

**Washington County
Community Health & Emergency
Preparedness Survey
2008**

In Partnership with:
Washington County Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Washington County with information for an assessment of community health and emergency preparedness. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather data on food safety and inspection issues in the county.
2. Gather data on emergency preparedness at the community and household level.
3. Gather data on perceptions of the health department.
4. Compare data, where possible, to the 2006 county health and emergency preparedness survey.

Methodology

The 2008 Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey was conducted for the Washington County Health Department. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on community food safety/inspection and emergency preparedness.

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 using the next birthday method. 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 4 and February 12, 2008. 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 Washington County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the county.

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 the 2006 report 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.

Demographic Profile of Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51
Age	
18 to 34	28%
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	15
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	27%
Some Post High School	37
College Graduate	36
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	13%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20
\$60,001 or More	49
Not Sure/No Answer	18
Married	73%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2007, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 96,524 adult residents in the area, an increase of 12.41% 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 970 adults. So, when 75% of respondents reported they were very likely to stay at home and restrict movement if there was a public health emergency, this roughly equates to 72,750 residents $\pm 4,850$ individuals. Thus, from 67,900 to 77,600 residents would likely restrict movement. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, results that are small will include zero.

The 2006 estimate of occupied housing units in Washington County was 49,966 an increase of 13.97% since 2000. In certain questions of the Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their family. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 500 households. For example, 56% of survey respondents reported that in case of a natural or man-made disaster, they have stored extra food or water. Thus, the estimated number of households with extra food or water stored would be 28,000.

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.

Summary

The 2008 Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey was sponsored by the Washington County Health Department. This research provides valuable health and emergency preparedness behavior and perception data of Washington County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

Health Inspections		Community Preparedness Against Disaster		<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
Attend Facility Less Often if No Yearly Inspection	<u>2008</u>	Very Prepared		4%	11%
Go Less Often	61%	Somewhat Prepared		57%	50%
Makes No Difference	38%	Not Too Prepared		22%	11%
		Not at All Prepared		13%	8%
		Not Sure		5%	21%
Local Health Inspection Program					
Quality of Inspections and Licensing	<u>2008</u>				
Better Quality than State	59%				
Same Quality as the State	27%				
Worse Quality than State	6%				
		Likelihood of Following Emergency Directions			
		To Stay Home and Restrict Movement		<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
		Very Likely		66%	75%
		Somewhat Likely		29%	22%
		To Receive Medication or Vaccination			
		Very Likely		59%	68%
		Somewhat Likely		34%	26%
		Family Emergency Planning			
		List of Important Names and Numbers		<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
		Emergency Kit		75%	72%
		Stored Food and Water		54%	51%
		Designated Meeting Place		52%	56%
		At Least Three of the Four Planning Strategies		42%	48%
		Completed Medical Release Form for Children's Care (Of Those with Children)		44%	46%
				74%	89%
		Emergency Volunteers			
		Knowledge of Organized Volunteer Group in County		<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
		Likelihood to Volunteer in Community Disaster		39%	23%
		Very Likely		43%	43%
		Somewhat Likely		39%	40%
		Health Department			
		Likelihood to Pre-Register as a Volunteer		<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
		Very Likely		20%	26%
		Somewhat Likely		41%	37%
		First Info Source for Disaster Preparation			
		Aware of Health Department		<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
		Experience with Health Department		63%	67%
		No Experience/Not Aware of		66%	69%
		Limited Experience w/Services (Immunizations)		22%	22%
		Rec'd Other Svs (Baby checkups, home visits, phone)		12%	9%
		Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission (Of Those Aware)			
		Very Satisfied		20%	19%
		Satisfied		65%	57%
		Dissatisfied		5%	5%
		Very Dissatisfied		1%	0%
		Not Sure		9%	18%
		First Info Source for an Actual Disaster			
		Awareness of Health Department's Involvement			
		With Emergency Preparedness			
		Not Aware		56%	57%
		Some Limited Awareness		33%	31%
		Aware		11%	12%

Health Inspections Key Findings

In 2008, 61% of respondents reported they would go less often to a facility if there was no yearly health inspection. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or married were more likely to report they would go less often to a facility if no yearly health inspection occurred.

In 2008, 59% of respondents reported a local food safety and inspection program would provide better quality inspection and licensing services than the state while 27% reported the same quality and 6% reported worse quality. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and raise fees to cover the additional cost to ensure all licensed facilities are inspected at least once every 12 months. Twelve percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and use tax dollars to cover the additional cost. Thirty percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and split the additional cost between tax dollars and current fees. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported the county should continue to use the state for inspections and not worry if all licensed facilities are not inspected every 12 months. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported they would be very supportive of charging a fee to business owners who do not comply with standard food safety regulations and require repeat visits by inspectors. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported it was very important to inspect a facility more than once a year while 43% of respondents reported it was somewhat important.

In 2008, 54% of respondents reported it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public on a regular basis while 34% reported somewhat important. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public on a regular basis. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they would like to see inspection results online while 79% reported a posting at the facility entrance and 54% reported a posting in libraries.

Emergency Preparedness Planning Key Findings

In 2008, 41% of respondents reported if they had a question about preparing for a disaster, they would turn to the Internet while 15% reported television. If an actual emergency occurred today, 22% of respondents each would go first to the Internet or television while 16% would contact a non-specific government agency for information. Demographic findings were somewhat similar when comparing the information source when a respondent had a question about disaster preparation and the information source for an actual disaster. *From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their information source for disaster preparation was the Internet while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported police department, radio, emergency management office or health department. From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their information source for an actual disaster would be the Internet while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported police department, radio or health department.*

In 2008, 11% of respondents reported their community was very prepared for a man-made or natural disaster. If a public health emergency were declared, 75% of respondents were very likely to follow directions to stay at home/restrict movement while 68% were very likely to follow directions to receive medication/vaccination. In case of an emergency, 72% of respondents reported they had a list of important names/numbers while 56% stored extra food and water. Fifty-one percent reported an emergency kit while 48% had a designated meeting place in case of an emergency. Eighty-nine percent of respondents with children reported they had a medical release form for their child's care when they are not available. *From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their community was very prepared for a man-made or natural disaster. From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were very likely to stay at home and restrict movement or receive medication or vaccination if there was a public health emergency. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a list of important names and numbers, extra food and water, an emergency kit or a designated meeting place in case of a natural or man-made disaster. From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a medical release form completed for their children's care when they are not available.*

In 2008, 23% of respondents reported that Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old or unmarried were more likely to report Washington County had an organized volunteer group. Forty-three percent of respondents reported they were very likely to volunteer in a community-wide disaster while 26% reported they were very likely to pre-register to volunteer in a community disaster. Respondents who were 45 to 64 years old, with a college education, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, who were married or aware of the health department's emergency planning were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, who were married or aware of the health department's emergency planning were more likely to report they were very likely to pre-register. *From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster. From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were very likely to volunteer in a community-wide disaster or pre-register as a volunteer.*

Health Department Key Findings

In 2008, 67% of respondents were aware of the Washington County Health Department. Respondents with a college education were more likely to be aware. Thirty-one percent of respondents had experience with the health department (22% limited service like flu shot/immunization and 9% other services). Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they received services. Of respondents who were aware of the health department, 76% were satisfied with the way the department meets its mission; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 55 and older, with some post high school education or less, a household income of less than \$60,001 or who received services from the health department were more likely to report this. Forty-three percent of all respondents were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning, respondents with a college education or who received services from the department were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were aware of the Washington County Health Department prior to the interview. From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they received services. Of respondents who were aware of the health department, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent reporting they were satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were aware of the health department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level.*

Key Findings

Health Inspections (Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 61% of respondents reported they would go less often to a facility if there was no yearly health inspection. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or married were more likely to report they would go less often to a facility if no yearly health inspection occurred.

Health Inspections

Respondents were told that facilities that serve the public, such as lodging, food and recreational facilities, are required to be inspected and licensed EVERY 12 MONTHS for safety and sanitation purposes by either state inspectors or trained inspectors from a local health department. However, after subcontracting an inspection with the state to inspect 69 facilities considered lower risk, the health department found that of the 69 facilities, only 23, or 33%, had been inspected in the previous 12 months by the state program, with some not inspected in several years.

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they would go less often to a facility if no yearly health inspection occurred. Thirty-eight percent reported it would make no difference.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they would go less often to a facility if there was no yearly inspection (71%) compared to male respondents (50%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 68% of those 65 and older reported they would go less often to a facility if there was no yearly inspection compared to 49% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they would go less often to a facility if there was no yearly inspection compared to unmarried respondents (64% and 50%, respectively).

Table 2. Go to Facility Less Often if No Yearly Health Inspection by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	61%
Gender*	
Male	50
Female	71
Age*	
18 to 34	49
35 to 44	69
45 to 54	61
55 to 64	61
65 and Older	68
Education	
High School or Less	60
Some Post High School	60
College Graduate	62
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	65
\$30,001 to \$60,000	68
\$60,001 or More	62
Marital Status*	
Married	64
Not Married	50
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month	
Zero Times	60
One to Two Times	66
Three to Five Times	61
More Than Five Times	58

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Local Inspection Program (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 59% of respondents reported a local food safety and inspection program would provide better quality inspection and licensing services than the state while 27% reported the same quality and 6% reported worse quality. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and raise fees to cover the additional cost to ensure all licensed facilities are inspected at least once every 12 months. Twelve percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and use tax dollars to cover the additional cost. Thirty percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and split the additional cost between tax dollars and current fees. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported the county should continue to use the state for inspections and not worry if all licensed facilities are not inspected every 12 months. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported they would be very supportive of charging a fee to business owners who do not comply with standard food safety regulations and require repeat visits by inspectors. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported it was very important to inspect a facility more than once a year while 43% of respondents reported it was somewhat important.

