

**Washington County
Community Health & Emergency
Preparedness Survey
2006**

In Partnership with:
Quad Counties Public Health Consortium

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 health issues residents feel are most problematic in their community.
2. Gather data on emergency preparedness at the community and household level.
3. Gather data on perceptions of the health department.

Methodology

The 2006 Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey was conducted for the Quad Counties Public Health Consortium which includes the health departments from Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington counties. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on community health issues 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 January 9 and February 6, 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 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.

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 Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 34	22%
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	15
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	35%
Some Post High School	31
College Graduate	35
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	18%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27
\$60,001 or More	40
Not Sure/No Answer	15
Married	72%

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 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 93,801 adult residents in the area, an increase of 8.86% 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 940 adults. So, when 65% 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 61,100 residents $\pm 4,700$ individuals. Thus, from 56,400 to 65,800 residents would likely restrict movement. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, results that are small will include zero.

The 2005 estimate of occupied housing units in Washington County was 48,896, an increase of 11.53% 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 490 households. For example, 52% 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 25,480.

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 2006 Washington County Community Health and Emergency Preparedness Survey was sponsored by the Quad Counties Public Health Consortium. 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.

Top Community Health Problems		Likelihood of Following Emergency Directions	
Overweight, Obesity and Lack of Exercise	49%	To Stay Home and Restrict Movement	
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse	41%	Very Likely	65%
Tobacco Use and Second-Hand Smoke Exposure	35%	Somewhat Likely	29%
Unhealthy Food Choices	30%	Not Too Likely	2%
High Risk Sexual Behavior	12%	Not at All Likely	4%
Getting Needed Dental or Medical Care	11%	To Receive Medication or Vaccination	
Social/Economic Differences that Influence Health	9%	Very Likely	59%
Spread of Infectious Diseases	6%	Somewhat Likely	34%
Mental Health and Mental Disorders	6%	Not Too Likely	3%
Injuries and Violence	5%	Not at All Likely	3%
Health Hazards (Air, Water, Land Contamination)	5%		
Sources of Health Information		Family Emergency Planning	
Completely/Mostly Trust		List of Important Names and Numbers	75%
Doctor	89%	Emergency Kit	54%
Local Health Department	67%	Stored Food and Water	52%
Television News	29%	Designated Meeting Place	42%
Local Newspaper	28%	At Least Three of the Four Planning Strategies	44%
Internet	24%	Completed Medical Release Form for Children's Care (Of Those with Children)	74%
Radio	20%		
Magazines	19%	Emergency Volunteers	
		Knowledge of Organized Volunteer Group in County	39%
First Info Source for Disaster Preparation		Likelihood to Volunteer in Community Disaster	
Internet	20%	Very Likely	43%
Government Agency (non-specific)	17%	Somewhat Likely	38%
Television	13%	Likelihood to Pre-Register as a Volunteer	
Police Department	12%	Very Likely	20%
Radio	7%	Somewhat Likely	41%
Public Health Department	6%		
Emergency Management Office	5%	Health Department	
Family Member/Friend	4%	Aware of Health Department	
		Not Aware	37%
First Info Source for an Actual Disaster		Aware	63%
Television	22%	Experience with Health Department	
Police Department	21%	No Experience/Not Aware of	66%
Radio	16%	Limited Experience (Immunizations)	22%
Government Agency (non-specific)	12%	Other Services (Baby checkups, home visits, phone)	12%
Internet	6%	Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission (Of Those Aware)	
Public Health Department	5%	Very Satisfied	20%
Family Member/Friend	4%	Satisfied	65%
Community Preparedness Against Disaster		Dissatisfied	5%
Very Prepared	4%	Very Dissatisfied	1%
Somewhat Prepared	57%	Not Sure	9%
Not Too Prepared	22%	Awareness of Health Department's Involvement	
Not at All Prepared	12%	With Emergency Preparedness	
Not Sure	4%	Not Aware	56%
		Some Limited Awareness	33%
		Aware	11%

Community Health Key Findings

When given 11 different health problems related to the 2010 Healthy Wisconsin Priorities, 49% of respondents reported that overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise was one of the top three problems in their community. Forty-one percent selected alcohol and other drug abuse while 35% reported tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure. Respondents who were male or who were not aware of the health department were more likely to report tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure. Respondents with a college education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise as a problem. Respondents who were aware of the health department were more likely to report unhealthy food choices as a top problem in their community.

Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they completely or mostly trust the health information from their doctor while 67% reported this trust in their health department. Respondents with a college education or a high school education or less were more likely to report trust in their doctor. Female respondents or those who had experience with the health department were more likely to report trust in their health department. Respondents with a high school education or less, a household income of less than \$30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report trust in television news.

Emergency Preparedness Planning Key Findings

Twenty percent of respondents reported if they had a question about preparing for a disaster, they would turn to the Internet while 17% reported a non-specific government agency. If an actual emergency occurred today, 22% of respondents would go first to the television while 21% would contact the police department for information. Demographic findings varied when looking at if a respondent had a question about preparing for a disaster and when looking at if there was an actual disaster today.

Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their community was very or somewhat prepared for a man-made or natural disaster. If a public health emergency were declared, 65% of respondents were very likely to follow directions to stay at home/restrict movement while 59% were very likely to follow directions to receive medication/vaccination. Respondents who were female or who were aware of the health department's preparedness planning were more likely to report they would restrict movement. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report they would receive medication. In case of an emergency, 75% of respondents reported they have a list of important names/numbers while 54% reported an emergency kit. Fifty-two percent stored extra food and water while 42% had a designated meeting place in case of an emergency. Seventy-four percent of respondents with children reported they have a medical release form.

Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported that 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 20% reported they were very likely to pre-register to volunteer in a community disaster. Respondents who were 18 to 64 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were very likely to pre-register.

Health Department Key Findings

Sixty-three percent of respondents were aware of the Washington County Health Department. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or who were married were more likely to be aware. Thirty-four percent of respondents had experience with the health department; respondents who were female or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report this. Of respondents who were aware of the health department, 85% were satisfied with the way the department meets its mission; respondents who received services from the health department were more likely to report this. Forty-four percent of all respondents were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning. Respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, with a college education, a household income of at least \$30,001, who were married or who received services from the department were more likely to be aware of the department's emergency preparedness planning.

