[5]

2006 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year while 11% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Eighteen percent of respondents never had a digital rectal exam.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.

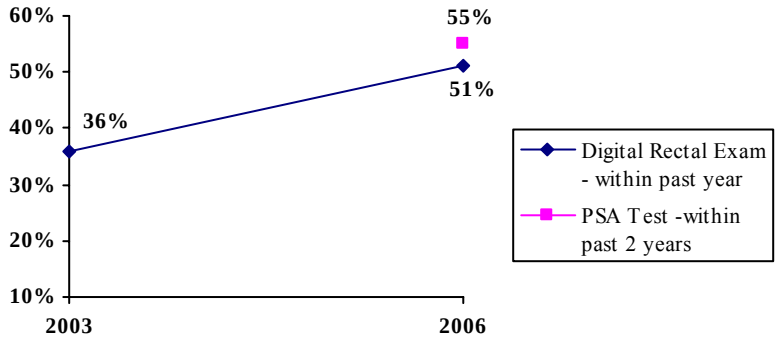
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Men's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents who reported having a digital rectal exam within the past year.

Figure 16. Men's Health Tests (40 and Older)



Other Tests (Figure 17; Tables 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 33% of respondents 50 and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 67% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a blood stool test within the past two years. This decrease was seen across gender or marital status as well as for respondents with a high school education or less or a household income of at least $30,001. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime, with demographic findings similar.

Blood Stool Test

An annual fecal occult blood test is recommended for persons 50 and older.[6]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults 50 and older having a fecal occult blood test within the past two years is 50%. (Objective 03-12a)

In 2004, 27% of Wisconsin respondents and 26% of U.S. respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past two years. Forty-three percent reported never while 2% were not sure.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past two years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past two years.

- Although gender, education, household income or marital status was not significant in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender or marital status as well as for respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of at least $30,001 reporting a blood stool test within the past two years.

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[5]"Screening for Prostate Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.
[6]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 29. Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)①

	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	50%	33%
Gender		
Male[a]	50	34
Female[a]	49	32
Education		
High School or Less[a]	48	29
Some Post High School	49	35
College Graduate	51	38
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	48	37
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	54	32
$60,001 or More[a]	52	31
Marital Status		
Married[a]	49	35
Not Married[a]	52	31

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[7]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults 50 and older having a sigmoidoscopy in their lifetime is 50%. (Objective 03-12b)

In 2004, 59% of Wisconsin respondents and 53% of U.S. respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy test in their lifetime (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past two years (21% less than a year ago and 16% more than one year ago, but less than two). An additional 24% reported more than two years but less than five years. Thirty-two percent of respondents 50 and older never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam.

[7]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Their Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	59%	67%
Gender		
Male	60	69
Female	57	66
Education		
High School or Less[a]	57	74
Some Post High School	54	65
College Graduate	64	65
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	64	69
$30,001 to $60,000	57	66
$60,001 or More	55	67
Marital Status		
Married	59	67
Not Married	56	67

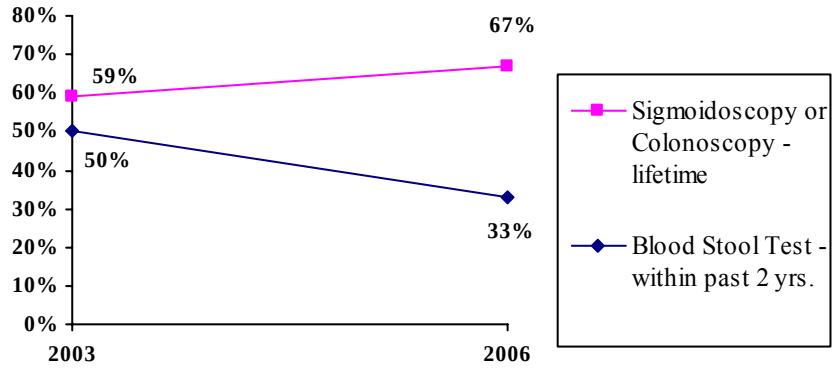
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Other Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past two years. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Figure 17. Other Tests (50 and Older)



Sunburn (Table 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 8% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 7% reported two times and 27% reported once. Respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

2006 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months. Seven percent reported two times and 27% of respondents reported once. Fifty-six percent reported none.

- Thirteen percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported at least three sunburns compared to 5% of respondents with a household income of less than $60,001.

Table 31. Three or More Sunburns in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2006[①]

	2006
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	7
Age	
18 to 34	11
35 to 44	8
45 to 54	11
55 to 64	11
65 and older	1
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	5
Household Income[1]	
$30,000 or Less	5
$30,001 to $60,000	5
$60,001 or More	13
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 32 & 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 90% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents with a high school education or less, a college education, with a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Ninety-six percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always or nearly always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 37% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 71% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of adults and children who used a seat belt or wore a helmet. Demographic findings varied throughout the study years.

Adult Seat Belt Usage

The Healthy People 2010 goal for seat belt use is 92%. This is based on observations at intersections, highway ramps and parking lots. (Objective 15-19)

In 2002, 66% of Wisconsin respondents reported they always wore a seat belt when they drove or rode in a car while 16% reported nearly always. Seventy-seven percent of U.S. respondents reported they always and 11% reported they nearly always wore a seat belt (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Ninety percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (83% and 7%, respectively).

- Ninety-four percent of respondents with a college education and 92% of those with a high school education or less reported always or nearly always compared to 83% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Ninety-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 and 91% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 reported always or nearly always compared to 73% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always or nearly always compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 85%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.

- From 1997 to 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting always/nearly always.

- In 1997, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. In recent years, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2003, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2006, respondents with a college education or a high school education or less were more likely to report always/nearly always, with noted increases in both categories since 1997. In addition, there were noted fluctuations in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report always or nearly always, with noted increases. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 1997, 2003 and 2006, married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always wearing a seat belt. In addition, from 1997 to 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of married as well as unmarried respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 32. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	82%	82%	89%	90%
Gender[1,2,3]				
Male[a]	76	74	85	88
Female	89	89	92	93
Age[1]				
18 to 34[a]	74	81	84	92
35 to 44	85	80	87	86
45 to 54	85	85	91	89
55 to 64[a]	84	74	90	98
65 and Older	92	91	93	91
Education[3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	77	85	82	92
Some Post High School[a]	82	76	90	83
College Graduate[a]	85	86	92	94
Household Income[4]				
$30,000 or Less	81	88	87	73
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	78	77	86	91
$60,001 or More[a]	85	86	91	96
Marital Status[1,3,4]				
Married[a]	87	82	92	94
Not Married[a]	73	82	81	85

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Children Seat Belt Usage

2006 Findings

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

  Of households with children…

  - Ninety-six percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat.

  - Ninety-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported their child wore a seat belt always or nearly always compared to 90% of respondents with a household income of less than $60,001.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt.

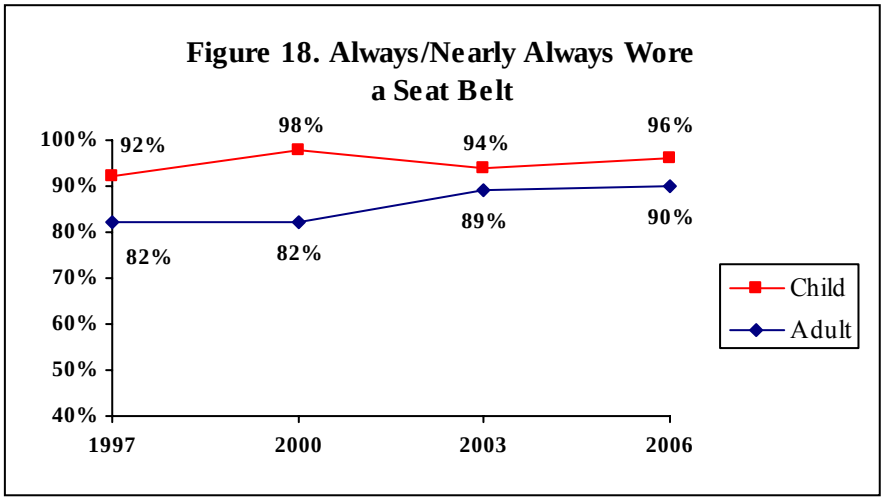
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In addition, from 1997 to 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reporting their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt (93% in 1997 and 99% in 2006).