Quality of Inspections and Licensing

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported a local food safety and inspection program would provide better quality inspection and licensing services than the state. Twenty-seven percent reported the same quality and 6% reported worse quality. Eight percent were not sure.
- Male respondents were more likely to report a local food safety and inspection program would provide better quality inspection and licensing services than the state (65%) compared to female respondents (53%).

Table 3. Quality of Local Inspection and Licensing Program Compared to State Program by Demographic Variables

	Better Quality	Same Quality	Worse Quality	Not Sure
TOTAL	59%	27%	6%	8%
Gender*				
Male	65	24	7	4
Female	53	29	5	13
Age				
18 to 34	59	33	7	<1
35 to 44	57	25	4	14
45 to 54	58	29	6	6
55 to 64	57	24	8	10
65 and Older	64	18	3	15
Education				
High School or Less	57	29	6	8
Some Post High School	62	23	5	9
College Graduate	57	28	7	8
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	62	26	6	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	60	24	9	6
\$60,001 or More	59	32	4	6
Marital Status				
Married	58	29	3	9
Not Married	61	21	12	6
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month				
Zero Times	57	23	4	15
One to Two Times	51	27	9	14
Three to Five Times	66	23	1	10
More Than Five Times	57	33	8	2

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Yearly Inspections

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and raise fees to cover the additional cost to ensure all licensed facilities are inspected at least once every 12 months. Twelve percent of respondents reported the county should provide local services and use tax dollars to cover the additional cost while 30% of respondents reported provide local services and split the additional cost between tax dollars and current fees. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported continue to use the state for inspections and not worry if all licensed facilities are not inspected every 12 months.

- Respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report the county should provide local services and use tax dollars to cover the additional cost. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report the county should provide local services and split the additional cost between tax dollars and current fees.

Table 4. How to Ensure All Facilities Inspected at Least Once a Year by Demographic Variables

	Local Service & Raise Fees	Local Service & Use Tax Dollars	Local Service & Raise Fees/Use Tax Dollars	Use State & Not Worry If All Facilities Inspected
TOTAL	29%	12%	30%	23%
Gender				
Male	29	12	29	25
Female	29	11	31	21
Age*				
18 to 34	32	7	41	17
35 to 44	30	20	21	25
45 to 54	32	18	17	27
55 to 64	26	4	40	22
65 and Older	17	5	37	23
Education				
High School or Less	21	14	36	21
Some Post High School	32	9	28	23
College Graduate	30	13	28	24
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	21	11	45	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	24	8	39	22
\$60,001 or More	29	16	30	23
Marital Status				
Married	31	12	28	22
Not Married	24	12	35	24
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month				
Zero Times	21	8	31	27
One to Two Times	37	10	20	24
Three to Five Times	24	17	34	18
More Than Five Times	32	8	32	26

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Charging for Repeat Inspections as a Result of Food Code Violations

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported they would be very supportive of charging a fee to business owners who do not comply with standard food safety regulations and require repeat visits by inspectors. Twenty percent of respondents reported they would be somewhat supportive. Less than one percent of respondents reported they would not be too supportive while 2% reported not at all supportive.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they would be very supportive of charging a fee for repeat inspections that are the result of food code violations compared to unmarried respondents (80% and 67%, respectively).

Table 5. Very Supportive of Charging a Fee for Repeat Inspections that are Result of Food Code Violation by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	77%
Gender	
Male	75
Female	79
Age	
18 to 34	67
35 to 44	84
45 to 54	79
55 to 64	80
65 and Older	77
Education	
High School or Less	72
Some Post High School	81
College Graduate	76
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	83
\$30,001 to \$60,000	70
\$60,001 or More	80
Marital Status*	
Married	80
Not Married	67
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month	
Zero Times	69
One to Two Times	73
Three to Five Times	78
More Than Five Times	80

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Inspections More than Once a Year

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported it was very important to inspect a facility more than once a year. Forty-three percent of respondents reported it was somewhat important to inspect more than once a year while 19% reported not too important. Eleven percent of respondents reported it was not at all important to inspect a facility more than once a year.

- Female respondents were more likely to report it was very important to inspect a facility more than once a year (31%) compared to male respondents (21%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report it was very important to inspect a facility more than once a year (47%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (19%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (17%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported it was very important to inspect a facility more than once a year compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a college education.

Table 6. Importance to Inspect Facilities More than Once a Year by Demographic Variables

	Not Important At All	Not Too Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
TOTAL	11%	19%	43%	26%
Gender*				
Male	17	18	42	21
Female	4	19	43	31
Age*				
18 to 34	18	28	34	17
35 to 44	10	14	48	28
45 to 54	6	20	52	19
55 to 64	6	10	37	47
65 and Older	7	13	42	33
Education*				
High School or Less	2	21	42	33
Some Post High School	10	12	48	27
College Graduate	17	23	38	20
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	4	17	44	33
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12	10	47	30
\$60,001 or More	13	23	37	25
Marital Status				
Married	11	19	41	27
Not Married	10	17	48	24
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month				
Zero Times	17	11	38	34
One to Two Times	11	16	39	31
Three to Five Times	4	21	49	25
More Than Five Times	15	20	39	22

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Inspection Results Available to Public (Figure 1; Tables 7 & 8)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 54% of respondents reported it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public on a regular basis while 34% reported somewhat important. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public on a regular basis. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they would like to see inspection results online while 79% reported a posting at the facility entrance and 54% reported a posting in libraries.

Importance of Results Made Available to Public

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public on a regular basis. Thirty-four percent reported somewhat important while 6% reported not too important and 5% reported not at all important.
- Female respondents were more likely to report it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public on a regular basis (63%) compared to male respondents (45%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report it was very important to have inspection results made available to the public (64%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (51%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (42%).

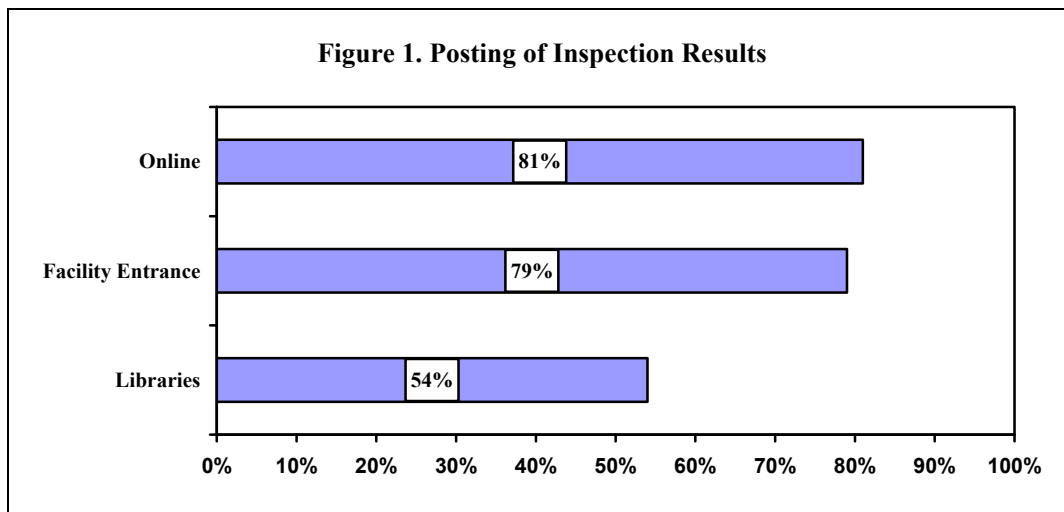
Table 7. Importance That Inspection Results are Available on a Regular Basis by Demographic Variables

	Not Important At All	Not Too Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
TOTAL	5%	6%	34%	54%
Gender*				
Male	8	7	40	45
Female	2	6	29	63
Age*				
18 to 34	5	3	50	42
35 to 44	3	8	38	51
45 to 54	4	10	25	61
55 to 64	12	4	24	59
65 and Older	5	8	21	64
Education				
High School or Less	3	6	38	54
Some Post High School	7	7	28	57
College Graduate	4	6	38	51
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	4	4	33	59
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	9	26	58
\$60,001 or More	3	6	37	54
Marital Status				
Married	6	7	33	54
Not Married	2	6	38	54
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month				
Zero Times	10	2	27	60
One to Two Times	8	11	24	56
Three to Five Times	3	3	45	49
More Than Five Times	4	9	32	55

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Posting of Results

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they would like to see inspection results online while 79% reported a posting at the facility entrance and 54% reported a posting in libraries.



- Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results online while respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report in libraries.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results online while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report at the facility entrance.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results online while respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report at the facility entrance.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results at the facility entrance compared to married respondents (88% and 75%, respectively).
- Respondents who reported it was somewhat important for inspection results to be posted were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results online. Respondents who reported it was very important for inspection results to be posted were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results at the facility entrance or in libraries.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents who attended a facility in the county three to five times in the past month and 87% of those who attended a facility at least five times were more likely to report they would like to see inspection results online compared to 66% of respondents who attended a facility one to two times in the past month.