Key Findings

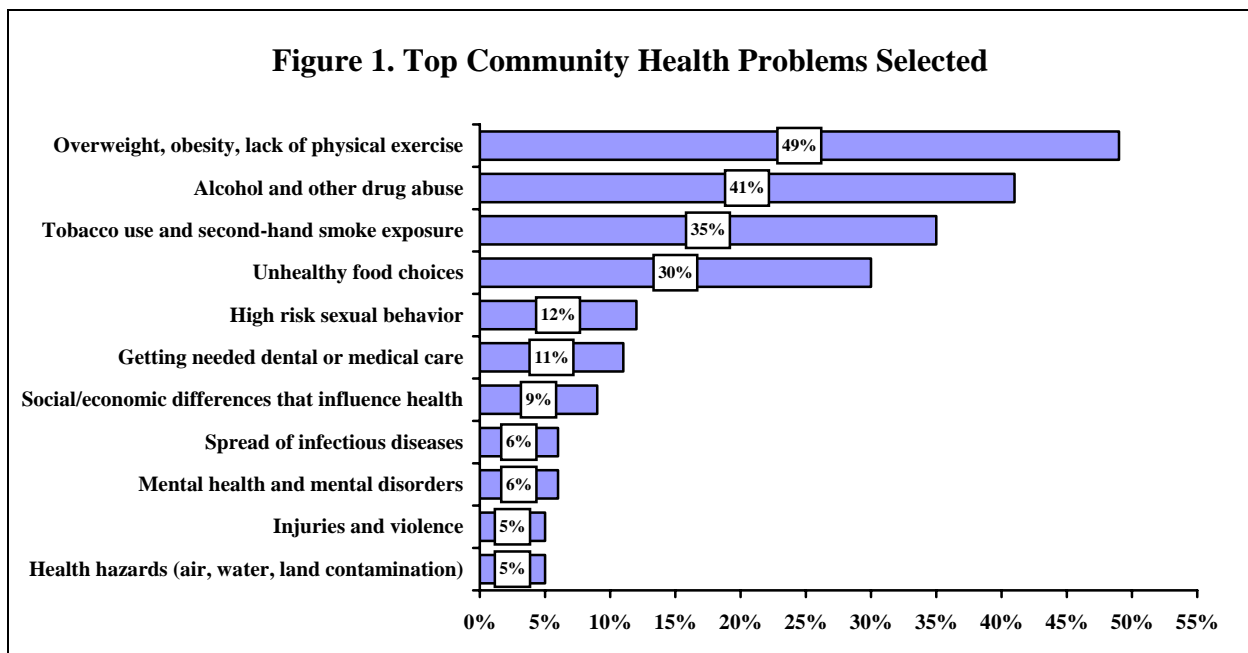
Community Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: When given 11 different health problems related to the 2010 Healthy Wisconsin Priorities, 49% of respondents reported that overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise was one of the top three problems in their community. Forty-one percent selected alcohol and other drug abuse while 35% reported tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure. Respondents who were male or who were not aware of the health department were more likely to report tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure. Respondents with a college education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise as a problem. Respondents who were aware of the health department were more likely to report unhealthy food choices as a top problem in their community.

Top Community Health Problems

Respondents were given a list of 11 different health issues that their community may face. The 11 health issues were based on the 2010 Healthy Wisconsin Priorities (Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services). Respondents were first asked whether the issue was a major, moderate, minor or not a problem in their community. From there, the top three community health problems were selected by respondents.

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported that overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise was one of the top three community health problems while 41% reported alcohol or other drug abuse, 35% reported tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke and 30% reported unhealthy food choices.
- Forty-two percent of respondents who reported alcohol and other drug abuse also reported tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure as a top community health problem. Thirty-five percent of respondents who reported overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise also reported unhealthy food choices as a top community health problem. Fourteen percent of respondents who reported getting needed dental/medical care also reported social/economic differences as a top community health problem.



- Male respondents were more likely to report tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke as one of the top three health problems compared to female respondents (41% and 30%, respectively).
- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported overweight, obesity and lack of exercise as one of the top three health problems in the community compared to 48% of those with some post high school education or 36% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported overweight, obesity and lack of exercise as one of the top three problems compared to 42% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 37% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Respondents who were aware of the health department were more likely to report unhealthy food choices while respondents who were not aware of the health department were more likely to report tobacco use and exposure.

Table 2. Top Community Health Problems by Demographic Variables

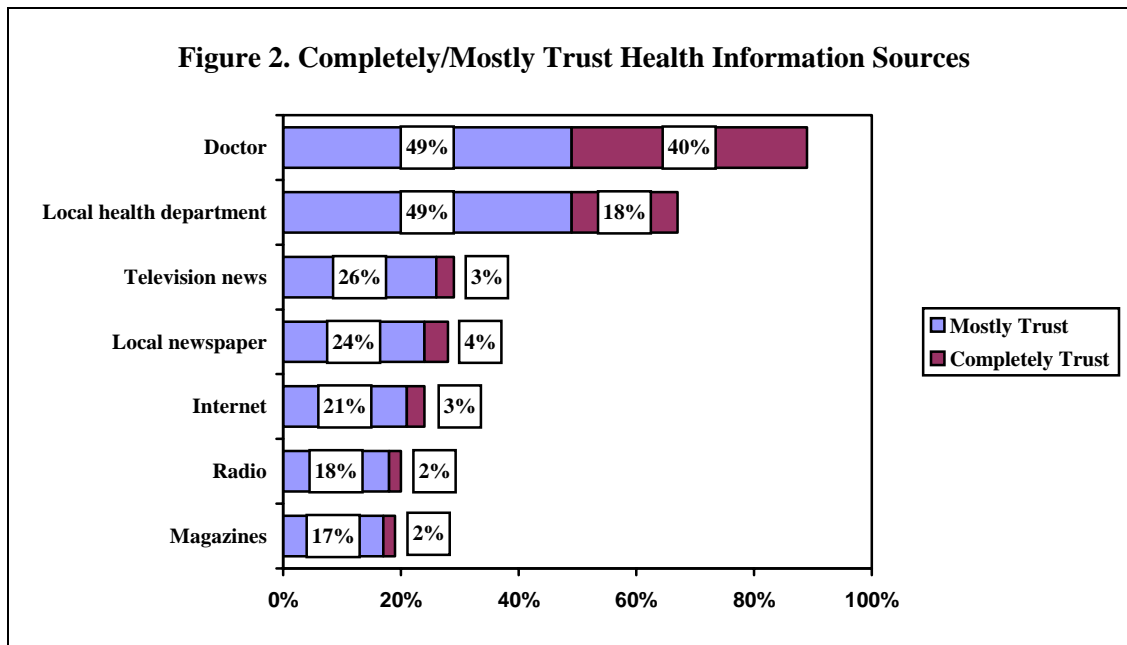
	Overweight & Lack of Exercise	Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse	Tobacco Use & Exposure	Unhealthy Food Choices
TOTAL	49%	41%	35%	30%
Gender				
Male	52	46	41*	29
Female	46	37	30*	30
Age				
18 to 34	37	40	45	27
35 to 44	56	53	37	32
45 to 54	45	35	32	25
55 to 64	56	33	27	29
65 and Older	46	41	28	33
Education				
High School or Less	36*	45	39	25
Some Post High School	48*	43	38	28
College Graduate	62*	36	28	36
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	37*	38	35	27
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42*	42	33	32
\$60,001 or More	55*	41	34	32
Marital Status				
Married	51	42	35	30
Not Married	45	41	37	30
Aware of Health Department				
Aware	50	42	31*	33*
Not Aware	46	40	42*	23*