- In 1997, married respondents were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Seat Belt Usage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they personally wore a seat belt always or nearly always as well as a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt.



Adult Bicycle Helmet Usage

2006 Findings

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

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

  - Thirty-seven percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always (34%) or nearly always (3%) wore a helmet. Fifty-one percent reported never.

  - Forty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 33% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.

- In 1997, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In recent years, gender was not a significant variable. In 2003 and 2006, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- In 1997, respondents 35 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2000 and 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. In 2006, age was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting always/nearly always.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always/nearly always. In addition, since 1997, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married were more likely to report always/nearly always. In all other study years, neither household income nor marital status was significant. In addition, in recent years, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 or who were married reporting this.

Table 33. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	24%	25%	31%	37%
Gender[1]				
Male[a]	20	20	30	32
Female	29	28	32	42
Age[1,2,3]				
18 to 34[a]	17	11	16	41
35 to 44	28	38	44	40
45 and Older	31	22	31	32
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less	13	3	17	18
Some Post High School	22	20	25	33
College Graduate[a]	29	36	41	45
Household Income[3]				
$60,000 or Less	23	20	24	31
$60,001 or More[a]	26	29	37	42
Marital Status[3]				
Married[a]	26	28	36	42
Not Married	19	15	20	29

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Children Helmet Usage

2006 Findings

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

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

  - Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. Nine percent reported never.

  - Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet compared to 51% of respondents with a household income of less than $60,001.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

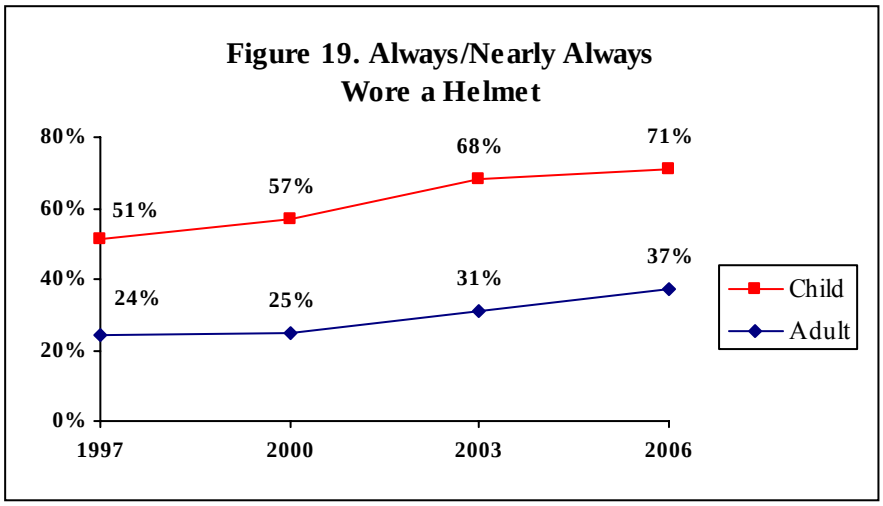
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report their child wore a helmet always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 1997 (50% in 1997 and 79% in 2006).

- Although marital status was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting this (53% in 1997 and 76% in 2006).

Helmet Usage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. There also was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.



Cigarette Use (Figures 20 - 22; Table 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 16% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents with some post high school education or less, a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Thirty-two percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 64% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Thirteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present; respondents in households without children were more likely to report this.

From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers; demographic findings were somewhat similar across years. The overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking statistically decreased throughout the study years. From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors/in vehicles statistically remained the same.

Current Smokers

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective 27-01a)

In 2005, 22% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 21% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents were current smokers. Fourteen percent smoked every day while 2% reported some days.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education and 21% of those with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 8% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were current smokers compared to 18% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 9% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (21% and 11%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.

- In 1997, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2000, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely. In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were again more likely to be current smokers as a result of a noted increase. In 2006, age was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this.

- In 1997, 2000 and 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this.

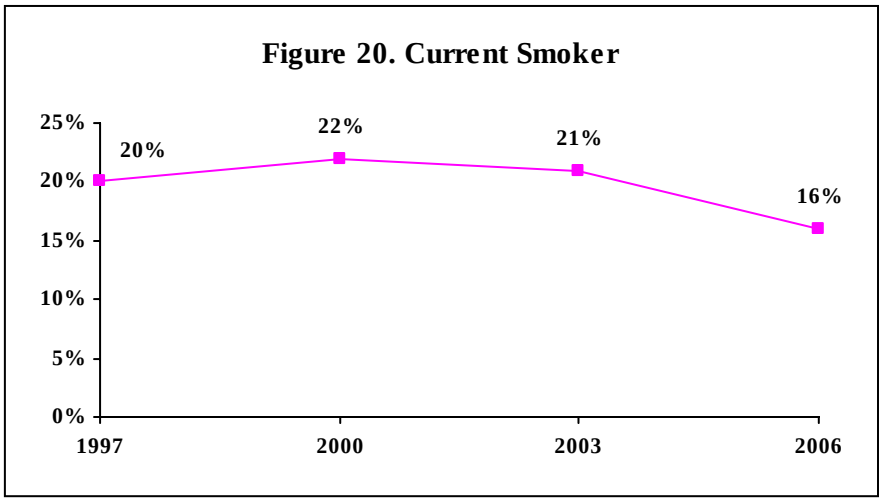
- In all study years, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report being a current smoker.

Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL	20%	22%	21%	16%
Gender				
Male	20	24	23	17
Female	21	21	20	14
Age[1,2,3]				
18 to 34[a]	27	24	37	23
35 to 44	21	31	20	20
45 to 54	18	19	19	13
55 to 64	16	4	16	10
65 and Older[a]	7	22	10	9
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less	27	27	30	21
Some Post High School	26	27	22	23
College Graduate	13	14	15	8
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
$30,000 or Less	28	33	37	32
$30,001 to $60,000	20	29	19	18
$60,001 or More	16	13	17	9
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married	15	17	16	11
Not Married	29	34	32	21

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past 12 Months as a Result of Trying to Quit

The Healthy People 2010 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 75%. (Objective 27-05)

Forty-nine percent of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

Of current smokers…

- Thirty-two percent of current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.

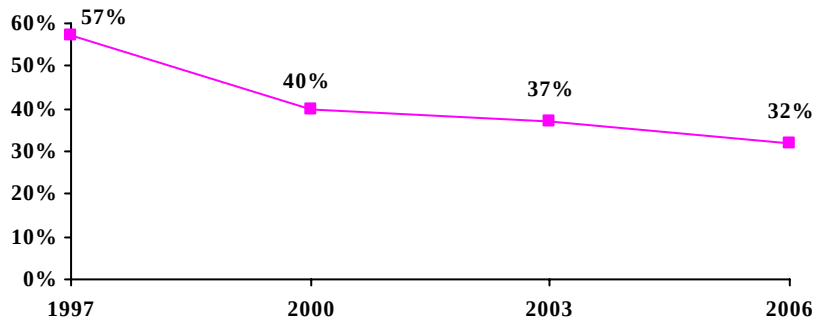
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Figure 21. Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer (Current Smokers)



Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advise Them to Quit Smoking

2006 Findings

Of current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months…

- Sixty-four percent of the 44 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- Forty-eight percent of the 44 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking at their most recent visit.

Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle

2006 Findings

- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles when others were present. Thirteen percent reported a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles.