Table 8. Posting of Results by Demographic Variables

	Online	Facility Entrance	Library
TOTAL	81%	79%	54%
Gender			
Male	85	76	51
Female	78	82	57
Age			
18 to 34	95*	77	67*
35 to 44	93*	86	44*
45 to 54	79*	75	53*
55 to 64	74*	84	51*
65 and Older	44*	74	50*
Education			
High School or Less	61*	88*	54
Some Post High School	84*	82*	53
College Graduate	95*	69*	55
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	61*	88*	60
\$30,001 to \$60,000	81*	85*	56
\$60,001 or More	90*	74*	55
Marital Status			
Married	83	75*	52
Not Married	79	88*	60
Importance Results be Posted			
Not Too Important	68*	62*	31*
Somewhat Important	87*	72*	46*
Very Important	79*	86*	62*
Attended a Facility in County in Past Month			
Zero Times	71*	81	56
One to Two Times	66*	88	48
Three to Five Times	88*	77	56
More Than Five Times	87*	75	55

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

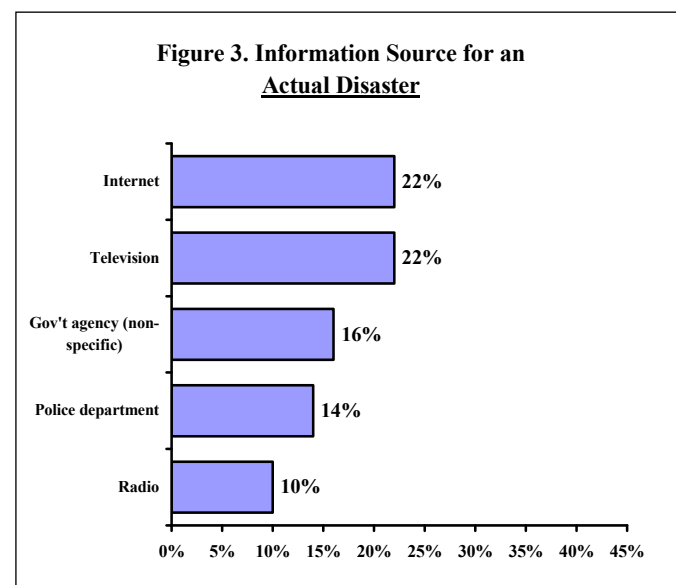
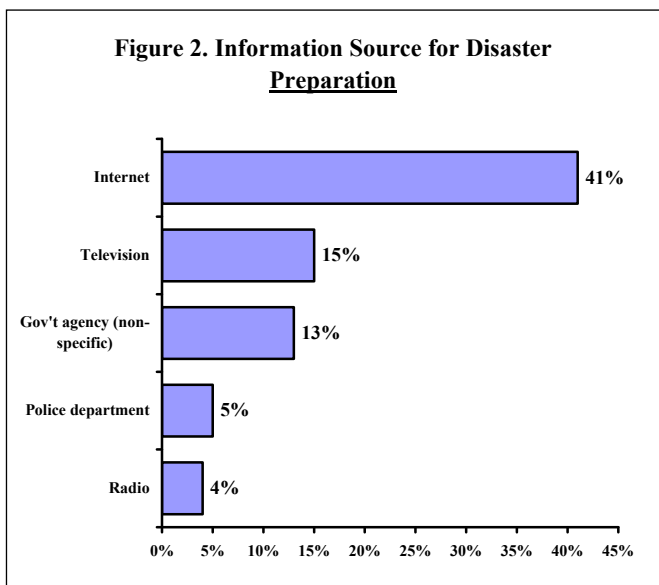
Information on Emergency Planning/Preparedness (Figures 2 - 5; Tables 9 & 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 41% of respondents reported if they had a question about preparing for a disaster, they would turn to the Internet while 15% reported television. If an actual emergency occurred today, 22% of respondents each would go first to the Internet or television while 16% would contact a non-specific government agency for information. Demographic findings were somewhat similar when comparing the information source when a respondent had a question about disaster preparation and the information source for an actual disaster.

From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their information source for disaster preparation was the Internet while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported police department, radio, emergency management office or health department. From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their information source for an actual disaster would be the Internet while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported police department, radio or health department.

Information Source

- Forty-one percent of respondents reported if they had a question about preparing for a disaster, they would turn to the Internet while 15% reported they would go to the television. Thirteen percent reported a government agency, although they could not specify what agency and 5% reported the police department.
- If an actual emergency occurred today, 22% each reported they would go first to the Internet or television for information. Sixteen percent reported a government agency, although they could not specify what agency while 14% reported the police department and 10% reported the radio.



Information Source for Disaster Preparation

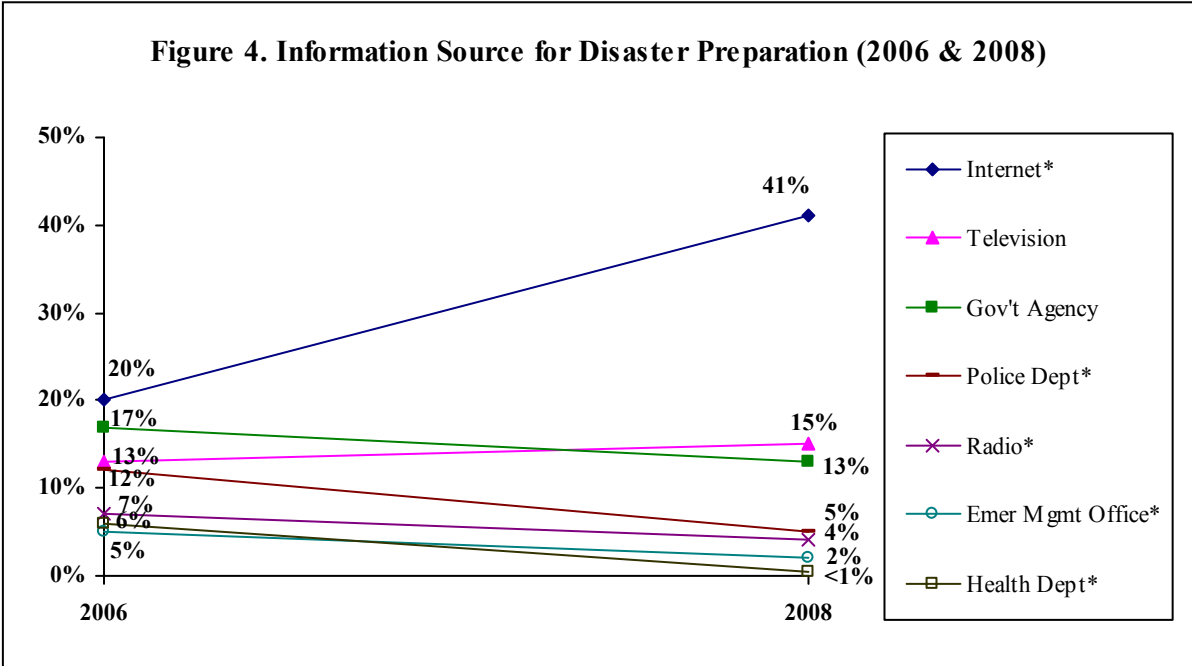
- Female respondents were more likely to report the police department as the source for a question about preparing for disaster (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report television. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report the police department.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report television.
- Fifty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported the Internet compared to 32% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 11% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

Table 9. Information Source for Disaster Preparation by Demographic Variables

	Internet	Television	Gov't Agency (non-specific)	Police Department
TOTAL	41%	15%	13%	5%
Gender				
Male	40	15	13	2*
Female	41	15	13	7*
Age				
18 to 34	67*	5*	8	<1*
35 to 44	53*	13*	10	4*
45 to 54	33*	18*	15	4*
55 to 64	15*	16*	16	10*
65 and Older	3*	30*	21	11*
Education				
High School or Less	22*	24*	15	6
Some Post High School	42*	11*	13	5
College Graduate	53*	12*	12	4
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	11*	24	15	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	32*	15	13	8
\$60,001 or More	50*	14	14	3
Marital Status				
Married	41	16	13	4
Not Married	38	12	14	5

*demographic difference at p<0.05

- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their information source for disaster preparation as the Internet while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported police department, radio, emergency management office or health department.



*year difference at p≤0.05

Information Source for an Actual Disaster

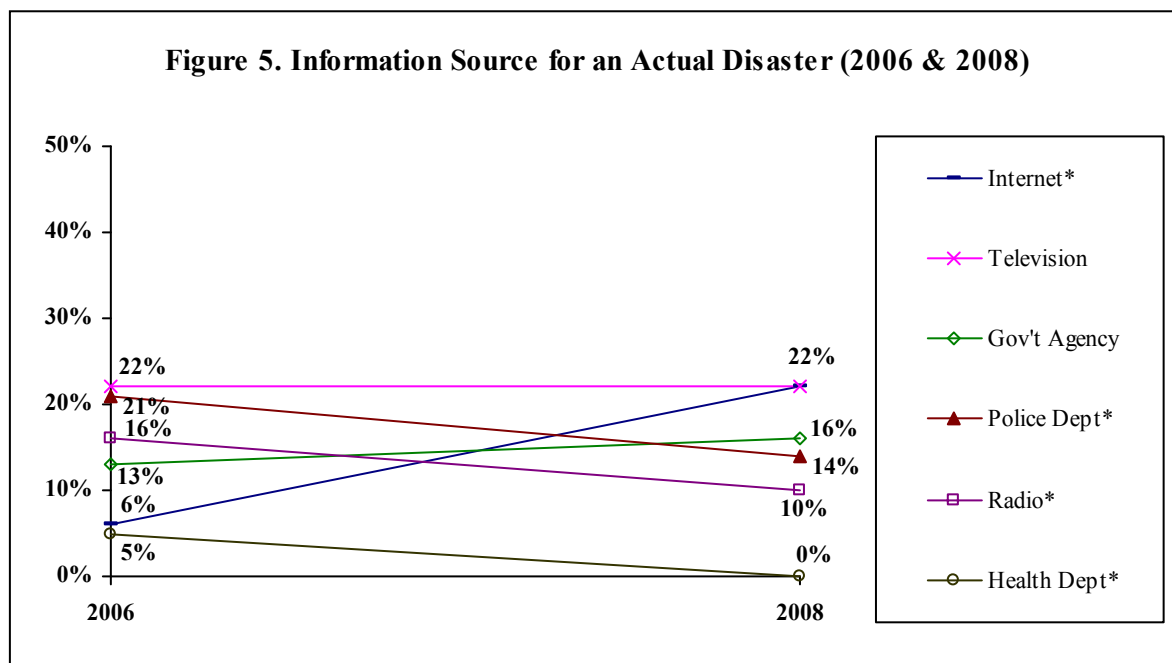
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their information source if there was an actual disaster while respondents 45 and older were more likely to report television.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report the police department.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported they would contact the Internet compared to 18% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 2% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

