2004

Ottawa County Health Department

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, chronic diseases have replaced most infectious diseases as the leading underlying causes of death in the United States. As a result of this change, the focus of public health efforts has shifted to the roles that the environment and behavior play in disease morbidity and mortality.[4] Growing evidence in the area of prevention has demonstrated that lifestyle strongly influences the onset of chronic diseases like cancer, heart disease and diabetes. Furthermore, specific behaviors (e.g., smoking, inactivity or poor diet) have been linked to those health problems. The Ottawa County (OC) Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) provides us with a good starting point for information on population risk factors and health conditions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this survey was to collect county-specific data regarding the health risk behaviors of county residents and identify health problems. The data obtained from this survey can be used for the following purposes:

- To identify populations at the highest risk for health problems.
- To educate and empower the public, the health community, and the policymakers about disease prevention and health issues.
- To support community partnerships that promote health and prevent disease.

This report was developed to provide a summary of relevant findings that were statistically significant for the population surveyed.

METHODOLOGY

Eight hundred completed telephone surveys of Ottawa County residents age 18 and older were obtained by the Carl Frost Center for Social Science Research from June through July 2004. Interviews took place during day, evening and weekend hours by trained interviewers. The questions used for the interview were adapted from national and state Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) questionnaires. The national and state questions are reviewed for validity and reliability each year by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and by BRFSS state representatives at the annual BRFSS conference. Additional questions were developed specific to Ottawa County Health Department (OCHD) programs. The questionnaire used for the survey can be found at http://www.co.ottawa.mi.us.

The County was stratified into quadrants, with 200 respondents from each quadrant. A total of 2,217 households were contacted during this time period. Forty-eight percent of all household contacts refused to participate in the survey.

DATA ANALYSIS AND LIMITATIONS

Statistical analysis software, SAS Version 8, was used for the analysis and data presented in this booklet. The survey data for this report is summarized and presented in a series of prevalence estimates calculated at 95% confidence intervals. Most importantly this report is a summary of the relevant findings that were identified to be statistically significant to the population of respondents in the survey. As such, the information from this report should not be projected to the total population of Ottawa County residents due to sampling issues (i.e. sample size.) Other limitations include, as with all telephone surveys, those who live in households without phones were not contacted. In addition, institutionalized populations such as those in prisons or nursing homes were not contacted. Self reported data, in general, is subject to limitations since persons tend to underreport certain behaviors, especially those that are illegal or socially unacceptable. There were several questions included in the county questionnaire that were not asked on the 1999 OC BRFS, the 1994 OC BRFS and the 2002 Michigan (MI) BRFS. For these questions no comparisons are made.

Chi square statistics were used to determine presence of association between outcomes and predictor variables; significance was determined with p-value set at 0.05. In the presence of an association, a significance test

between predictor variable groups was assessed using the confidence intervals set at 95%. As such, the confidence interval (CI) will be presented for most prevalence estimates of groups that were found to be statistically significant. These groups will also be marked with an asterisk (*). This interval refers to the range that contains the true population prevalence estimate with 95% degree of assurance when repeated sampling of the population is performed. The range of the confidence interval is affected by sample size. Those findings with wide confidence intervals should be interpreted with caution.

Demographics for education and income were categorized differently, to match state categories. As a result, the prevalence estimates indicated in this report for education and income will be different than those published in the Carl Frost Center for Social Science Research report.

Due to the massive scope of the 2004 OC BRFS, this report does not include the prevalence tables for all questions included on the survey. Interested parties may request additional information regarding prevalence tables, survey results or survey methodology from the OCHD at (616) 393-5757. Survey results are also available online at www.co.ottawa.mi.us.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ottawa County Health Department

- Uzo Chukwuma
- Shannon Felgner
- Rebecca Shupe

Carl Frost Center for Social Science Research

- Eileen Robertson-Rehberg
- Kelly Getman-Dissette
- Laurie Van Ark
- Josephine Muthengi

The 2004 Ottawa County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey is made possible by the County of Ottawa and the Ottawa County Board of Commissioners

STATSITICALLY SIGNIFICANT & RELEVANT FINDINGS

Demographic Information

A total of 800 OC residents completed the 2004 OC BRFS telephone survey. The table below presents the distribution of respondents by age, gender, race, education, income, marital status and occupation for the 2004 OC BRFS, 1999 OC BRFS and 2000 census data. Please note that demographic profile for the 2004 OC BRFS was designed to mimic the results of the 2000 US Census. The 2004 demographic information should not be used as a reference for total OC population. These demographics should only be a reference for this survey.