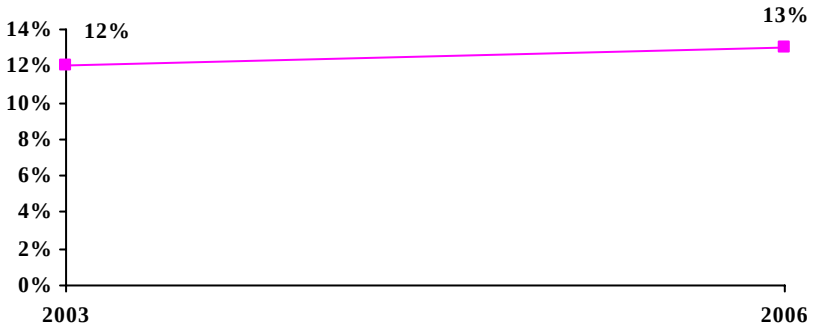
- Seventeen percent of respondents in households without children reported a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles compared to 8% of respondents in households with children.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles.

- In both study years, respondents in households without children were more likely to report a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles compared to respondents in households with children.

Figure 22. Smokers in Household Smoke Indoors or in Vehicles



Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 35 - 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 71% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were female, with higher education, with higher household income or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Sixty-two percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Sixty-five percent of respondents favored a statewide law to prohibit smoking in all workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales. Respondents who were female or nonsmokers were more likely to report this.

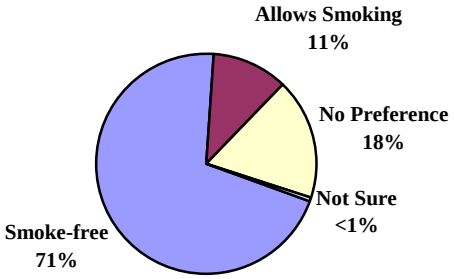
From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who either preferred smoke-free restaurants or restaurants that allowed smoking. Demographic findings were similar across years. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; however, there were fewer demographic findings.

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

2006 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 11% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Eighteen percent reported they did not have a preference.

Figure 23. Smoking Preference in Restaurants for 2006



- Seventy-seven percent of female respondents preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 63% of male respondents.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents with a college education and 74% of those with some post high school education preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 55% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 and 71% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 56% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Seventy-eight percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 32% of smokers.

Table 35. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for 2006[①]

	Smoke-free	Allow Smoking	No Preference
TOTAL	71%	11%	18%
Gender[1]			
Male	63	12	24
Female	77	10	12
Age			
18 to 34	61	16	23
35 to 44	71	12	17
45 to 54	76	10	14
55 to 64	79	10	12
65 and older	69	9	21
Education[1]			
High School or Less	55	24	21
Some Post High School	74	7	19
College Graduate	78	7	15
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	56	25	19
$30,001 to $60,000	71	11	17
$60,001 or More	76	7	18
Marital Status			
Married	74	9	18
Not Married	67	15	18
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	78	5	17
Smoker	32	45	20

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a smoke-free restaurant or preferred restaurants that allow smoking.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a preference for smoke-free restaurants.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a smoke-free preference. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. In addition, in both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking compared to all other education categories.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report the preference for a smoke-free restaurant. In 2006, respondents with an income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report this. In addition, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking compared to all other household income categories.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report a preference for a smoke-free restaurant. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable for preferring smoke-free restaurants.

- Nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant in each study year while smokers were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking.

Table 36. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Smoke-free Preference		Allow Smoking Preference	
	2003	2006	2003	2006
TOTAL	67%	71%	10%	11%
Gender				
Male	62[1]	63[2]	12	12
Female	71[1]	77[2]	8	10
Age				
18 to 34	59	61	13	16
35 to 44	65	71	11	12
45 to 54	70	76	10	10
55 to 64	73	79	9	9
65 and Older	71	69	5	9
Education				
High School or Less	58[1]	55[2]	17[1]	24[2]
Some Post High School	64[1]	74[2]	7[1]	7[2]
College Graduate	74[1]	78[2]	7[1]	7[2]
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less	51[1]	56[2]	15	25[2]
$30,001 to $60,000	64[1]	71[2]	8	11[2]
$60,001 or More	76[1]	76[2]	10	7[2]
Marital Status				
Married	70[1]	74	9	9
Not Married	60[1]	67	10	15
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	78[1]	78[2]	3[1]	5[2]
Smoker	25[1]	32[2]	36[1]	45[2]

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

2006 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (42% strongly favor, 20% moderately favor).

- Sixty-eight percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a community smoking ordinance compared to 30% of smokers.

Table 37. Favor/Oppose Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments in Their Community by Demographic Variables for 2006[①]

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	34%	62%	4%
Gender			
Male	41	57	2
Female	28	67	5
Age			
18 to 34	42	56	1
35 to 44	34	61	5
45 to 54	24	70	6
55 to 64	34	64	2
65 and older	37	61	3
Education			
High School or Less	38	57	5
Some Post High School	35	63	3
College Graduate	31	65	4
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	44	52	3
$30,001 to $60,000	34	62	4
$60,001 or More	32	64	4
Marital Status			
Married	33	64	4
Not Married	36	60	4
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	29	68	3
Smoker	63	30	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments.

- In 2003, respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. In 2006, gender, education or household income was not significant.

- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Table 38. Favor a Community Smoking Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	64%	62%
Gender[1]		
Male	59	57
Female	68	67
Age		
18 to 34	61	56
35 to 44	61	61
45 to 54	68	70
55 to 64	70	64
65 and Older	61	61
Education[1]		
High School or Less	56	57
Some Post High School	65	63
College Graduate	69	65
Household Income[1]		
$30,000 or Less	53	52
$30,001 to $60,000	61	62
$60,001 or More	71	64
Marital Status		
Married	66	64
Not Married	60	60
Smoking Status[1,2]		
Nonsmoker	74	68
Smoker	26	30

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Statewide Law to Prohibit Smoking in all Public Workplaces except Taverns or Restaurants with More than 75% in Alcohol Sales

2006 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents favored a statewide law prohibiting smoking in all public workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales (44% strongly favor, 21% moderately favor).

- Seventy-three percent of female respondents favored a statewide law compared to 56% of male respondents.

- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report not sure (9%) compared to those with a college education (3%) or respondents with some post high school education (less than one percent).

- Sixty-nine percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a statewide law compared to 42% of smokers.

Table 39. Favor/Oppose Statewide Law to Prohibit Smoking in All Workplaces Except Taverns or Restaurants with More than 75% Alcohol Sales by Demographic Variables for 2006[①]

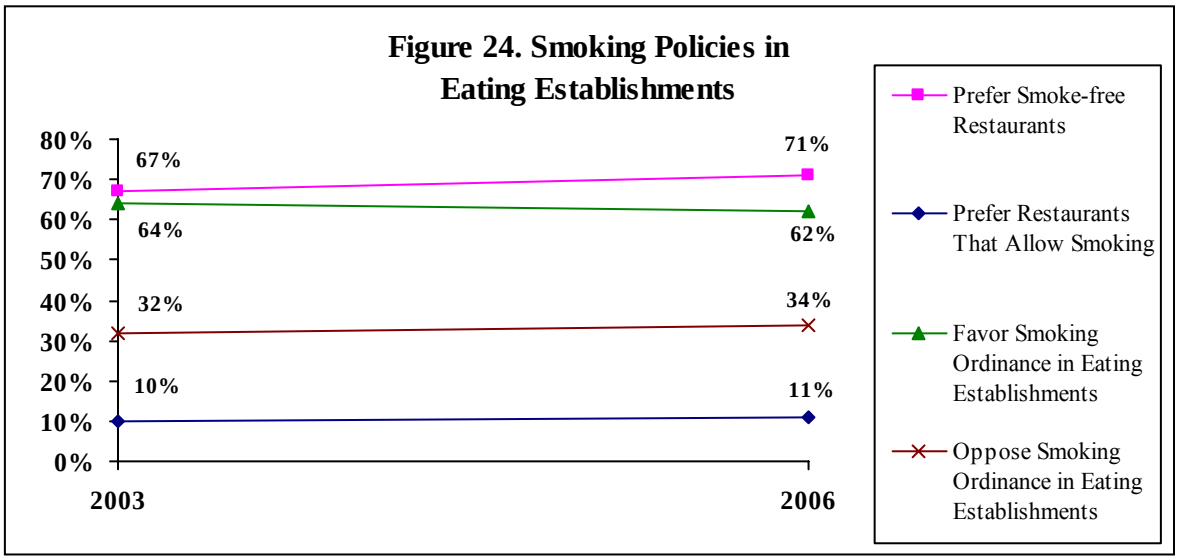
	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	31%	65%	4%
Gender[1]			
Male	40	56	4
Female	23	73	3
Age			
18 to 34	36	60	4
35 to 44	30	68	2
45 to 54	33	64	2
55 to 64	26	72	2
65 and older	31	62	8
Education[1]			
High School or Less	30	62	9
Some Post High School	35	64	<1
College Graduate	30	67	3
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	37	58	5
$30,001 to $60,000	34	59	7
$60,001 or More	29	69	1
Marital Status			
Married	29	68	3
Not Married	35	61	4
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	27	69	4
Smoker	55	42	3

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a smoke-free restaurant or preferred a restaurant that allows smoking or in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments.