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Sources of Health Information (Figure 2; Table 3)

KEY FINDINGS: Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they completely or mostly trust the health information from their doctor while 67% reported this trust in their health department. Respondents with a college education or a high school education or less were more likely to report trust in their doctor. Female respondents or those who had experience with the health department were more likely to report trust in their health department. Respondents with a high school education or less, a household income of less than \$30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report trust in television news.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they completely or mostly trust the health information from their doctor. Sixty-seven percent reported they completely or mostly trust their local health department followed by 29% reporting television news and 28% reporting their local newspaper.



- Seventy-two percent of female respondents reported they completely or mostly trust their local health department compared to 62% of male respondents.
- Respondents with a college education or a high school education or less were more likely to completely/mostly trust their doctor compared to respondents with some post high school education. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report completely/mostly trust television news compared to respondents with at least some post high school education.
- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they completely/mostly trust television news (44%) compared to those with an income of at least \$60,001 (28%) or respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (27%).
- Thirty-eight percent of unmarried respondents reported they completely or mostly trust television news compared to 27% of married respondents.

- Eighty-one percent of respondents who had experience with the health department completely or mostly trusted the health department compared to 60% of respondents who did not have any experience with their local health department.

Table 3. Completely or Mostly Trust Health Sources by Demographic Variables

	Doctor	Local Health Department	Television News	Local Newspaper
TOTAL	89%	67%	29%	28%
Gender				
Male	87	62*	26	26
Female	90	72*	32	29
Age				
18 to 34	86	71	31	22
35 to 44	91	74	31	24
45 to 54	89	65	25	33
55 to 64	88	59	22	24
65 and Older	88	60	40	37
Education				
High School or Less	91*	67	38*	32
Some Post High School	80*	61	22*	25
College Graduate	94*	74	28*	26
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	93	61	44*	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000	87	69	27*	30
\$60,001 or More	91	76	28*	29
Marital Status				
Married	89	69	27*	30
Not Married	88	61	38*	23
Experience with Health Dept.				
No Experience	--	60*	--	--
Received Services	--	81*	--	--

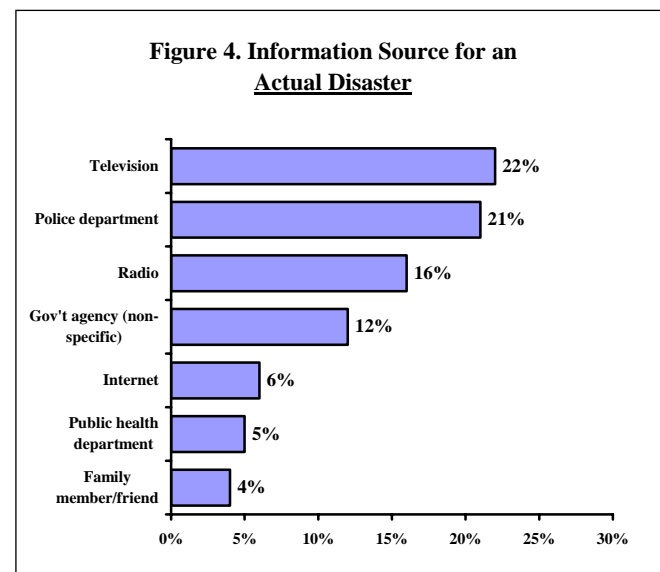
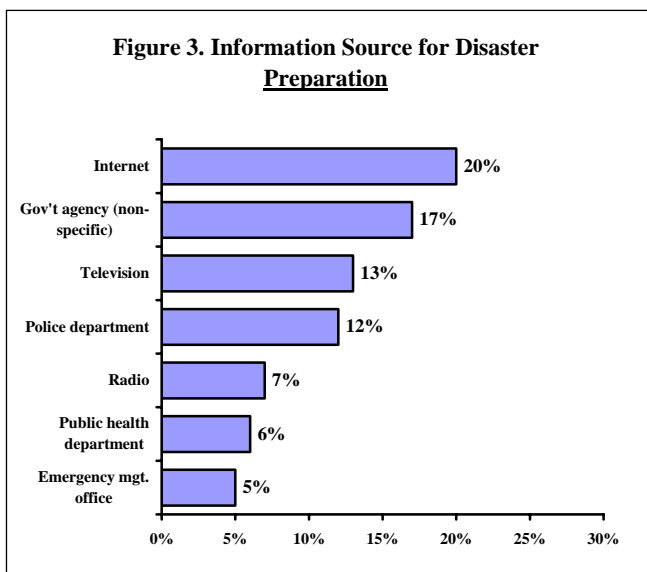
*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Information on Emergency Planning/Preparedness (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 4 & 5)

KEY FINDINGS: Twenty percent of respondents reported if they had a question about preparing for a disaster, they would turn to the Internet while 17% reported a non-specific government agency. If an actual emergency occurred today, 22% of respondents would go first to the television while 21% would contact the police department for information. Demographic findings varied when looking at if a respondent had a question about preparing for a disaster and when looking at if there was an actual disaster today.

Information Source

- Twenty percent of respondents reported if they had a question about preparing for a disaster, they would turn to the Internet while 17% reported a government agency, although they could not specify what agency. Thirteen percent reported they would go to the television and 12% reported the police department.
- If an actual emergency occurred today, 22% reported they would go first to the television for information. Twenty-one percent reported the police department followed 16% who reported the radio and 12% who reported the police department.



Information Source for Disaster Preparation

- Male respondents were more likely to report a non-specific government agency as the source for a question about preparing for disaster while female respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet while respondents 65 and older were more likely to report the police department.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report the police department while respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet.