	2004 BRFS	2000 Census	1999 BRFS	1994 BRFS
Gender				
Male	55.8	49.2	49.4	49.0
Female	44.3	50.8	50.6	51.0
Race				
White	91.3	88.6	95.7	96.2
Hispanic	5.7	7.0		
Other	3.0	7.0*	4.3	3.8
Age				
18-24 years	7.3	7.9**	15.4	13.3
25-34 years	20.4	13.4	22.2	22.3
35-44 years	24.6	15.9	21.7	24.0
45-54 years	19.9	12.5	14.5	16.0
55-64 years	11.8	7.5	13.1	9.0
65-74 years	8.8	5.1	7.7	9.0
75+ years	7.4	5.0	5.4	6.4
Marital Status				
Never Married	13.8	25.4		
Married	75.1	62.5	Data	Data
Divorced	6.1	6.8	Not	Not
Separated	.8	<1	Available	Available
Widowed	4.3	4.4		
Education				
Less than HS (<hs)	7.6	13.4	10.7	7.0
HS diploma (hs)	29.3	31.1	30.7	33.2
Some college, associate's degree, bachelor's degree (coll/some coll)	52.6	47.6	58.6*****	59.8*****
Some graduate or professional school/degree (coll plus)	10.4	7.9		
Household Income				
Less than $20,000	8.4	17.4***	18.1	20.3
$20,000-34,999	16.9	11.2****	21.7	27.1
$35,000-49,999	17.5	17.8	21.2	24.9
$50,000-74,999	29.0	26.6	23.8	17.4
$75,000+	26.7	27.0	15.2	10.3
Occupation				
Employed for wages	51.6		59.8	54.6
Retired	19.0		14.9	17.1
Homemaker	11.3	Data	6.3	11.6
Self-Employed	9.4	Not	9.3	8.7
Out of work	3.4	Available	2.3	1.9
Unable to work	2.6		1.1	.9
Student	2.5		6.3	5.3
Military	.3		n/a	n/a

*Respondents in "Other" categories may have chosen more than one race
**Ages 20-24 years
***0-$24,999 annually
****$25,000-$34,999 annually
*****Includes any college, regardless of degree earned

GENERAL HEALTH

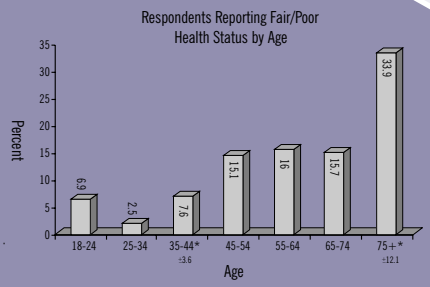
This section comprises indicators that help predict the overall health of the sample. These include current health status, health insurance, cardiovascular disease risk factors, (presence of diabetes, high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol) asthma, angina or coronary heart disease, stroke and heart attack.

Health Status

Research indicates that poor self-reported health status has been linked to subsequent illness, use of health care services and premature death.[1] Eleven percent {11.6% (CI=9.4-13.8)} of Ottawa County respondents reported that, in general, their health was fair/poor compared to 7.0% (CI=5.2-8.8) in 1999, 5.0% in 1994 and 13.5% (CI=12.4-14.6) in the 2002 MI BRFS. There is an association between general health and income; however, there is no statistically significant difference between income groups.

- Those 75 years and older are more likely to report fair/poor health than those between the ages of 35 to 44 years old.