Alcohol Use (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 40 & 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 70% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 6% were heavy drinkers while 16% were binge drinkers. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have been a binge drinker in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their houseohld had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were binge drinkers. There was also a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported being a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Demographic findings varied somewhat for heavy drinking or binge drinking across study years.

Heavy Drinking in the Past Month

According to the Centers for Disease Control, heavy drinking is defined as more than 2 drinks per day in the past month for males (i.e. at least 61 drinks) and more than one drink per day for females (i.e. 31 drinks).

In 2005, 8% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents were classified as heavy drinkers (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey).

2006 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-five percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 15% reported three to four days and 20% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.

- Eight percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 11% reported three, 22% reported two and 30% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Twenty-nine percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

- Combined, 6% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).

- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less were heavy drinkers compared to 4% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.

- In 1997, respondents who were female or with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to be heavy drinkers. In all other study years, neither gender nor household income was significant.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heavy drinking, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

Table 40. Heavy Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2003	2006
TOTAL	5%	5%	6%
Gender[1]			
Male	3	3	5
Female	7	6	6
Age			
18 to 34	7	3	9
35 to 44	4	8	6
45 to 54	2	4	4
55 to 64	3	3	2
65 and Older	3	4	6
Education[3]			
High School or Less[a]	7	3	12
Some Post High School	5	5	4
College Graduate	3	6	3
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	8	3	11
$30,001 to $60,000	7	4	7
$60,001 or More	2	6	4
Marital Status			
Married	4	5	4
Not Married	6	3	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Binge Drinking in Past Month

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adult binge drinking is 6%. (Objective 26-11c)

In 2005, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported having five or more drinks at one time in the past month. Nationally, 14% of respondents reported binge drinking in the past month. When broken down by gender, 12% of females and 32% of males in Wisconsin binged. Nationally, 7% of females and 22% of males binged in the past month (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2006 Findings

- Sixteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.

- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month than female respondents (24% and 10%, respectively).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (31%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (6%) or respondents 65 and older (5%).

Year Comparisons

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, the Waukesha County health study defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2006, it was decided to follow the standard CDC definition of five or more drinks regardless of gender, to allow for national, state and local comparisons. The binge drinking definition in all other study years was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In addition, in recent years there has been a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting binge drinking.

- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In addition, in 2003 there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old binging; however, in 2006, the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, from 1997 to 2006, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in each education category who binged.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of at least $30,001 who binged.

- In 1997 and 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable, with noted decreases in the percent of married and unmarried respondents reporting this.

Table 41. Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	27%	18%	16%	16%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	39	25	21	24
Female	15	10	11	10
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	39	29	31	31
35 to 44	32	23	23	25
45 to 54[a]	19	10	6	11
55 to 64	11	6	8	6
65 and Older	8	11	4	5
Education				
High School or Less[a]	32	15	16	19
Some Post High School[a]	28	21	19	15
College Graduate[a]	24	16	14	16
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less	28	17	17	16
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	26	26	17	15
$60,001 or More[a]	30	15	15	20
Marital Status[1,3]				
Married[a]	24	19	14	15
Not Married[a]	33	16	20	18

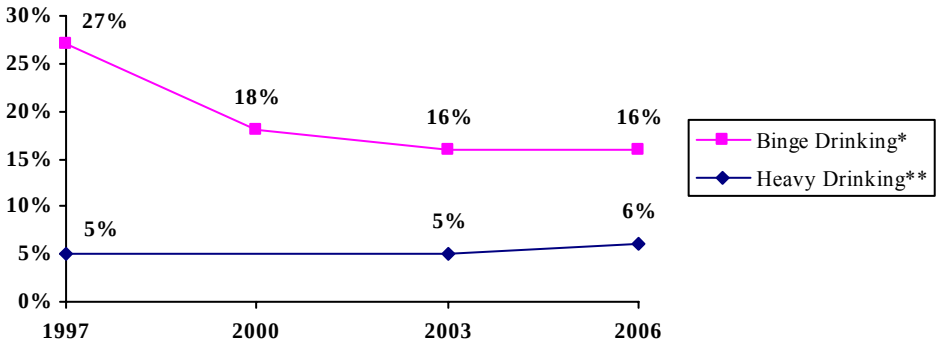
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2003 "4 or more drinks" for females and "5 or more drinks" for males was used; in all other study years "5 or more drinks" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Alcohol Consumption Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers. From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who binged. Please note: in 2003 the definition of binge drinking was four or more drinks for females and five or more for males as a result of metabolism differences. In 2006, it was decided to use the CDC's widely used definition of binge drinking (5 or more drinks regardless of gender) for national, state and local comparisons. In 1997 and 2000, binge drinking was defined as five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Figure 25. Alcohol Consumption in Past Month



*In 2003 "4 or more drinks" for females and "5 or more drinks" for males was used; in all other study years "5 or more drinks" was used for both males and females.
**Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females.

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

2006 Findings

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

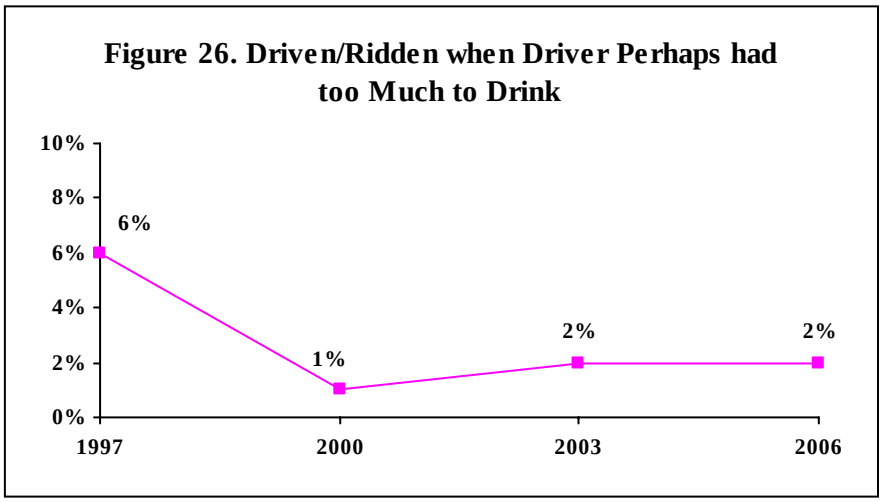
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who have driven or ridden in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in recent years.

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who have driven or ridden in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.



Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2006 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem associated with drinking in the past year.

Mental Health Status (Figures 27 & 28; Table 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Five percent reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents with a high school education or less or a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report this.

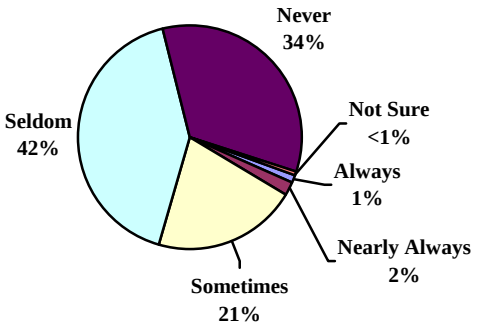
Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, in the overall percent who considered suicide or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Demographic findings were similar for reporting seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2006 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This equates up to 22,560 residents. Twenty-one percent reported sometimes and the remaining 76% reported seldom (42%) or never (34%).