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report the police department while respondents with an income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a non-specific government agency.
- Married respondents were more likely to report the Internet or a non-specific government agency compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 4. Information Source for Disaster Preparation by Demographic Variables

	Internet	Gov't Agency (non-specific)	Television	Police Department
TOTAL	20%	17%	13%	12%
Gender				
Male	16*	23*	14	12
Female	24*	13*	11	12
Age				
18 to 34	37*	17	6	7*
35 to 44	19*	19	12	13*
45 to 54	21*	15	15	8*
55 to 64	14*	24	20	12*
65 and Older	2*	12	11	27*
Education				
High School or Less	12*	13	14	18*
Some Post High School	22*	17	15	7*
College Graduate	27*	22	9	10*
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	16	11*	11	20*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27	11*	14	10*
\$60,001 or More	19	25*	15	6*
Marital Status				
Married	23*	20*	12	11
Not Married	13*	11*	16	14
Aware of Health Department				
Aware	21	18	11	13
Not Aware	18	16	16	10

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Information Source for an Actual Disaster

- Respondents 35 and older were more likely to report radio while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a government agency as their information source if there was an actual disaster.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 and 24% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported they would contact the police department compared to 13% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a non-specific government agency compared to unmarried respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).
- Respondents who were aware of the health department were more likely to report radio (19%) compared to respondents who were not aware of the health department (9%).

Table 5. Information Source for an Actual Disaster by Demographic Variables

	Television	Police Department	Radio	Gov't Agency (non-specific)
TOTAL	22%	21%	16%	12%
Gender				
Male	19	23	19	13
Female	25	19	12	12
Age				
18 to 34	25	17	5*	14*
35 to 44	17	22	17*	19*
45 to 54	28	18	21*	7*
55 to 64	26	20	20*	12*
65 and Older	18	32	18*	5*
Education				
High School or Less	19	25	10	10
Some Post High School	24	18	20	12
College Graduate	25	19	17	14
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	20	28*	11	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22	24*	15	11
\$60,001 or More	25	13*	17	17
Marital Status				
Married	20	22	17	14*
Not Married	29	19	13	7*
Aware of Health Department				
Aware	22	22	19*	14
Not Aware	22	20	9*	10

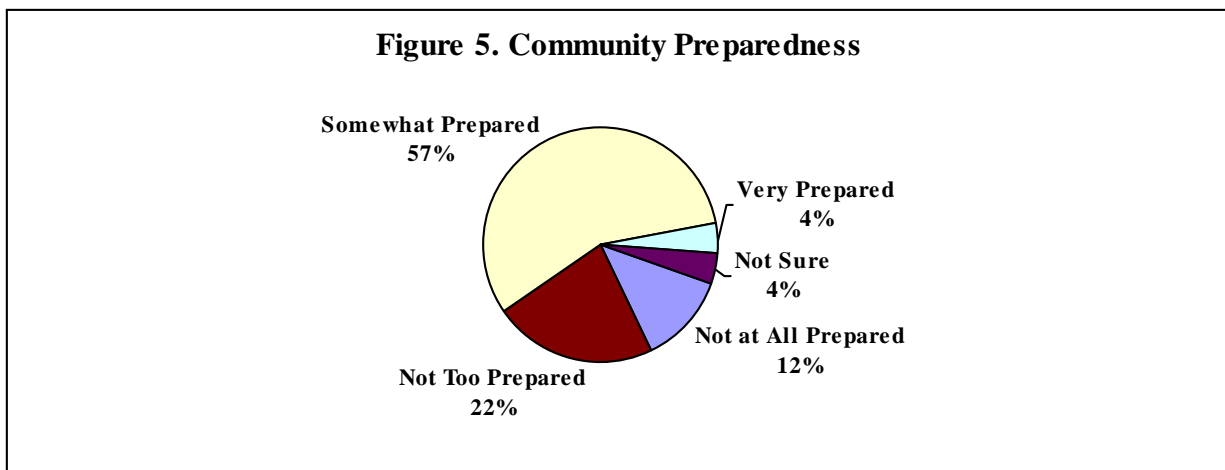
*demographic difference at p≤0.05

Emergency Planning/Preparedness (Figure 5 - 9; Tables 6 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their community was very or somewhat prepared for a man-made or natural disaster. If a public health emergency were declared, 65% of respondents were very likely to follow directions to stay at home/restrict movement while 59% were very likely to follow directions to receive medication/vaccination. Respondents who were female or who were aware of the health department's preparedness planning were more likely to report they would restrict movement. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report they would receive medication. In case of an emergency, 75% of respondents reported they have a list of important names/numbers while 54% reported an emergency kit. Fifty-two percent stored extra food and water while 42% had a designated meeting place in case of an emergency. Seventy-four percent of respondents with children reported they have a medical release form.

Community Preparedness

- Four percent of respondents reported their community was very prepared against a man-made or a natural disaster. Fifty-seven percent reported somewhat prepared while 22% reported not too prepared and 12% reported not at all prepared. Four percent were not sure.



- Respondents who were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning were more likely to report their community was very or somewhat prepared for a man-made or natural disaster (69%) compared to respondents who were not aware of the health department's involvement (55%).

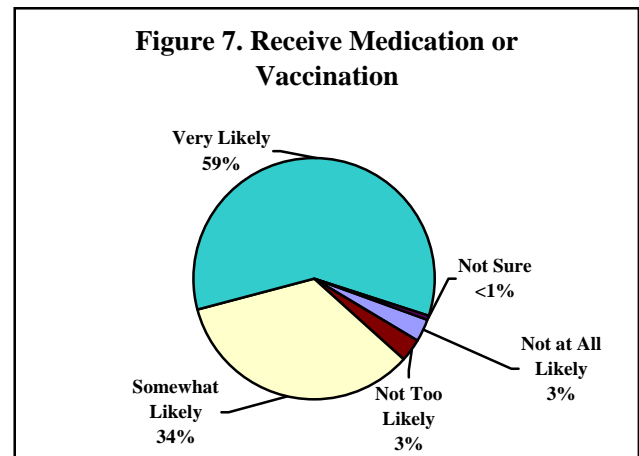
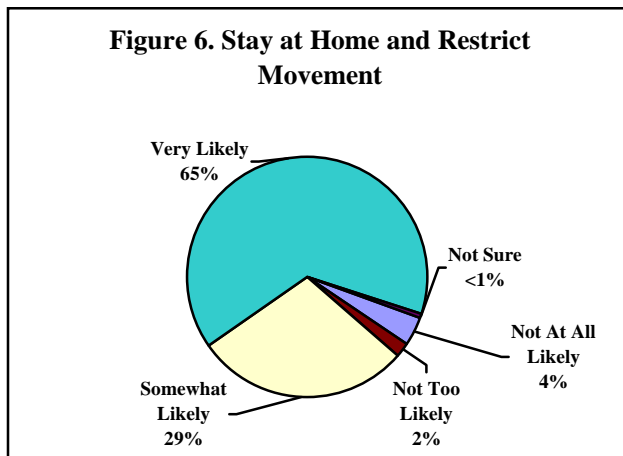
Table 6. Community Very or Somewhat Prepared Against a Disaster by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	61%
Gender	
Male	64
Female	57
Age	
18 to 34	60
35 to 44	64
45 to 54	48
55 to 64	68
65 and Older	65
Education	
High School or Less	59
Some Post High School	66
College Graduate	58
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	59
\$30,001 to \$60,000	59
\$60,001 or More	60
Marital Status	
Married	62
Not Married	58
HD Emergency Planning*	
Aware	69
Not Aware	55