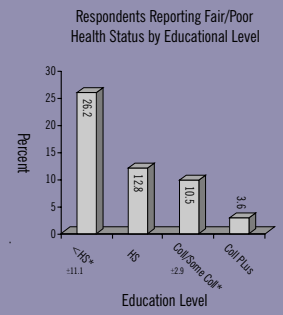
- Respondents who report not graduating from high school (<HS) are more likely to report fair/poor health than those with some college, an associate or bachelor degree (Coll/Some Coll).



Health Insurance

Studies have shown that adverse health outcomes appear to be related to lack of health insurance coverage. Uninsured patients are more likely than insured patients to experience avoidable hospitalizations, to be diagnosed at the later stages of a life-threatening disease, to be hospitalized on an emergency or urgent basis, to be more seriously ill upon hospitalization and to die in the hospital.[2] In 2002, an estimated 13.9% (CI=12.5-15.1) of Michigan residents aged 18-64 years had no health care coverage. The 2004 BRFS {8.9% (CI=6.93-10.87)} indicates a 2.8% rise in the Ottawa County respondents without health care coverage since 1999 {6.1% (CI=4.3-7.9) and 6.3% in 1994}. Health insurance coverage is found to be associated with education, however, no significant differences are found between educational groups.

- Respondents with household incomes less than $20,000 are more likely to report no insurance than those whose incomes fall between $50,000 and $74,999 annually.



Asthma

Asthma is a chronic disease that makes it difficult to get air in and out of the lungs and can be triggered by environmental stimuli. In Michigan asthma accounts for the fourth most common cause of hospitalization. An estimated 11.3% of County respondents have been told that they have asthma. In the 2004 BRFS, 18.4% of responding households report living with at least one child with asthma. There was no significant association between asthma and demographic groups.

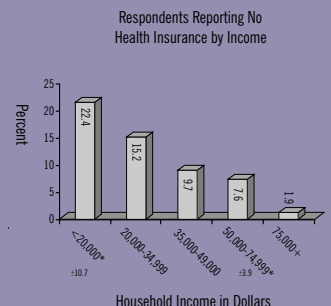
Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors

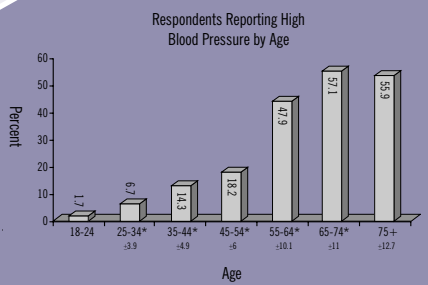
This section deals with risk factors linked with cardiovascular disease which include: diabetes, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and obesity. It is followed by the incidence of heart disease, heart attack and stroke among respondents.

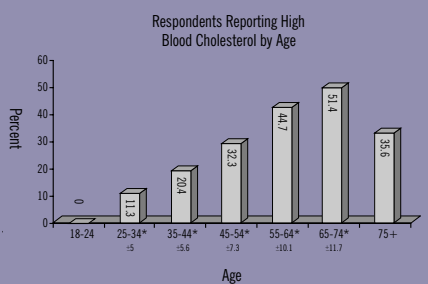
Diabetes

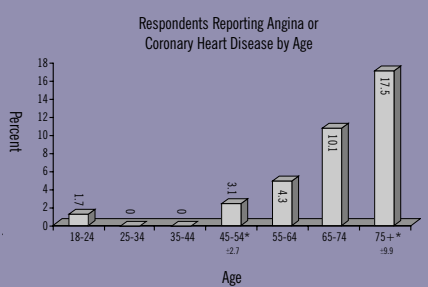
Diabetes was the 6th leading cause of death in Ottawa County in 2002. It is estimated that 1/3 of persons who have diabetes are undiagnosed and are unaware of their diabetic status.[3] Based on the 2004 OC BRFS, an estimated 8.9% (CI=6.9-10.9) of respondents have been told by their doctor that they have diabetes compared to 4.9% (CI=3.4-6.4) in 1999. Statewide, 8.1% (CI=7.3-8.9) of the sample in the 2002 MI BRFS were told they have diabetes. Approximately 17.1% of the respondents in the 2004 OC BRFS were diagnosed with diabetes while they were pregnant.