Figure 27. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2006



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting in the past month they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always in most study years.

Considered Suicide

All respondents were asked if they have ever felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recently suicide was considered.

2006 Findings

- Three 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 22,560 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in most study years.

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2006 Findings

- A total of 5% reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Forty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 41% reported nearly always.

- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life compared to 3% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Ten percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 and 9% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 reported seldom or never compared to 2% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily lives.

- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in their daily lives.

Table 42. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	5%	5%
Gender		
Male	4	6
Female	5	4
Age		
18 to 34	3	3
35 to 44	5	5
45 to 54	4	7
55 to 64	5	2
65 and Older	6	8
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	8	11
Some Post High School	3	2
College Graduate	3	3
Household Income[1,2]		
$30,000 or Less	7	10
$30,001 to $60,000	7	9
$60,001 or More	1	2
Marital Status		
Married	4	5
Not Married	6	5

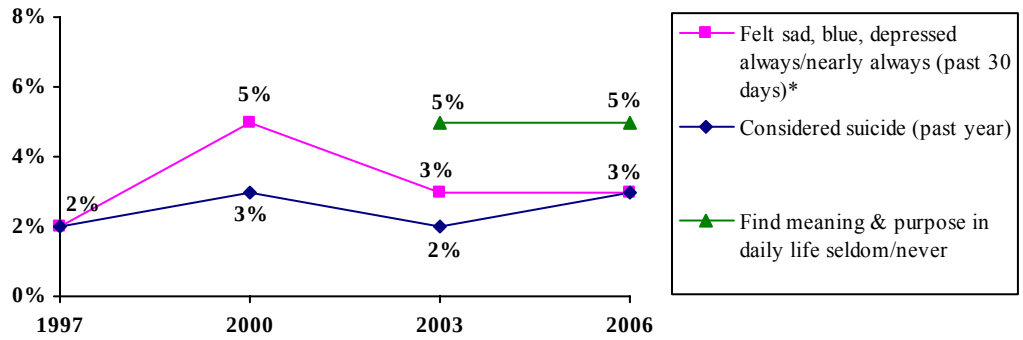
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life.

Figure 28. Mental Health Status



*"past year" in 1997 and 2000

Detectors in Household (Figures 29 & 30; Table 43)

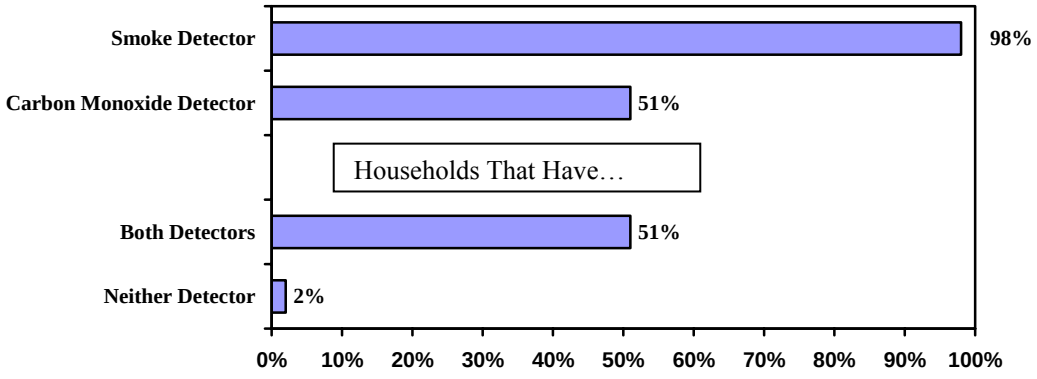
KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 98% of households had a working smoke detector while 51% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Fifty-one percent of households had both detectors; respondents who were married or who had an income of at least $60,001 were more likely report this.

From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of households with both detectors. This increase was seen for respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 as well as married respondents.

2006 Findings

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 51% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Two percent had neither.

Figure 29. Detectors in Household for 2006



- Sixty-one percent of households with an income of at least $60,001 had both detectors compared to 40% of households with an income of less than $60,001.

- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (59%) compared to unmarried households (40%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

- In 2003, households with an income of at least $30,001 were more likely to have both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In 2006, households with an income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report this as a result of a noted increase.

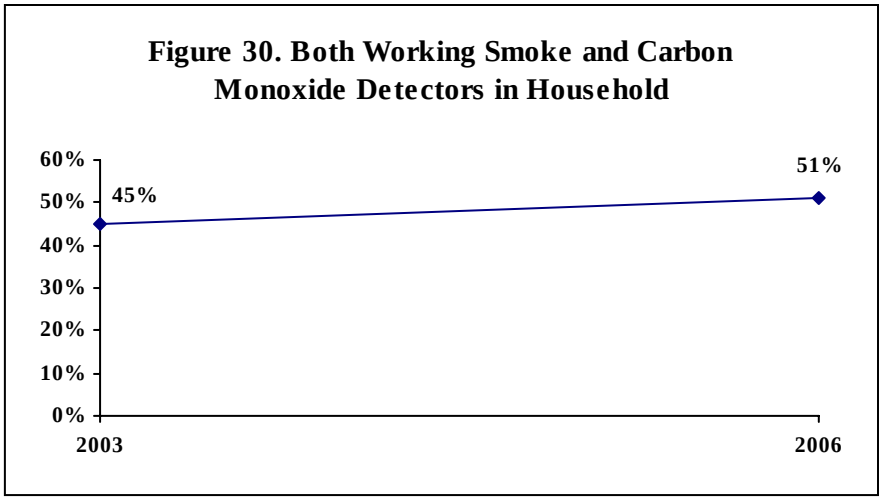
- In both study years, married households were more likely to have both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector, with a noted increase in 2006.

Table 43. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	45%	51%
Household Income[1,2]		
$30,000 or Less	32	40
$30,001 to $60,000	48	40
$60,001 or More[a]	48	61
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married[a]	51	59
Not Married	32	40

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.



Presence of Firearms in Household (Figure 31; Table 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 39% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents with an income of at least $60,001, who were married or in households with children were more likely to report this. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home; however, the percent increased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or having a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Firearm in Household

In 2002, 44% of Wisconsin households and 33% of U.S. households had any firearm in or around their home. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)

2006 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 39% of households had at least one firearm.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported a firearm compared to 37% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 21% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (46%) compared to unmarried households (28%).
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to have a firearm compared to respondents in households without children (46% and 34%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home; however, the percentage increased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.
- In 1997 and 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm in or around their home. From 1997 to 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting this; however, in 2006, the percentage increased and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.
- In 2006, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm while in all other study years, presence of children was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2003, there was a noted decrease in respondents in households without children reporting a firearm; however, the percentage increased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate.

Table 44. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	40%	42%	32%	39%
Household Income[1,3,4]				
$30,000 or Less	26	33	22	21
$30,001 to $60,000	40	45	34	37
$60,001 or More	45	43	37	47
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married[a]	46	49	37	46
Not Married	28	26	21	28
Children in Household[4]				
Yes	40	41	35	46
No[a]	39	43	30	34

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Loaded Firearm

In 2002, 3% of Wisconsin households and 8% of U.S. households had any loaded firearm in or around their home. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)

2006 Findings

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in the household.

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in the household in all study years.

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.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons in homes with a firearm having a loaded and unlocked firearm is 16%. (Objective 15-04)

In 2002, 2% of all Wisconsin households and 4% of all U.S. households had any loaded and unlocked firearm. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)
This results in 5% of Wisconsin households and 13% of U.S. households with firearms having a loaded and unlocked firearm.

2006 Findings

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 5% of households with a firearm having at least one loaded firearm which is also unlocked.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household.

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.