Table 10. Information Source for an Actual Disaster by Demographic Variables

	Internet	Television	Gov't Agency (non-specific)	Police Department
TOTAL	22%	22%	16%	14%
Gender				
Male	22	23	18	14
Female	21	21	15	15
Age				
18 to 34	42*	8*	15	12
35 to 44	21*	24*	17	12
45 to 54	16*	29*	19	11
55 to 64	12*	31*	8	24
65 and Older	2*	28*	18	18
Education				
High School or Less	5*	25	17	21*
Some Post High School	23*	24	15	11*
College Graduate	32*	17	16	12*
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	2*	23	21	23
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18*	21	10	21
\$60,001 or More	27*	24	18	12
Marital Status				
Married	22	22	17	14
Not Married	22	23	13	15

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their information source for an actual disaster would be the Internet while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported police department, radio or health department.



*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

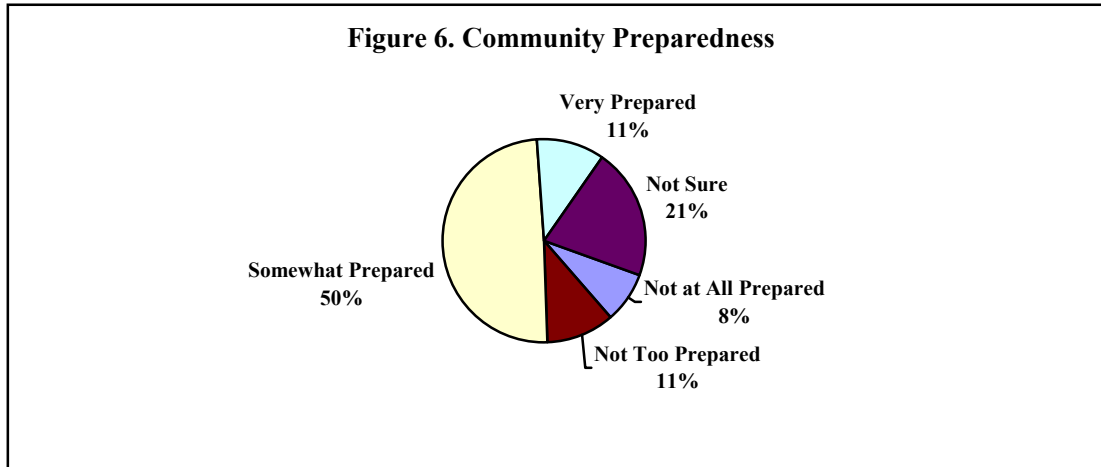
Emergency Planning/Preparedness (Figures 6 - 14; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 11% of respondents reported their community was very prepared for a man-made or natural disaster. If a public health emergency were declared, 75% of respondents were very likely to follow directions to stay at home/restrict movement while 68% were very likely to follow directions to receive medication/vaccination. In case of an emergency, 72% of respondents reported they had a list of important names/numbers while 56% stored extra food and water. Fifty-one percent reported an emergency kit while 48% had a designated meeting place in case of an emergency. Eighty-nine percent of respondents with children reported they had a medical release form for their child's care when they are not available.

From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their community was very prepared for a man-made or natural disaster. From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were very likely to stay at home and restrict movement or receive medication or vaccination if there was a public health emergency. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a list of important names and numbers, extra food and water, an emergency kit or a designated meeting place if a natural or man-made disaster occurred. From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a medical release form completed for their children's care when they are not available.

Community Preparedness

- Eleven percent of respondents reported their community was very prepared against a man-made or a natural disaster. Fifty percent reported somewhat prepared while 11% reported not too prepared and 8% reported not at all prepared. Twenty-one percent were not sure.



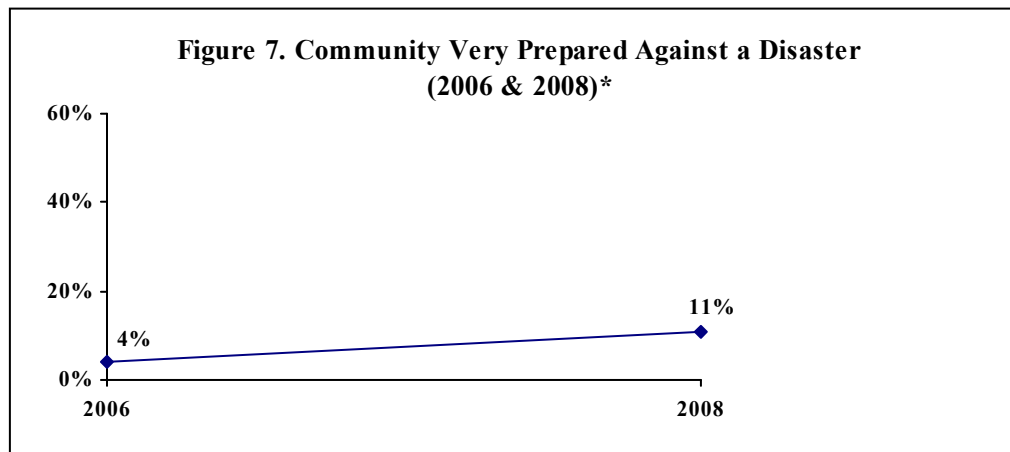
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their community was very prepared for a man-made or natural disaster (18%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (8%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (3%).
- Respondents who were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning were more likely to report their community was very prepared for a disaster (15%) compared to respondents who were not aware of the health department's involvement (8%).

Table 11. Community Very Prepared Against a Disaster by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	11%
Gender	
Male	13
Female	8
Age*	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	13
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	18
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	11
College Graduate	13
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9
\$60,001 or More	12
Marital Status	
Married	12
Not Married	7
HD Emergency Planning*	
Aware	15
Not Aware	8

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

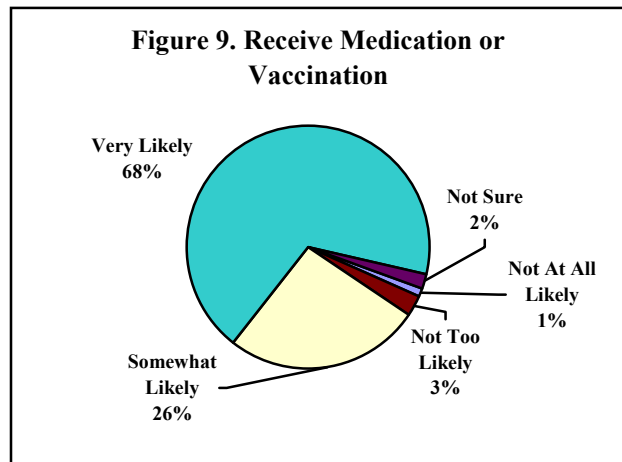
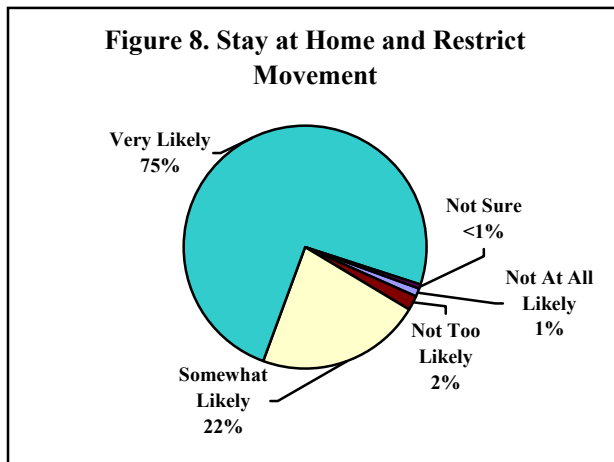
- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their community was very prepared for a man-made or natural disaster.



*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Likelihood of Following Emergency Directions in a Public Health Emergency

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported they were very likely to follow any directions given to stay at home and restrict movement if a public health emergency were declared. An additional 22% were somewhat likely to report this. Three percent were not too likely or not at all likely. Three percent were not too likely or not at all likely.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported they were very likely to follow directions to receive medication or vaccination if a public health emergency were declared. An additional 26% were somewhat likely to report this. Four percent were not too likely or not at all likely.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported they were very likely to follow directions to stay at home and restrict movement as well as receive medication or vaccination in a public health emergency.