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Likelihood of Following Emergency Directions in a Public Health Emergency

- Sixty-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 29% were somewhat likely to report this. Six percent were not too likely or not at all likely.
- Fifty-nine 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 34% were somewhat likely to report this. Six percent were not too likely or not at all likely.
- Forty-five 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 as well as receive medication or vaccination if there was a public health emergency compared to male respondents.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 70% of those 65 and older reported they were very likely to receive medication or vaccination if there was a public health emergency compared to 45% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Respondents who were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning were more likely to report they were very likely to stay at home and restrict movement (71%) compared to respondents who were not aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning (61%).

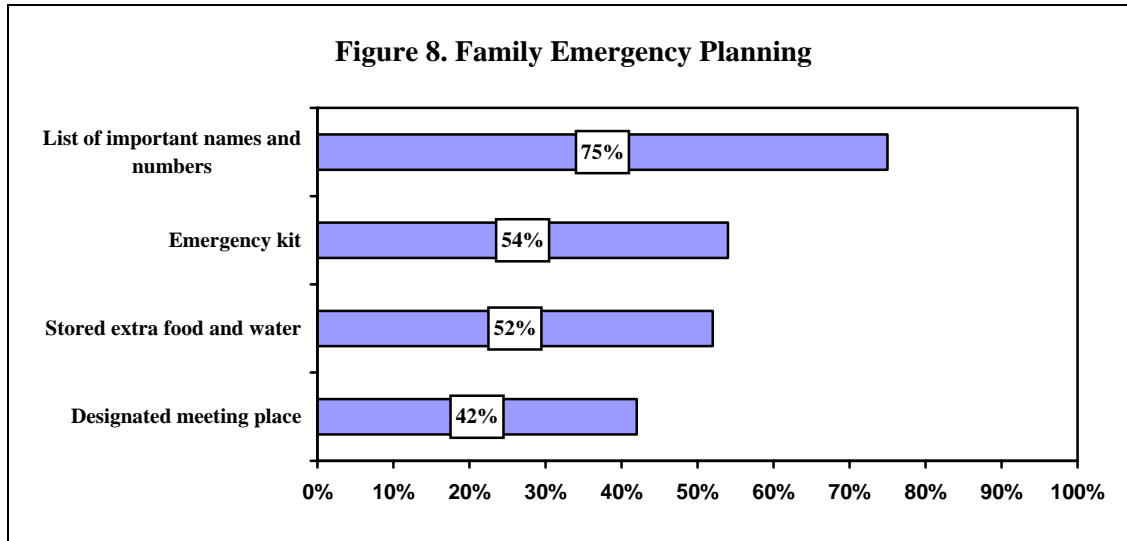
Table 7. Very Likely to Follow Emergency Directions by Demographic Variables

	Stay at Home and Restrict Movement	Receive Medication or Vaccination
TOTAL	65%	59%
Gender		
Male	54*	51*
Female	76*	67*
Age		
18 to 34	55	71*
35 to 44	68	57*
45 to 54	66	45*
55 to 64	66	53*
65 and Older	75	70*
Education		
High School or Less	65	62
Some Post High School	66	57
College Graduate	65	59
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	67	69
\$30,001 to \$60,000	61	54
\$60,001 or More	69	66
Marital Status		
Married	64	58
Not Married	69	63
HD Emergency Planning		
Aware	71*	61
Not Aware	61*	58

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Family Emergency Planning

- In case of a natural or man-made disaster, 75% of respondents reported they have a list of important names and numbers while 54% reported they have an emergency kit. Fifty-two percent reported they stored extra food and water and 42% reported they have a designated meeting place.



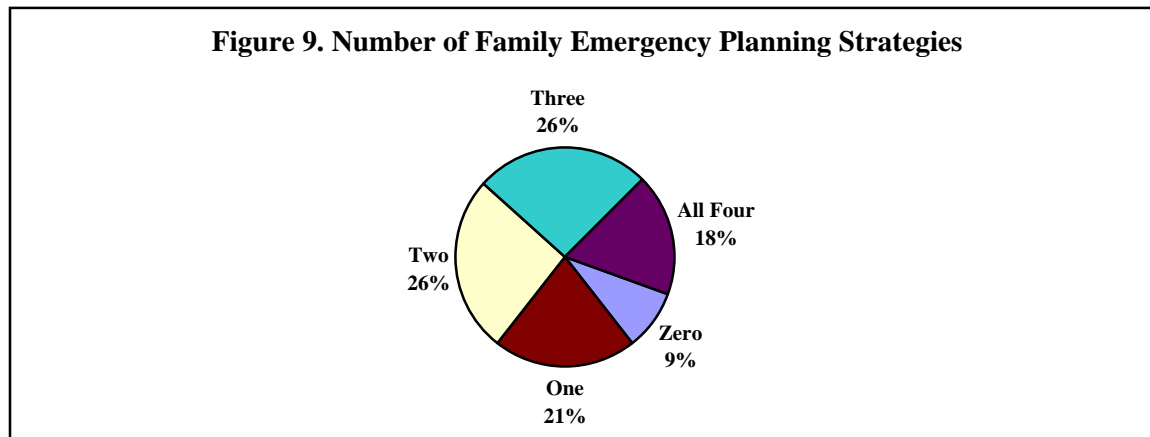
- Married households were more likely to have a designated meeting place (47%) compared to unmarried households (30%).
- Households with children were more likely to report having an emergency kit as well as having a designated meeting place compared to households without children.

Table 8. Family Emergency Planning by Demographic Variables

	Names/ Numbers	Emergency Kit	Extra Food/ Water	Meeting Place
TOTAL	75%	54%	52%	42%
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	79	46	54	37
\$30,001 to \$60,000	75	49	56	40
\$60,001 or More	77	56	48	45
Marital Status				
Married	77	55	54	47*
Not Married	71	51	46	30*
Children in Household				
Yes	79	59*	50	53*
No	72	49*	54	31*

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported they have done all four of the emergency planning strategies. Twenty-six percent reported three of the plans and 26% reported two plans. Twenty-one percent reported one plan while 9% reported none of the four plans.