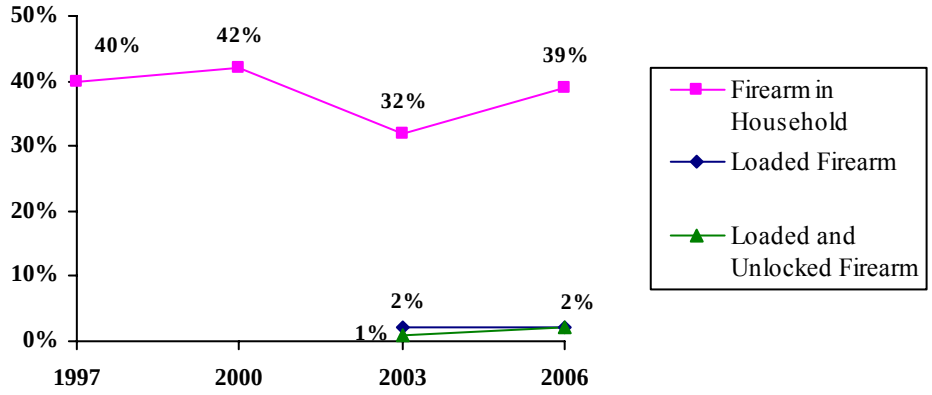
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household in 2003 and 2006.

Presence of Firearms in Household Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home; however, the percentage increased in 2006 and was statistically similar to the 1997 rate. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or having a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Figure 31. Presence of Firearms in Household



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 32; Tables 45 & 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 5% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were more likely to report this. Two percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report this.

From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. There was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2006 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- Seven percent of female respondents reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 3% of male respondents.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their safety in the past year (15%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older (3% each) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (0%).

- Respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were more likely to report feeling afraid (10%) compared to those with an income of less than $30,001 (3%) or respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 (2%).

    - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (11 responses) followed by an acquaintance (5 responses) or ex-spouse (5 responses).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 1997 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, even with a noted decrease in 2006.

- In 1997, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report feeling afraid for their safety. In 2000, age was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this. In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were again more likely to report being afraid as a result of a noted increase.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid. In addition, in recent years there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting this.

- In 2006, respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were more likely to report being afraid as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of less than $30,001 or at least $60,001 reporting this.

- In 1997, 2000 and 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable, with noted decreases in both categories.

Table 45. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	11%	5%	6%	5%
Gender[1,4]				
Male	7	3	5	3
Female[a]	15	7	6	7
Age[1,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	16	7	7	15
35 to 44	11	8	10	3
45 to 54	9	3	4	6
55 to 64	6	2	4	0
65 and Older	0	2	0	3
Education[3]				
High School or Less	8	5	4	3
Some Post High School[a]	14	5	9	6
College Graduate[a]	10	5	4	6
Household Income[4]				
$30,000 or Less[a]	17	10	8	3
$30,001 to $60,000	11	5	7	10
$60,001 or More[a]	8	5	4	2
Marital Status[1,2,3]				
Married[a]	8	4	4	4
Not Married[a]	15	9	9	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2006 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
    - Three respondents reported an acquaintance and three reported a stranger as the perpetrator. One respondent reported each of the following people: ex-spouse or someone else.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in most study years.

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2006 Findings

- A total of 6% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two issues (19%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older (3% each) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (0%).

- Ten percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 and 8% of those with an income of less than $30,001 reported at least one of the two issues compared to 2% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 1997, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In recent years, gender was not a significant variable, with a noted decrease of female respondents reporting this.

- In 1997, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two issues as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were again more likely to report at least one of the issues as a result of a noted increase in this category and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. In addition, there were fluctuations in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least one of the two issues and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- In 1997, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2000 and 2003, household income was not a significant variable. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report one of the two issues as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of at least $60,001 reporting this.

- In 1997 and 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents as well as in the percent of married respondents reporting at least one of the two issues.

Table 46. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	1997	2000	2003	2006
TOTAL[a]	12%	6%	6%	6%
Gender[1]				
Male	9	5	7	4
Female[a]	16	7	6	8
Age[1,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	19	10	8	19
35 to 44[a]	12	8	12	3
45 to 54	9	3	5	6
55 to 64	6	4	4	0
65 and Older	1	2	0	3
Education[3]				
High School or Less[a]	12	5	5	6
Some Post High School[a]	14	5	10	6
College Graduate	11	7	5	6
Household Income[1,4]				
$30,000 or Less	18	10	9	8
$30,001 to $60,000	13	5	7	10
$60,001 or More[a]	9	5	5	2
Marital Status[1,3]				
Married[a]	8	5	4	4
Not Married[a]	18	9	11	8

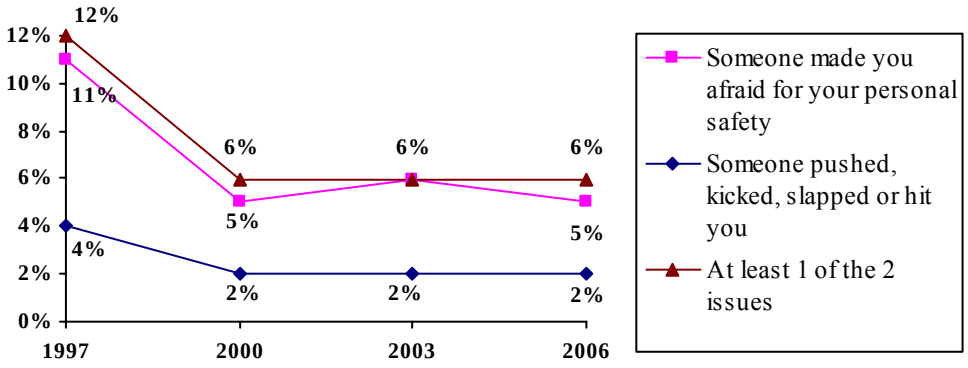
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. There was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 32. Personal Safety Issues



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

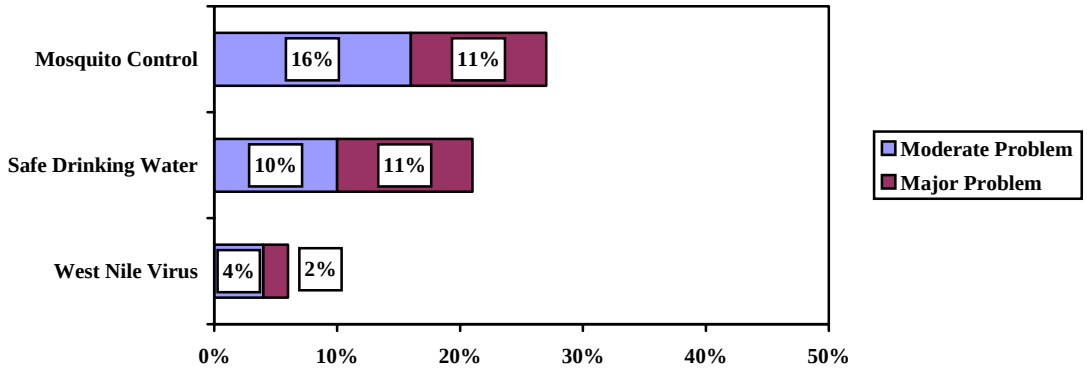
Environmental Issues in Their Community (Figures 33 & 34; Table 47)

KEY FINDING: In 2006, 27% reported mosquito control was a major or moderate problem while 21% reported safe drinking water and 6% reported West Nile Virus as a major or moderate problem. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report mosquito control as a major or moderate problem in their community.

From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting safe drinking water as a major or moderate problem in their community. The remaining environmental questions were not asked in 2003.

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported mosquito control as a major or moderate problem in their community. Twenty-one percent reported safe drinking water as a major or moderate problem while 6% reported West Nile Virus.

Figure 33. Major or Moderate Community Environmental Issues for 2006



- Thirty percent of respondents with a college education and 29% of those with some post high school education reported mosquito control as a major or moderate problem compared to 17% of respondents with a high school education or less.