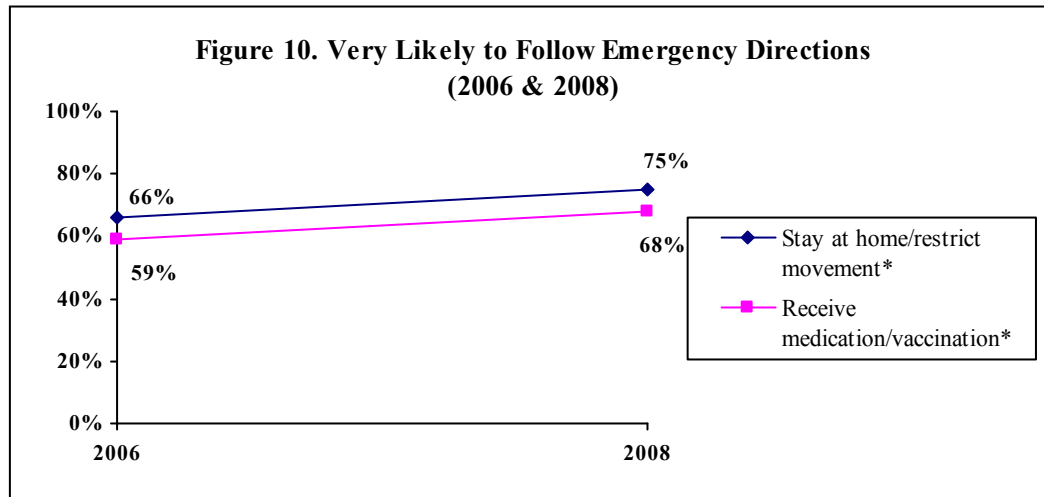
- Female respondents were more likely to report they were very likely to stay at home and restrict movement if there was a public health emergency (79%) compared to male respondents (70%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report they were very likely to receive medication or vaccination if there was a public health emergency compared to unmarried respondents (72% and 59%, respectively).

Table 12. Very Likely to Follow Emergency Directions by Demographic Variables

	Stay at Home and Restrict Movement	Receive Medication or Vaccination
TOTAL	75%	68%
Gender		
Male	70*	66
Female	79*	71
Age		
18 to 34	73	64
35 to 44	68	68
45 to 54	74	74
55 to 64	78	69
65 and Older	89	68
Education		
High School or Less	72	73
Some Post High School	79	61
College Graduate	73	73
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	80	73
\$30,001 to \$60,000	65	71
\$60,001 or More	72	71
Marital Status		
Married	77	72*
Not Married	70	59*
HD Emergency Planning		
Aware	75	69
Not Aware	75	68

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

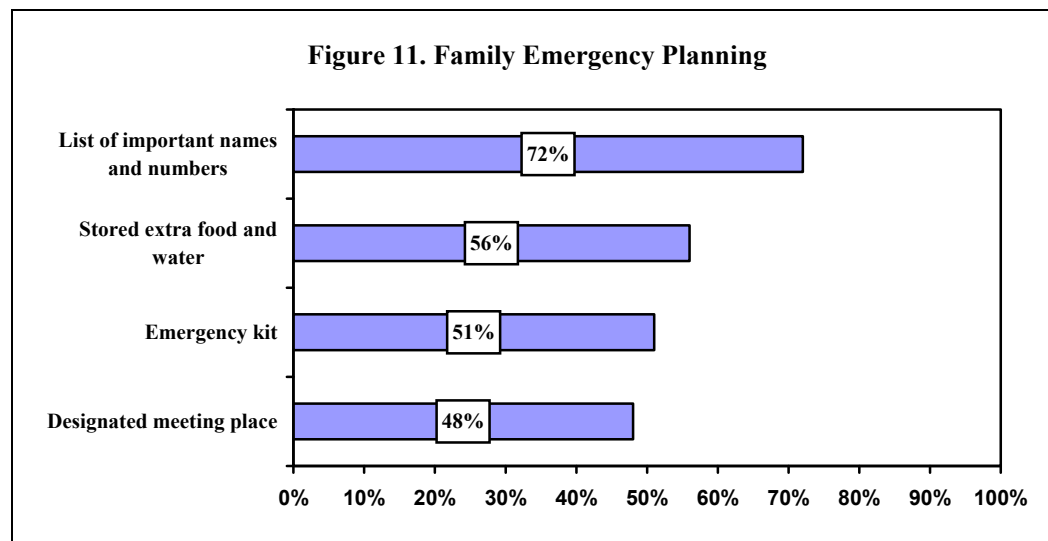
- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were very likely to stay at home and restrict movement or receive medication or vaccination if there was a public health emergency.



*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Family Emergency Planning

- In case of a natural or man-made disaster, 72% of respondents reported they have a list of important names and numbers while 56% reported they stored extra food and water. Fifty-one percent reported they have an emergency kit and 48% reported they have a designated meeting place.



- Fifty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported an emergency kit compared to 47% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 35% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

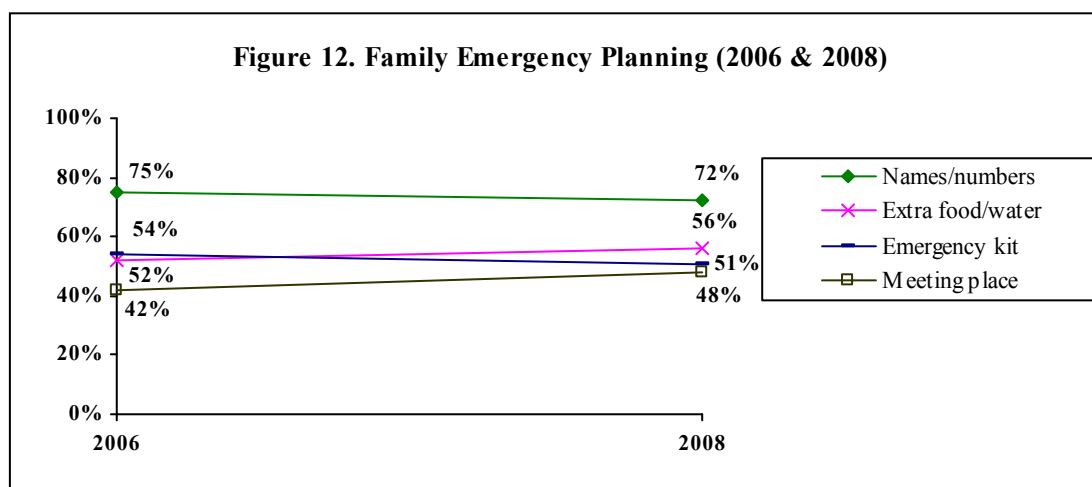
- Married households were more likely to have a designated meeting place (51%) compared to unmarried households (39%).
- Households with children were more likely to report having an emergency kit or having a designated meeting place compared to households without children.

Table 13. Family Emergency Planning by Demographic Variables

	Names/ Numbers	Extra Food/ Water	Emergency Kit	Meeting Place
TOTAL	72%	56%	51%	48%
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	80	55	35*	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	64	51	47*	38
\$60,001 or More	73	55	57*	52
Marital Status				
Married	73	56	53	51*
Not Married	69	54	45	39*
Children in Household				
Yes	73	50	57*	60*
No	72	59	46*	40*

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported if a natural or man-made disaster occurred, they had a list of important names and numbers, extra food and water, an emergency kit or a designated meeting place.



- A total of 46% of respondents reported they have done all four of the emergency planning strategies (22%) or three of the plans (24%). Twenty-three percent reported two plans. Twenty percent reported one plan while 11% reported none of the four plans.

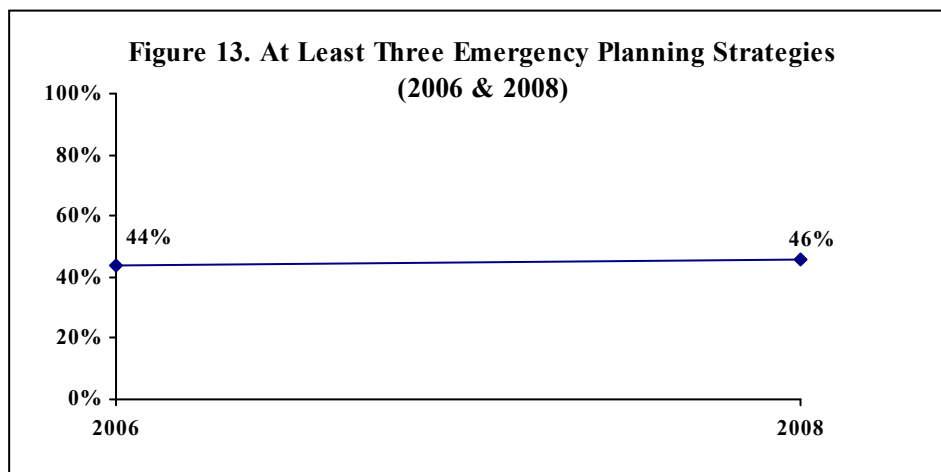
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported at least three of the four plans compared to 39% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 35% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

Table 14. At Least Three of the Four Family Emergency Planning Strategies by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	46%
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	39
\$30,001 to \$60,000	35
\$60,001 or More	51
Marital Status	
Married	48
Not Married	44
Children in Household	
Yes	49
No	45

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three of the four emergency planning strategies.