- Fifty-one percent of respondents with children in the household reported at least three of the four plans compared to 37% of respondents without children in the household.

Table 9. At Least Three of the Four Family Emergency Planning Strategies by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	44%
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	41
\$60,001 or More	42
Marital Status	
Married	47
Not Married	36
Children in Household*	
Yes	51
No	37

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Medical Release Form for Child

- Seventy-four percent of respondents with children reported they have 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income or marital status and responses of having a medical release form.

Emergency Volunteers (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 10 & 11)

KEY FINDINGS: Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported that 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 20% reported they were very likely to pre-register to volunteer in a community disaster. Respondents who were 18 to 64 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were very likely to pre-register.

Knowledge of an Organized Volunteer Group in County

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported Washington County had an organized volunteer group in case of a disaster. Fifty-three percent were not sure.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having an organized volunteer group in Washington County.

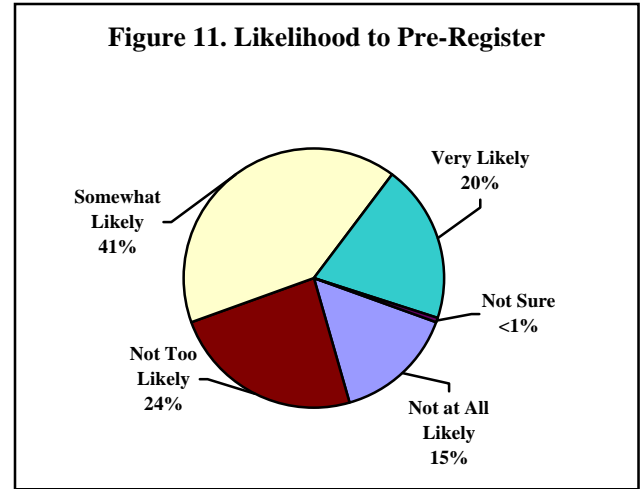
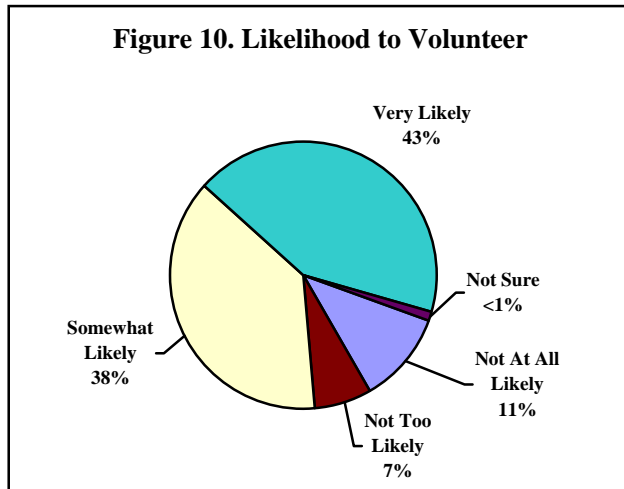
Table 10. Knowledge of an Organized Volunteer Group in County by Demographic Variables

	Yes
TOTAL	39%
Gender	
Male	39
Female	39
Age	
18 to 34	38
35 to 44	44
45 to 54	34
55 to 64	34
65 and Older	38
Education	
High School or Less	38
Some Post High School	36
College Graduate	44
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	41
\$30,001 to \$60,000	39
\$60,001 or More	40
Marital Status	
Married	40
Not Married	37

*demographic 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 45,120 Washington County residents very likely to volunteer. Another 38% reported somewhat likely. Seven percent reported not too likely while 11% were not at all likely.
- Twenty percent of respondents reported they were very likely to register as a volunteer before a disaster; which results in 23,500 county residents very likely to register prior to a disaster. Another 41% reported somewhat likely. Twenty-four percent reported not too likely while 15% were not at all likely.



- Respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were very likely to volunteer (range 43% to 49%) compared to respondents 65 and older (25%).
- Fifty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were very likely to volunteer compared to 41% of those with a college education or 36% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were very likely to pre-register as a volunteer compared to 22% of those with a college education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 11. Very Likely to Volunteer in or Pre-Register for a Community-Wide Disaster by Demographic Variables

	Volunteer	Pre-Register to Volunteer
TOTAL	43%	20%
Gender		
Male	46	19
Female	41	21
Age		
18 to 34	43*	15
35 to 44	47*	22
45 to 54	49*	29
55 to 64	48*	18
65 and Older	25*	13
Education		
High School or Less	36*	9*
Some Post High School	54*	30*
College Graduate	41*	22*
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	44	18
\$30,001 to \$60,000	41	19
\$60,001 or More	47	21
Marital Status		
Married	44	21
Not Married	43	17
HD Emergency Planning		
Aware	48	20
Not Aware	39	19

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Health Department (Figures 12 - 14; Tables 12 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: Sixty-three percent of respondents were aware of the Washington County Health Department. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or who were married were more likely to be aware. Thirty-four percent of respondents had experience with the health department; respondents who were female or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report this. Of respondents who were aware of the health department, 85% were satisfied with the way the department meets its mission; respondents who received services from the health department were more likely to report this. Forty-four percent of all respondents were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning. Respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, with a college education, a household income of at least \$30,001, who were married or who received services from the department were more likely to be aware of the department's emergency preparedness planning.

Aware of Health Department

- Sixty-three percent of respondents were aware of the Washington County Health Department prior to the interview.
- Sixty-eight percent of female respondents were aware of the health department compared to 57% of male respondents.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were aware of the health department compared to 52% of those 65 and older or 51% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were aware of the health department (73%) compared to respondents with some post high school education or less (58%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported being aware of the health department compared to 67% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 49% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to be aware of the health department (68%) compared to unmarried respondents (51%).