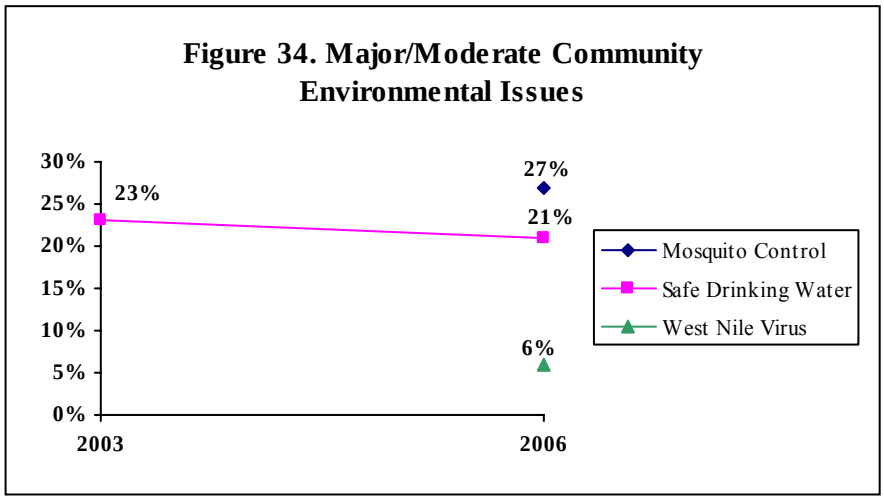
Table 47. Major/Moderate Community Environmental Issues by Demographic Variables for 2006[①]

	Mosquito Control	Safe Drinking Water	West Nile Virus
TOTAL	27%	21%	6%
Gender			
Male	24	22	5
Female	28	19	7
Age			
18 to 34	27	22	7
35 to 44	28	12	4
45 to 54	31	25	7
55 to 64	21	25	6
65 and older	22	22	10
Education			
High School or Less	17[1]	20	6
Some Post High School	29[1]	21	7
College Graduate	30[1]	20	6
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	26	19	6
$30,001 to $60,000	21	24	5
$60,001 or More	30	15	5
Marital Status			
Married	30	18	5
Not Married	21	23	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting safe drinking water as a major or moderate problem in their community. The remaining environmental questions were not asked in 2003.



Exercise (Figure 35; Tables 48 & 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 52% of respondents exercised at least three times a week for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in their heart beating faster and their breathing rate increasing; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents reported time as the main factor for not exercising followed by 20% who reported motivation and 17% who reported health problems.

From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they exercised at least three times a week for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in their heart beating faster and their breathing rate increasing.

Exercise in a Typical Week

2006 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents exercised at least five times a week for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in their heart beating faster and their breathing rate increasing. Twenty-six percent reported three to four times while 19% reported two or fewer times and 27% reported not at all.

- Sixty percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 58% of those 18 to 34 years old reported they exercised at least three times a week compared to 40% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Sixty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported they exercised at least three times a week compared to 43% of those with some post high school education or 41% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-four percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported they exercised at least three times a week compared to 45% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 43% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

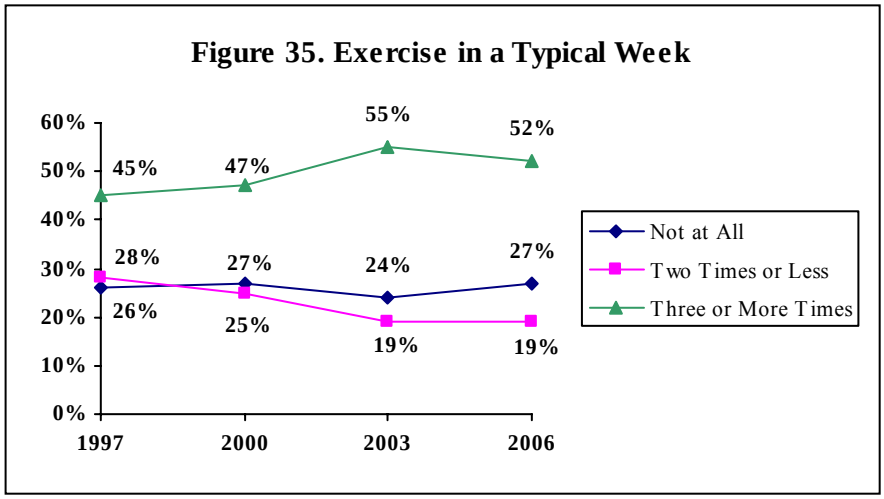
Table 48. Times Exercise in a Typical Week by Demographic Variables for 2006[①,②]

	Not at All	Two or Fewer	Three or More
TOTAL	27%	19%	52%
Gender			
Male	27	17	56
Female	28	21	49
Age[1]			
18 to 34	23	19	58
35 to 44	23	21	54
45 to 54	23	18	60
55 to 64	33	27	40
65 and older	38	13	42
Education[1]			
High School or Less	38	18	41
Some Post High School	38	17	43
College Graduate	14	21	64
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	40	17	43
$30,001 to $60,000	34	21	45
$60,001 or More	15	20	64
Marital Status			
Married	24	19	56
Not Married	32	19	46

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Exercise is defined as 20 minutes or more with continuous movement that results in your heart beating faster and breathing rate increasing.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they exercised at least three times a week for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in their heart beating faster and their breathing rate increasing.



Main Factor that Keeps You From Exercising

2006 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported that time is the main factor that keeps them from exercising. Twenty percent reported motivation while 17% reported health problems and 14% reported nothing.

- Younger respondents were more likely to report time as a main factor. Although time was a main factor for those 45 to 64 years old, they were also quite likely to report motivation. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report health problems.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report time as a main factor. Although time was a main factor for those with some post high school education, they were also quite likely to report motivation. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be split across factors.

- Respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report time as a main factor. Although time was a main factor for those with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000, they were also quite likely to report motivation. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report health problems as a main factor.

- Married respondents were more likely to report time as a main factor. Although time was a main factor for unmarried respondents, they were also quite likely to report motivation or health problems.

- Respondents who exercised at least some days were more likely to report time while respondents who did not exercise at all were more likely to report time or health problems. Respondents who exercised at least three days a week were more likely to report nothing compared to those who did some exercise or respondents who did not exercise at all.

Table 49. Main Factor for Not Exercising by Demographic Variables for 2006[①]

	Time	Motivation	Health Problems	Nothing
TOTAL	42%	20%	17%	14%
Gender				
Male	41	18	18	14
Female	44	22	15	14
Age[1]				
18 to 34	73	10	3	11
35 to 44	46	17	18	10
45 to 54	42	28	7	18
55 to 64	38	27	13	13
65 and older	11	23	39	18
Education[1]				
High School or Less	26	25	25	15
Some Post High School	35	24	19	16
College Graduate	56	15	11	12
Household Income[1]				
$30,000 or Less	17	25	33	13
$30,001 to $60,000	36	23	17	17
$60,001 or More	58	17	8	12
Marital Status[1]				
Married	49	16	14	14
Not Married	33	26	21	14
Exercise[1]				
Not at All	34	17	35	5
Two or Fewer	50	32	8	4
Three or More	46	17	10	22

[①]Exercise is defined as 20 minutes or more with continuous movement that results in your heart beating faster and breathing rate increasing.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
Conducted: February 20 through March 10, 2006

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is…?