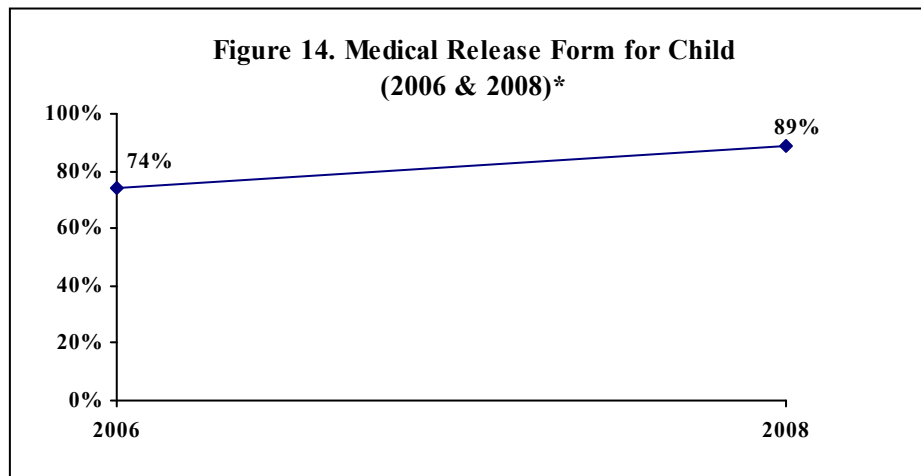


*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Medical Release Form for Child

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with children reported they had a medical release form completed for their children's care when they are not available, whether it is at school, the babysitter's or when their children are visiting family or friends.

- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a medical release form completed for their children’s care when they are not available, whether it is at school, the babysitter’s or when their children are visiting family or friends.



*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Emergency Volunteers (Figures 15 - 18; Tables 15 & 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 23% of respondents reported that Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old or unmarried were more likely to report Washington County had an organized volunteer group. Forty-three percent of respondents reported they were very likely to volunteer in a community-wide disaster while 26% reported they were very likely to pre-register to volunteer in a community disaster. Respondents who were 45 to 64 years old, with a college education, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, who were married or aware of the health department’s emergency planning were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, who were married or aware of the health department’s emergency planning were more likely to report they were very likely to pre-register.

From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster. From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were very likely to volunteer in a community-wide disaster or pre-register as a volunteer.

Knowledge of an Organized Volunteer Group in County

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster. Seventy-two percent were not sure.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 27% of those 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reported knowledge of an organized volunteer group in Washington County compared to 13% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

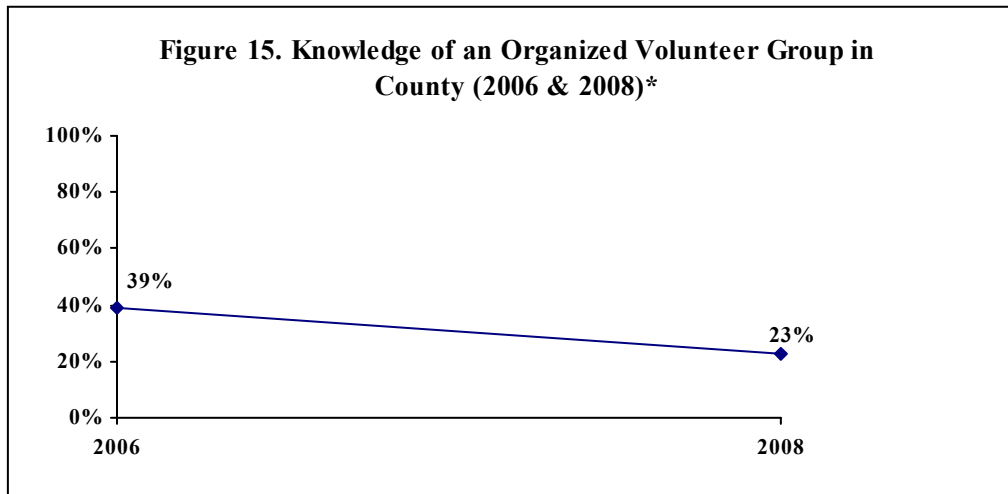
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report knowledge of an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster compared to married respondents (29% and 20%, respectively).

Table 15. Knowledge of an Organized Volunteer Group in County by Demographic Variables

	Yes
TOTAL	23%
Gender	
Male	25
Female	20
Age*	
18 to 34	27
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	29
55 to 64	27
65 and Older	18
Education	
High School or Less	29
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	24
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	30
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23
\$60,001 or More	22
Marital Status*	
Married	20
Not Married	29

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

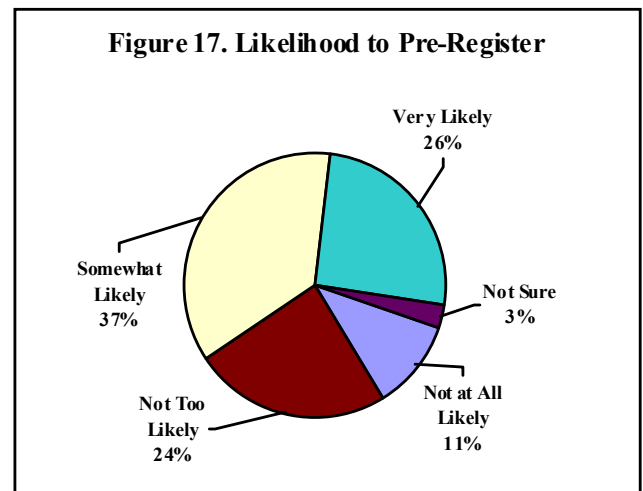
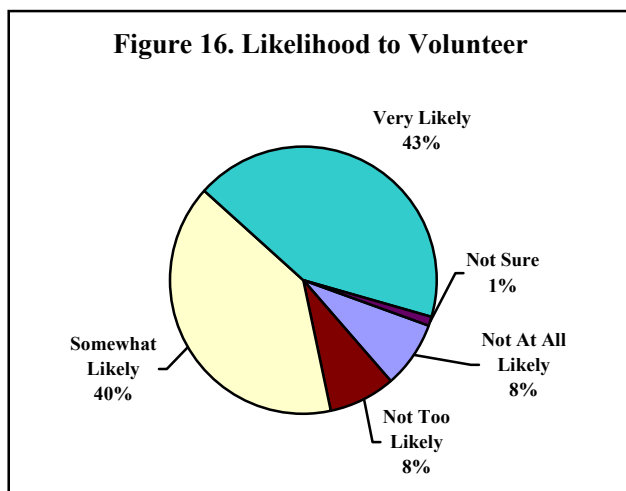
- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster.



*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Likelihood of Volunteering in Community-Wide Disaster

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported they were very likely to volunteer in a community-wide disaster. This results in up to 46,560 Washington County residents very likely to volunteer. Another 40% reported somewhat likely. Eight percent reported not too likely while 8% were not at all likely.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported they were very likely to register as a volunteer before a disaster; which results in 30,070 county residents very likely to register prior to a disaster. Another 37% reported somewhat likely. Twenty-four percent reported not too likely while 11% were not at all likely.



- Respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were very likely to pre-register as a volunteer compared to their counterparts.

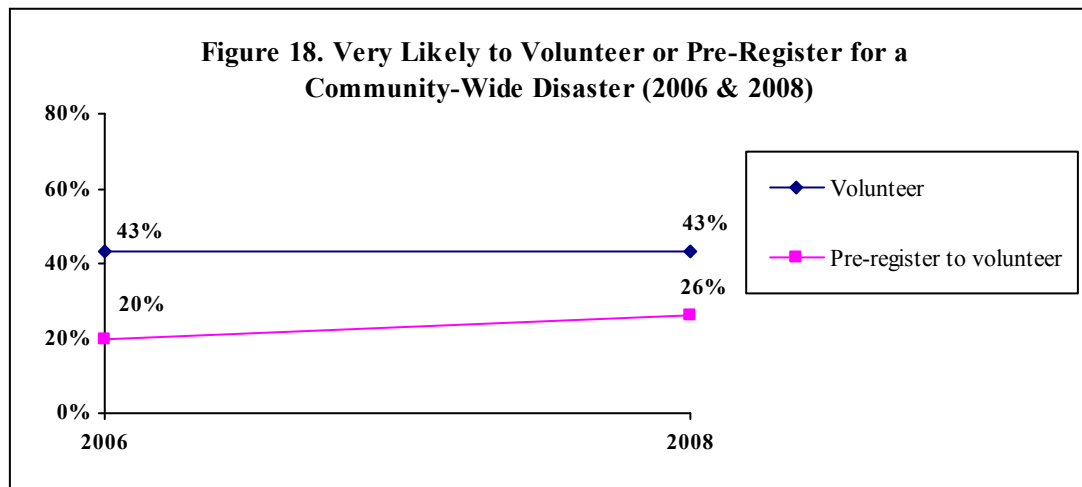
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer or pre-register as a volunteer.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported they were very likely to volunteer compared to 47% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 30% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer or pre-register as a volunteer.
- Respondents who were aware of the health department’s emergency planning were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer or pre-register as a volunteer.

Table 16. Very Likely to Volunteer in or Pre-Register for a Community-Wide Disaster by Demographic Variables

	Volunteer	Pre-Register to Volunteer
TOTAL	43%	26%
Gender		
Male	47	24
Female	38	27
Age		
18 to 34	45*	20*
35 to 44	42*	25*
45 to 54	53*	37*
55 to 64	51*	33*
65 and Older	18*	15*
Education		
High School or Less	43*	20*
Some Post High School	35*	22*
College Graduate	50*	33*
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	30*	17
\$30,001 to \$60,000	56*	35
\$60,001 or More	47*	29
Marital Status		
Married	47*	30*
Not Married	32*	13*
HD Emergency Planning		
Aware	49*	36*
Not Aware	38*	18*

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were very likely to volunteer in a community-wide disaster or pre-register as a volunteer.



Health Department (Figures 19 - 22; Tables 17 - 20)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2008, 67% of respondents were aware of the Washington County Health Department. Respondents with a college education were more likely to be aware. Thirty-one percent of respondents had experience with the health department (22% limited service like flu shot/immunization and 9% other services). Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they received services. Of respondents who were aware of the health department, 76% were satisfied with the way the department meets its mission; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 55 and older, with some post high school education or less, a household income of less than \$60,001 or who received services from the health department were more likely to report this. Forty-three percent of all respondents were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning, respondents with a college education or who received services from the department were more likely to report this.