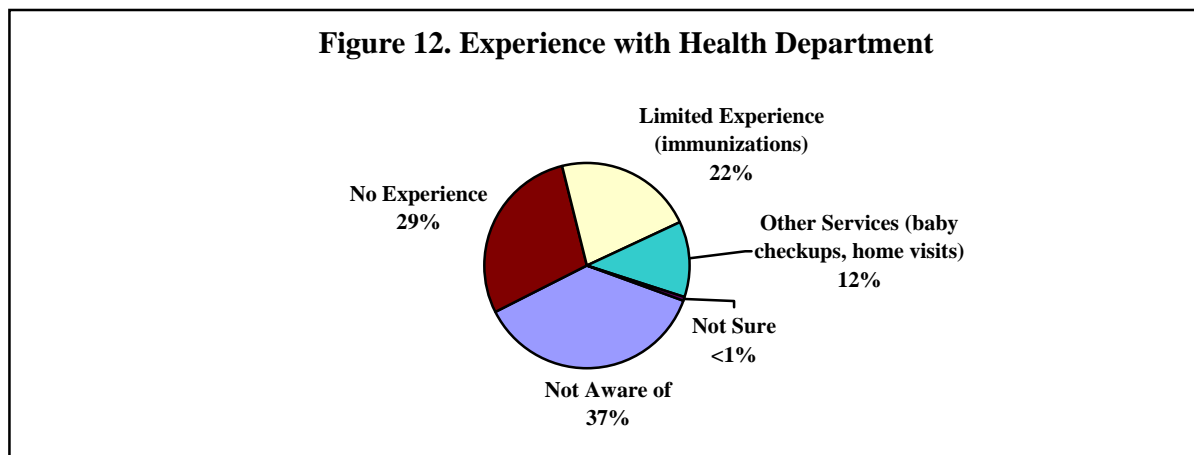
Table 12. Aware of County Health Department by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	63%
Gender*	
Male	57
Female	68
Age*	
18 to 34	51
35 to 44	71
45 to 54	62
55 to 64	76
65 and Older	52
Education*	
High School or Less	58
Some Post High School	58
College Graduate	73
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	49
\$30,001 to \$60,000	74
\$60,001 or More	67
Marital Status*	
Married	68
Not Married	51

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Experience with Health Department

- Sixty-six percent of respondents either had no experience with the health department (29%) or were not aware of the health department in Washington County (37%). Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they received limited services like a flu shot or other immunizations while 12% reported other services like baby checkups, home visits or answers to health questions over the phone.



- Forty-four percent of female respondents reported they received services from the health department compared to 23% of male respondents.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported they received services from the health department compared to 34% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 28% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

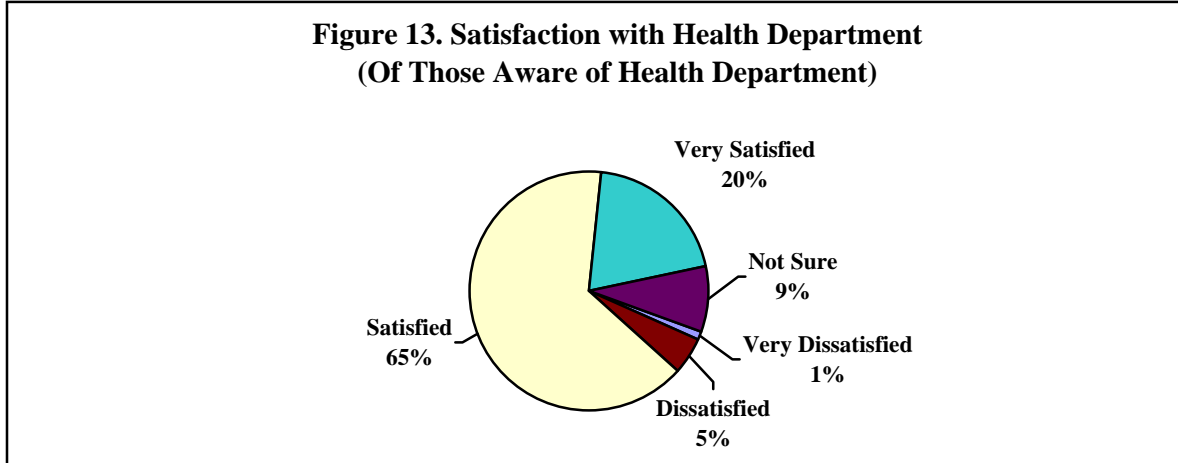
Table 13. Experience with Health Department by Demographic Variables

	No Experience /Not Aware	Limited Services	Other Services
TOTAL	66%	22%	12%
Gender*			
Male	77	17	6
Female	56	26	18
Age			
18 to 34	70	17	13
35 to 44	64	25	11
45 to 54	64	21	14
55 to 64	57	27	14
65 and Older	73	20	7
Education			
High School or Less	70	22	7
Some Post High School	66	20	14
College Graduate	61	22	16
Household Income*			
\$30,000 or Less	71	24	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	53	23	24
\$60,001 or More	65	25	9
Marital Status			
Married	63	23	13
Not Married	73	18	10

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission

- Eighty-five percent of respondents who were aware of the health department were very or somewhat satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. Six percent were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied while 9% were not sure.



- Ninety-three percent of respondents who received services from the health department reported they were satisfied with the way the department meets its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public compared to 77% of respondents with no experience with the health department. Respondents with no experience were more likely to report not sure (18%) compared to respondents with some experience (less than one percent).

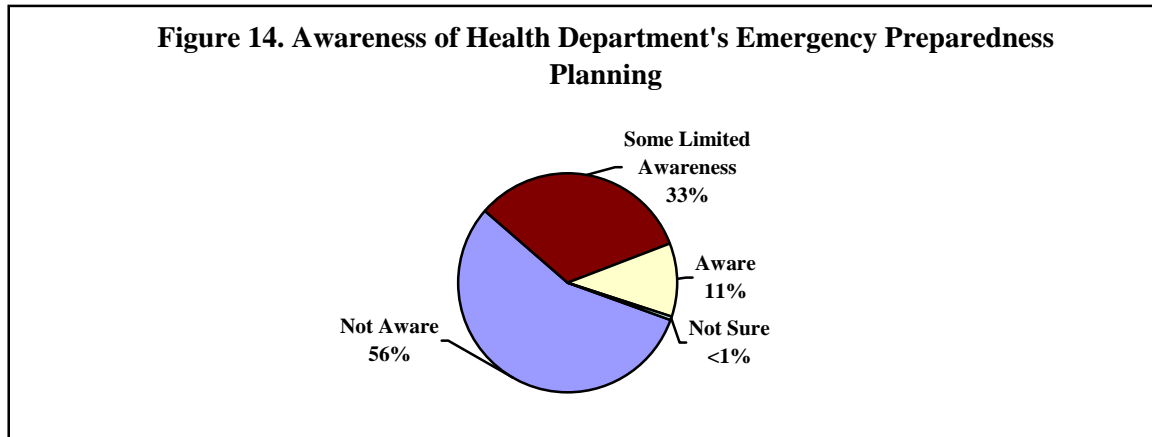
Table 14. Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission by Demographic Variables (Of Those Aware of Health Department)

	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not Sure
TOTAL	6%	85%	9%
Gender			
Male	7	83	10
Female	6	87	8
Age			
18 to 34	5	91	5
35 to 44	8	83	9
45 to 54	9	83	7
55 to 64	3	89	8
65 and Older	3	86	10
Education			
High School or Less	6	86	7
Some Post High School	8	83	8
College Graduate	4	85	11
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	3	94	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	85	6
\$60,001 or More	5	86	9
Marital Status			
Married	6	85	9
Not Married	5	86	9
Experience with Health Dept.*			
No Experience	5	77	18
Received Services	6	93	<1

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

Awareness of Health Department's Involvement with Emergency Preparedness Planning

- Eleven percent of respondents were aware of the health department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level. Thirty-three percent had some limited awareness while 56% were not aware.