Poor	3%
Fair	6
Good	26
Very good	42
Excellent	22
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage	3%
Medical Assistance or Title 19	<1
Badger Care	1
Medicare	20
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	57
Another commercial health plan	14
Something else	4
Not sure	<1

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

Not all members covered	7%
All members covered	94
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	89
Not sure	0

5. When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	87%
Public health clinic or community health center	3
Hospital outpatient department	1
Hospital emergency room	<1
Urgent care center	5
Some other kind of place	<1
No usual place	3
Not sure	<1

6. Do you have an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes	44%
No	55
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	66%	20%	8%	6%	1%	<1%
8.	Cholesterol testing	57	19	6	5	11	2
9.	Visit to a dentist or dental clinic	77	13	4	5	1	0
10.	Eye exam	47	29	9	10	5	0

11. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Yes	37%
No	64
Not sure	0

12. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old	18%
35 to 44 years old	28
45 to 54 years old	21
55 to 64 years old	13
65 and older	20

13. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot? [79 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	66%
No	33
Not sure	1

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
14.	You have high blood pressure?	26%	74%	0%
15.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	26	73	1
16.	You had a stroke?	1	99	<1
17.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	7	92	<1
18.	You had a mental health problem?	5	95	0
19.	You have cancer, other than skin cancer	4	97	0
20.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	6	94	0

21. [IF DIABETES] A test for "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional checked you for "A one C?" [24 Respondents]

Zero	4%	→GO TO Q24
1 time	25	→CONTINUE WITH Q22
2 to 3 times	46	→CONTINUE WITH Q22
4 or more	21	→CONTINUE WITH Q22
Not sure	4	→GO TO Q24

22. At your last appointment, what was your "A one C" level? [22 Respondents]

Less than 7	23%
7 or higher	27
Not sure	50

23. At your last appointment, what was your LDL level? [22 Respondents]

Less than 100	18%
100 or higher	18
Not sure	64

		Yes	No	Not Sure
24.	Do you currently have asthma?	8%	93%	0%
25.	…(if yes), do you have a written asthma action plan? [30 Respondents]	33	60	7

26. On an <u>average day</u>, 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	32%
Two servings	31
Three or more servings	37
Not sure	0

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

One or fewer servings	37%
Two servings	36
Three or more servings	28
Not sure	<1

28. 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	87%
No	13
Not sure	0

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

30. 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?

No moderate activity	13%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time	52
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more	35
Not sure	<1

31. Now thinking about the vigorous physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes	47%
No	53
Not sure	<1

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

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

No vigorous activity	53%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or less than 20 minutes each time	17
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more	29
Not sure	<1

Q34 THROUGH Q36 FEMALES ONLY

34. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [143 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	69%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	4
Never	5
Not sure	0

35. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [50 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	68%
No	30
Not sure	2

36. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [154 Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and with a Cervix]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	76%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	15
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	3
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	1
5 or more years ago	5
Never	0
Not sure	0

Q37 & Q38 MALES ONLY

37. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. How long has it been since your last PSA test?
[124 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	45%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	10
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
5 or more years ago	2
Never	31
Not sure	5

38. 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? [124 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	51%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
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)	3
5 or more years ago	11
Never	18
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

39. 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? [167 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	20%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	16
5 or more years ago	6
Never	43
Not sure	2

40. 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? [165 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	21%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	24
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	5
10 years ago or more	2
Never	32
Not sure	0

41. Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?

None	56%
One	27
Two	7
Three	4
Four	1
Five	1
Six or more	2
Not sure	<1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot 44%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [223 Respondents]

Never	51%
Seldom	3
Sometimes	8
Nearly always	3
Always	34
Not sure	2

43. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a motor vehicle?

Never	6%
Seldom	<1
Sometimes	3
Nearly always	7
Always	83
Not sure	0

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

One	14%	
Two	19	
Three or more	8	
None	60	→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? [159 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot 11%

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

Never	9%
Seldom	6
Sometimes	11
Nearly always	13
Always	59
It depends (volunteered)	1
Not sure	1

46. How often do the children in your household use an infant seat, car seat or seat belts? [159 Respondents]

Never	2%
Seldom	0
Sometimes	1
Nearly always	5
Always	91
Not sure	<1

47. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never	34%
Seldom	42
Sometimes	21
Nearly always	2
Always	1
Not sure	<1

48. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life?

Never	2%
Seldom	3
Sometimes	13
Nearly always	41
Always	40
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	3%
No	97
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.

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

None	29%
One to two days	20
Three to four days	15
Five or more days	35
Not sure	0

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

None	29%
One drink	30
Two drinks	22
Three drinks	11
Four or more drinks	8
Not sure	0

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

None	84%
One time	7
Two or more times	10
Not sure	<1

53. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes	2%
No	98
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	2%
No	99
Not sure	0

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

55. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

Every day	14%	
Some days	2	
Not at all	85	→GO TO Q60
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q60

56. [CURRENT SMOKERS] During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [62 Respondents]

Yes	32%
No	68
Not sure	0

57. [CURRENT SMOKERS] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [62 Respondents]

Yes	71%	→CONTINUE WITH Q58
No	29	→GO TO Q60
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q60

58. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [44 Respondents]

Yes	64%
No	36
Not sure	0

59. Did the doctor, nurse or other health professional advise you to quit smoking AT YOUR MOST RECENT VISIT? [44 Respondents]

Yes	48%
No	16
Health professional has not advised at any visit	36
Not sure	0

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

Yes	13%
No	35
No smokers in household	52
Not sure	0

61. 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	71%
Restaurants that allow smoking	11
No preference	18
Not sure	<1

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

Strongly oppose	20%
Moderately oppose	14
Moderately favor	20
Strongly favor	42
Not sure	4

63. To what extent would you favor or oppose a statewide law prohibiting smoking in all public workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales?

Strongly oppose	17%
Moderately oppose	14
Moderately favor	21
Strongly favor	44
Not sure	4

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms. Please include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols or guns that cannot fire.

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

Yes	39%
No	61
Not sure	0

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

Yes	2%
No	36
Not sure	0
No firearms in the household/no answer	62

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

Yes	2%
No	<1
Not sure	0
No firearms in the 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?	22%	78%	0%
68.	Having acupuncture?	2	98	0
69.	Massage therapy?	25	75	0
70.	Aroma therapy?	6	94	0
71.	Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	7	93	0
72.	Meditation?	9	91	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female	54

74. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
75. About how tall are you, without shoes? [CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	41%
Overweight	39
Obese	20

76. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	0

77. Which of the following would you say is your race?

White	99%
Black or African American	<1
Asian	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Another race	0
Multiple race	<1
Not sure	<1

78. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	16%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	55
Separated	4
Divorced	11
Widowed	12
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	23
Some college	22
Technical school graduate	7
College graduate	32
Advanced or professional degree	14
Not sure	0

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

Waukesha	100%

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

Waukesha city	18%
Menomonee Falls village	12
New Berlin city	9
Brookfield city	7
Muskego city	7
Sussex village	6
Pewaukee city	4
All others (3% or less)	38

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

53051	11%
53189	8
53072	7
53186	7
53151	7
53188	7
53089	6
53150	6
53066	6
53005	5
53149	4
All others (3% or less)	25
No answer	0

83. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

Yes	6%
No	95
Not sure	0

84. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers? [All Respondents]

One	97%
Two or more	4

85. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	4%
$10,000 to $20,000	6
$20,001 to $30,000	6
$30,001 to $40,000	10
$40,001 to $50,000	8
$50,001 to $60,000	12
$60,001 to $75,000	8
$75,001 to $90,000	14
Over $90,000	20
Not sure	5
No answer	8

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	95	→GO TO Q88
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q88

87. 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. [21 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	11 responses
Acquaintance	5 responses
Ex-spouse	5 responses

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

Yes	2%	→CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	98	→GO TO Q90
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q90

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

Acquaintance	3 responses
Stranger	3 responses
Ex-spouse	1 response
Someone else	1 response

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

Smoke detector	98%
Carbon monoxide detector	51
Neither	2
Not sure	<1
Households that have both detectors	51%

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WAUKESHA COUNTY

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

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

		Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A1.	Safe drinking water	59%	17%	10%	11%	4%
A2.	West Nile Virus	71	20	4	2	3
A3.	Mosquito control	46	26	16	11	2

A4. Outside of your work activity, how many times in a typical week do you exercise for at least 20 minutes with continuous movement that results in your heart beating faster and your breathing rate increasing?

Not at all	27%
Two times or less	19
Three to four times	26
Five or more times	26
Not sure	2

A5. What is the main factor that keeps you from exercising? [OPEN-ENDED]

Time	42%
Motivation	20
Health problems	17
Concerns about safety	1
Cost	<1
Other	4
Nothing	14
Not sure	1

APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 20 through March 10, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 24 through May 13, 2003. A total of 800 random adults 18 and older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 800, the margin of error is ±4%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2000 Community Health Survey

The 2000 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from November 9 through December 2, 2000. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 1999 census estimate of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

1997 Community Health Survey

The 1997 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from October 9 through December 17, 1997. A total of 686 random adults 18 and older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and 5-year age groups to reflect census proportions of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 686, the margin of error is ±4%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.