From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were aware of the Washington County Health Department prior to the interview. From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they received services. Of respondents who were aware of the health department, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent reporting they were satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were aware of the health department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level.

Aware of Health Department

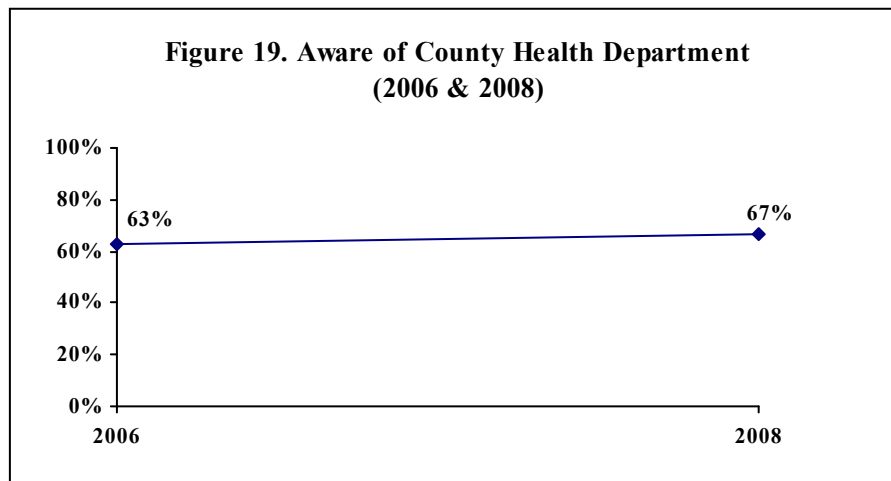
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents were aware of the Washington County Health Department prior to the interview.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a college education reported they were aware of the health department compared to 65% of those with a high school education or less or 60% of respondents with some post high school education.

Table 17. Aware of County Health Department by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	67%
Gender	
Male	62
Female	71
Age	
18 to 34	61
35 to 44	64
45 to 54	71
55 to 64	73
65 and Older	72
Education*	
High School or Less	65
Some Post High School	60
College Graduate	76
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	80
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67
\$60,001 or More	65
Marital Status	
Married	68
Not Married	64

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were aware of the Washington County Health Department prior to the interview.



Experience with Health Department

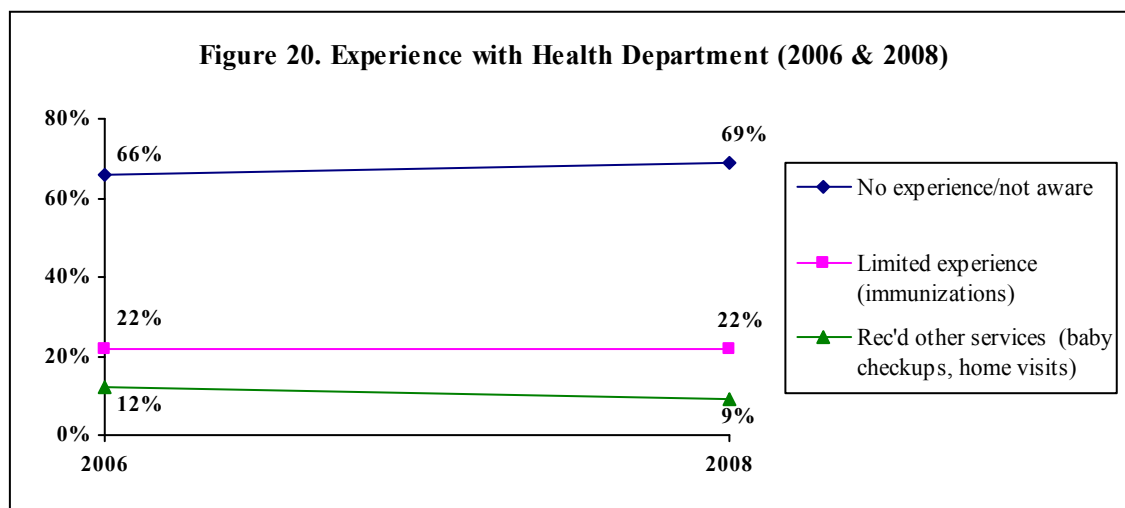
- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they received limited services like a flu shot or other immunizations while 9% reported other services like baby checkups, home visits or answers to health questions over the phone.
- Thirty-nine percent of female respondents reported they received services from the health department compared to 23% of male respondents.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they received services from the health department (42%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (22%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (19%).
- Fifty-four percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported they received services from the health department compared to 36% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 24% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

Table 18. Experience with Health Department by Demographic Variables

	No Experience /Not Aware	Limited Experience (Immunizations)	Rec'd Other Svs (Baby checkups, home visits)
TOTAL	69%	22%	9%
Gender*			
Male	77	19	4
Female	61	25	14
Age*			
18 to 34	62	24	14
35 to 44	81	11	8
45 to 54	66	27	8
55 to 64	76	14	8
65 and Older	58	37	5
Education			
High School or Less	64	24	11
Some Post High School	75	15	10
College Graduate	65	28	6
Household Income*			
\$30,000 or Less	44	39	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	65	18	18
\$60,001 or More	76	18	6
Marital Status			
Married	70	22	8
Not Married	66	21	12

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported services received from the health department.



Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission

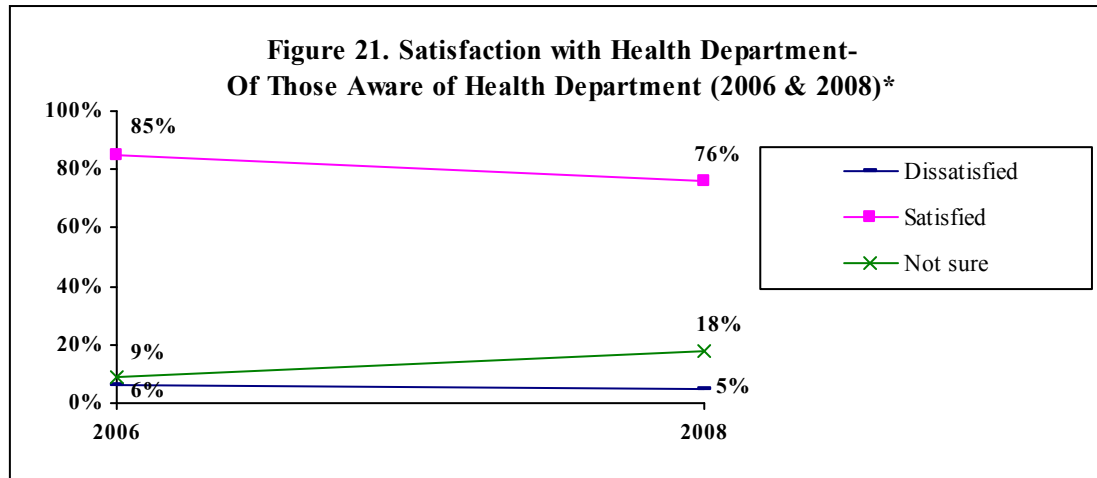
- Seventy-six percent of respondents who were aware of the health department were satisfied or very satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. Five percent were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied while 18% were not sure.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents 65 and older, 82% of those 55 to 64 years old and 81% of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were satisfied with the way the department meets its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public compared to 64% of respondents 35 to 44 years old. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely report not sure (31%) compared to those 65 and older (14%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (9%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 81% of those with some post high school education reported they were satisfied with the health department compared to 67% of respondents with a college education.
- Ninety percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 88% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 reported they were satisfied with the health department compared to 64% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001. Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report not sure (26%) compared to those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (8%) or respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 (7%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents who received services from the health department reported they were satisfied with the way the health department meets its mission compared to 61% of respondents with no experience with the health department. Respondents with no experience were more likely to report not sure (32%) compared to respondents with some experience (4%).

Table 19. Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission by Demographic Variables (Of Those Aware of Health Department)

	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not Sure
TOTAL	5%	76%	18%
Gender			
Male	6	76	18
Female	6	76	18
Age*			
18 to 34	10	81	9
35 to 44	5	64	31
45 to 54	5	73	22
55 to 64	0	82	18
65 and Older	2	84	14
Education*			
High School or Less	3	84	13
Some Post High School	0	81	19
College Graduate	12	67	21
Household Income*			
\$30,000 or Less	5	88	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	2	90	8
\$60,001 or More	10	64	26
Marital Status			
Married	4	76	20
Not Married	11	75	14
Experience with Health Dept.*			
No Experience	7	61	32
Received Services	4	92	4

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were aware of the health department reporting they were satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were dissatisfied while there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents who reported they were not sure with the health department meeting its mission.