- Forty-nine percent of female respondents were aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning compared to 38% of male respondents.
- Fifty-four percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 52% of those 45 to 54 years old were aware of the health department's involvement compared to 31% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college education were aware compared to 39% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 51% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 reported they were aware of the health department's involvement compared to 33% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report their awareness compared to unmarried respondents (48% and 33%, respectively).
- Seventy-two percent of respondents who received services from the health department reported their awareness of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning compared to 29% of respondents who have had no experience with the health department.

Table 15. Aware of Health Department’s Emergency Preparedness Planning by Demographic Variables

	Aware To Any Extent
TOTAL	44%
Gender*	
Male	38
Female	49
Age*	
18 to 34	31
35 to 44	42
45 to 54	52
55 to 64	54
65 and Older	39
Education*	
High School or Less	39
Some Post High School	39
College Graduate	53
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	33
\$30,001 to \$60,000	53
\$60,001 or More	51
Marital Status*	
Married	48
Not Married	33
Experience with Health Dept.*	
No Experience	29
Received Services	72

*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS SURVEY

Conducted: January 9 through February 6, 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.]

Communities face a variety of health issues. For each of the following, please indicate if it is a major, moderate, minor or not a problem within your community. [ROTATE QUESTIONS]

	Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
1. Getting needed dental or medical care ..	44%	33%	13%	8%	1%
2. Unhealthy food choices	30	20	33	15	1
3. Alcohol and other drug abuse.....	21	26	35	15	2
4. Home and work health hazards due to air, water or land contamination.....	47	37	12	2	1
5. The spread of infectious diseases	43	36	12	6	3
6. High risk sexual behavior	33	34	18	9	6
7. Injuries and violence	36	45	14	4	<1
8. Mental health and mental disorders	35	41	16	5	4
9. Overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise	13	23	46	16	2
10. Social and economic differences that influence health	40	33	19	5	2
11. Tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke.....	25	23	32	18	2

12. [BASED ON RESPONSES GIVEN] If you had to choose, what are the three you consider to be the most problematic in your community?

- Overweight, obesity and lack of physical exercise ... 49%
- Alcohol and other drug abuse 41
- Tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke 35
- Unhealthy food choices..... 30
- High risk sexual behavior 12
- Getting needed dental or medical care 11
- Social and economic differences that influence health..... 9
- The spread of infectious diseases..... 6
- Mental health and mental disorders 6
- Injuries and violence 5
- Home and work health hazards due to air, water or land contamination..... 5

How much do you trust the health information that comes from... [ROTATE QUESTIONS]

	Do Not Trust at All	Somewhat Trust	Mostly Trust	Completely Trust	Not Sure
13. Your local health department	3%	26%	49%	18%	4%
14. Magazines	15	66	17	2	<1
15. Your local newspaper	14	57	24	4	<1
16. The Internet [343 Respondents]	18	56	21	3	<1
17. Your doctor	<1	11	49	40	0
18. Television news.....	14	56	26	3	<1
19. Radio	11	67	18	2	1

20. 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	20%
Government agency (non-specific)	17
Television.....	13
Police department.....	12
Radio	7
Public health department.....	6
Emergency management office (ex. FEMA)	5
Family member/friend.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	10
Not sure	5

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

Television.....	22%
Police department.....	21
Radio	16
Government agency (non-specific)	12
Internet	6
Public health department.....	5
Family member/friend.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	11
Not sure	3

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

Not at all prepared.....	12%
Not too prepared.....	22
Somewhat prepared.....	57
Very prepared.....	4
Not sure	4

23. 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..... 4%
- Not too likely 2
- Somewhat likely.....29
- Very likely.....65
- Not sure<1

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

- Not at all likely..... 3%
- Not too likely 3
- Somewhat likely.....34
- Very likely.....59
- Not sure<1

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
25. A designated meeting place	42%	58%	0%
26. Stored extra food or water.....	52	48	<1
27. A list of important names and numbers ..	75	25	<1
28. An emergency kit.....	54	45	2

29. 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?

- Yes39%
- No..... 8
- Not sure53

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

- Not at all likely.....11%
- Not too likely 7
- Somewhat likely.....38
- Very likely.....43
- Not sure<1

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

- Not at all likely.....15%
- Not too likely24
- Somewhat likely.....41
- Very likely.....20
- Not sure<1

32. 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 63%
 Not aware of the health department until today 37
 Not sure <1

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

Have had no experience with programs or services 29%
 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 12
 Not aware of the health department until today 37
 Not sure <1

34. 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?
 [251 Respondents Aware of Health Department]

Very dissatisfied 1%
 Dissatisfied 5
 Satisfied 65
 Very satisfied 20
 Not sure 9

35. 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 now19%
 Some limited awareness33
 Aware before today11
 Not aware of the health department until today37
 Not sure<1

Now a few questions about you and your household.

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

Yes50% → CONTINUE WITH Q37
 No50 → GO TO Q38

37. 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? [200 Respondents]

Yes74%
 No.....22
 Not sure..... 3

38. Gender

Male47%
 Female.....53

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

Washington100%

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

West Bend city26%
 Hartford city13
 Germantown village 9
 Richfield town..... 8
 West Bend town..... 5
 Jackson town 5
 Slinger village 4
 Jackson village 4
 Kewaskum village..... 4
 Hartford town..... 4
 All others (3% or less).....18

41. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

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

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

White.....98%
 Black, African American<1
 Asian 0
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander ...<1
 American Indian or Alaska Native..... 0
 Another race..... 0
 Multiple races.....<1
 Not sure 0

43. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	13%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	<1
Married.....	71
Separated.....	2
Divorced.....	7
Widowed.....	7
Not sure.....	1

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

8 th grade or less	2%
Some high school.....	3
High school graduate or GED.....	30
Some college.....	23
Technical school graduate.....	8
College graduate	26
Advanced or professional degree	8
Not sure.....	0

45. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	<1%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	8
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	9
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	9
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	9
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	12
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	15
Over \$90,000.....	13
Not sure.....	6
No answer	8

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

18 to 34 years old	22%
35 to 44 years old	28
45 to 54 years old	22
55 to 64 years old	13
65 and older.....	15