*year difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Awareness of Health Department's Involvement with Emergency Preparedness Planning

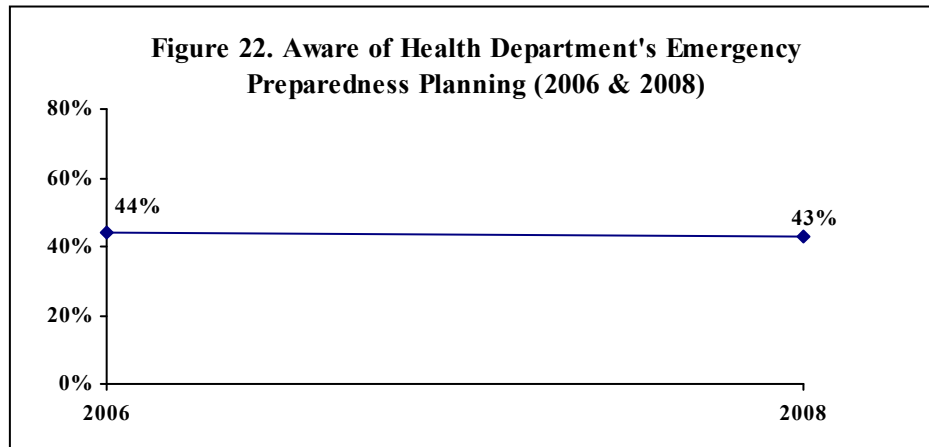
- Forty-three percent of respondents were aware of the health department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level to some degree.
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a college education were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning compared to 37% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents who received services from the health department reported awareness of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning compared to 30% of respondents who have had no experience with the health department.

Table 20. Aware of Health Department’s Emergency Preparedness Planning by Demographic Variables

	Aware To Any Extent
TOTAL	43%
Gender	
Male	41
Female	43
Age	
18 to 34	41
35 to 44	36
45 to 54	43
55 to 64	57
65 and Older	44
Education*	
High School or Less	37
Some Post High School	37
College Graduate	51
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	43
\$30,001 to \$60,000	49
\$60,001 or More	40
Marital Status	
Married	45
Not Married	35
Experience with Health Dept.*	
No Experience	30
Received Services	69

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2006 to 2008, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were aware of the health department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level.



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS SURVEY

Conducted: February 4 through 12, 2008

[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.]

The first questions are related to lodging, food and recreational facilities in Washington County. These include hotels and motels, restaurants, bars and all establishments that serve food, as well as water parks and campgrounds.

1. In the past month, how often did you use services from a lodging, food or recreational facility in the county? Please include bars or taverns if they serve food.

None	12%
One to two times	20
Three to five times	35
Or more than five times.....	33
Not sure	0

Facilities that serve the public are required to be inspected and licensed EVERY 12 MONTHS for safety and sanitation purposes by either state inspectors or trained inspectors from a local health department. State inspectors provide the majority of these services in Washington County, but in 2007 the Washington County Health Department subcontracted with the state to inspect 69 facilities considered lower risk. The local health department found that of the 69 facilities only 23, or 33%, had been inspected in the previous 12 months by the state program, with some not inspected in several years.

2. Some people would go less often to a facility if there was no yearly inspection, while for others, this would not make a difference in going to that facility. For you, which most closely fits? Would you...

Go less often to the facility	61%
Or does it make no difference?	38
It depends (volunteered).....	0
Not sure	1

Washington County is the only one of 13 areas in the state with a population over 100,000 that does NOT have a local program and uses the state program for inspections. The local Health Department is considering starting a food safety and inspection program and would hire two registered sanitarians to conduct the program.

3. Do you think that a local program would provide better quality inspection and licensing services than the state, the same quality or would a local program provide worse quality inspection and licensing services than the state?

Better quality inspection & licensing services than the state	59%
The same quality	27
Worse quality	6
Not sure	8

If the Washington County Health Department provides local inspection services, there would be some additional cost to move away from the state program and start a local program. [IF ASKED HOW MUCH: “The health department is in preliminary stages investigating this so there is no exact dollar amount yet. However, some preliminary analysis estimates the cost could be \$40,000 to \$60,000 as a result of additional employee costs.”]

4. In your opinion what should the county do to make sure all licensed facilities are inspected at least once every 12 months?

Provide local services and raise fees to cover the additional cost29%
 Provide local services and use tax dollars to cover the additional cost 12
 Provide local services and split the additional cost between tax dollars and current fees30
 Continue to use the state for inspections and not worry if all licensed facilities are not inspected every 12 months23
 Other..... 1
 Not sure 6

5. How important is it to you that inspection results are made available to the public on a regular basis?

Not at all important 5% → Go to Q7
 Not too important 6 → Continue with Q6
 Somewhat important34 → Continue with Q6
 Very important54 → Continue with Q6
 Not sure<1 → Go to Q7

6. Where would you like to see inspection results? [379 Respondents]

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Posted at the entrance of the facility	79%	19%	2%
Online.....	81	17	1
In libraries	54	43	3
Other places? Please specify [n=157]	41	58	<1

Other...Local newspaper (84% of 157 respondents)

7. The state does not charge for repeat inspections that are the result of food code violations. How supportive are you of charging a fee to business owners who do not comply with standard food safety regulations and require repeat visits by the inspectors?

Not at all supportive 2%
 Not too supportive.....<1
 Somewhat supportive20
 Very supportive.....77
 Not sure 0

8. Some local health departments inspect more often than the minimum of once every year required by the state. How important to you is it that more frequent inspections take place?

Not at all important	11%
Not too important	19
Somewhat important	43
Very important	26
Not sure	2

9. If you had a question about preparing for a man-made or a natural disaster, where would you first go to get your information?

Internet	41%
Television.....	15
Government agency (non-specific).....	13
Police department.....	5
Radio	4
All others (3% or less).....	11
Not sure	11

10. If there was a natural or man-made disaster today in your community, where would you first go to get information?

Internet	22%
Television.....	22
Government agency (non-specific).....	16
Police department.....	14
Radio	10
All others (3% or less).....	12
Not sure	4

11. How prepared do you feel your community is against a man-made or natural disaster?

Not at all prepared.....	8%
Not too prepared.....	11
Somewhat prepared.....	50
Very prepared.....	11
Not sure	21

12. If a public health emergency were declared, how likely are you to follow any direction given to stay at home and restrict movement?

Not at all likely.....	1%
Not too likely	2
Somewhat likely.....	22
Very likely.....	75
Not sure	<1

13. If a public health emergency were declared, how likely are you to follow directions to receive medication or vaccination?

Not at all likely..... 1%
 Not too likely 3
 Somewhat likely.....26
 Very likely.....68
 Not sure 2

In case of a natural or man-made disaster, do you or your family have...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
14. A designated meeting place	48%	52%	<1%
15. Stored extra food or water.....	56	44	1
16. A list of important names and numbers ..	72	27	1
17. An emergency kit.....	51	47	3

18. Many volunteers would be needed in the event of a large-scale community disaster. Does your county have an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster?

Yes23%
 No..... 6
 Not sure72

19. How likely would you be to volunteer in a community-wide disaster?

Not at all likely..... 8%
 Not too likely 8
 Somewhat likely.....40
 Very likely.....43
 Not sure 1

20. How likely would you be to register as a volunteer before a community disaster?

Not at all likely.....11%
 Not too likely24
 Somewhat likely.....37
 Very likely.....26
 Not sure 3

21. Your local health department is located in West Bend and serves Washington County. Some people are aware of the health department while others are not. Are you aware of the health department or did you not know about the health department until today?

Aware of the health department 67%
 Not aware of the health department until today 33
 Not sure..... 0

22. Which of the following best describes your experience with your public health department?

Have had no experience with programs or services	35%
Received limited services like a flu shot or other immunization	22
Received other services like baby checkup, home visits or answered your health questions over the phone.....	9
Not aware of the health department until today	33
Not sure	<1

23. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the health department in how it meets its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public?

[257 Respondents Aware of Health Department]

Very dissatisfied.....	0%
Dissatisfied.....	5
Satisfied.....	57
Very satisfied	19
Not sure	18

24. For the past several years, local health departments in Wisconsin have been participating in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state levels. This planning includes mass clinic preparations for the public as well as for naturally occurring events such as tornados or airplane crashes. Which of the following best describes your level of awareness about health department preparedness planning?

Not aware of involvement with emergency preparedness planning until now	24%
Some limited awareness	31
Aware before today	12
Not aware of the health department until today	33
Not sure	<1

Now a few questions about you and your household.

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

18 to 34 years old	28%
35 to 44 years old	25
45 to 54 years old	20
55 to 64 years old	12
65 and older.....	15

26. Do you have children under the age of 18 living in your household?

Yes	42%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q27
No.....	58	→ GO TO Q28

27. Do you have a medical release form completed for their care when you are not available, whether it is at school, the babysitter's or when they are visiting family or friends? [167 Respondents]

Yes89%
 No.....10
 Not sure.....<1

28. Gender (not asked)

Male49%
 Female.....51

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

West Bend city22%
 Germantown village.....17
 Richfield town.....10
 Hartford city 9
 Jackson town 4
 Slinger village 4
 Erin town..... 4
 All others (3% or less).....28

30. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes 2%
 No.....99
 Not sure..... 0

31. Which of the following would you say is your race?

White.....96%
 Black, African American 0
 Asian<1
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander ... 0
 American Indian or Alaska Native.....<1
 Another race 3
 Multiple races..... 0
 Not sure 0

32. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married16%
 A member of an unmarried couple..... 1
 Married.....71
 Separated.....<1
 Divorced..... 5
 Widowed 6
 Not sure 0

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

8 th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	23
Some college	19
Technical school graduate	18
College graduate	24
Advanced or professional degree	12
Not sure	0

34. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	<1%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	5
\$30,001 to \$40,000	7
\$40,001 to \$50,000	5
\$50,001 to \$60,000	8
\$60,001 to \$75,000	11
\$75,001 to \$90,000	13
Over \$90,000	25
Not sure	4
No answer	15

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2008 Survey

The 2008 Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey was conducted from February 4 through February 12, 2008. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by the next birthday method. 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 county. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Survey

The 2006 Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey was conducted from January 9 through February 6, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by the next birthday method. 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 county. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.