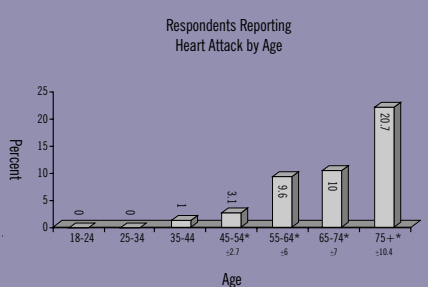
- Respondents aged 35-44 years are less likely to have been told they have diabetes than those 55 and older.











Blood Pressure

High blood pressure is a serious risk factor for heart disease and stroke. The 2004 OC BRFS estimates that 23.4% (CI=20.3-26.9) of respondents have been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure. This is slightly higher than the reported 19% from the 1999 OC BRFS and 20.8% from 1994, but less than the 27.1% (CI=25.6-28.6) from the 2001 MI BRFS. Approximately 7.5% of the respondents in 2004 OC BRFS were diagnosed with high blood pressure while they were pregnant.

- Younger respondents are less likely to report high blood pressure compared to older respondents.

Blood Cholesterol

High blood cholesterol levels are thought to account for 30% of coronary heart disease and 20% of strokes in the United States.[4] According to the 2004 BRFS, an estimated 26.3% (CI=23.2-29.4) of respondents have been told by a health professional that they have high blood cholesterol compared to 19% in 1999 and 18% in 1994. Of the respondents who indicated that they had high blood cholesterol, 11.5% indicated that the last time they checked their cholesterol was over a year ago, while 88.5% indicated that they had checked their cholesterol within the past year.

- Younger respondents are less likely to report high blood cholesterol.

Obesity

Obesity is a risk factor for many chronic diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes and hypertension. [5] Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of greater than 30. BMI is determined by weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. The following data has been calculated from self reported height and weight measurements of Ottawa County 2004 BRFS participants. Of all Ottawa County respondents in 2004, 21.6 % are classified as obese, compared to 24.7% (CI=23.2-26.2) for Michigan in 2001. Comparisons between the 1999 and 1994 BRFS results will not be made due to a change in the definition of obesity as related to BMI. The following tables show the percentage of 2004 respondents in each BMI classification by gender.

BMI for Females	%
Underweight <18.5	1.6
Normal 18.5-24.9	51.5
Overweight 25-29.9	27.0
Obese >30	19.9
MI Obese 2001	24.3(±2)

BMI for Males	%
Underweight <18.5	.7
Normal 18.5-24.9	26.4
Overweight 25-29.9	49.9
Obese >30	23
MI Obese 2001	25.1(±2.4)

Heart Disease

Heart disease was the leading cause of death in both Ottawa County (26.1%) and Michigan (30.2%) in 2002. Seven percent {7.1% (CI=6.2-8.0)} of Michigan residents in 2002 indicated that they been told by a health professional that they have had angina or coronary heart disease. This is higher than the 3.4% (CI=2.1-4.7) estimated in 2004 OC BRFS.

- Of those surveyed, respondents 45-54 years are less likely to report being told by a health professional that they have had angina or coronary heart disease than those 75 and older.

Heart Attack

According to the 2004 BRFS, an estimate of 4.4% (CI=3-5.8) of respondents have been told by a health professional that they have had a heart attack. This is lower than the 7.2% (CI=6.2-8.2) indicated in Michigan in 2002.

- Of those surveyed, younger respondents (45-54 years) are less likely to report having been told by a health professional that they have had a heart attack than those 55 and above.

Stroke

Stroke was the 3rd leading cause of death in both Ottawa County (7.6%) and Michigan (6.6%) in 2002. Approximately four percent {3.9% (CI=3.2-4.6)} of Ottawa County respondents in 2004 indicated they have been told by a health professional that they have had a stroke. This is higher than the 3.1% (CI=1.9-4.3) estimated in Michigan in 2002.

DIET & EXERCISE

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

The National Cancer Institute recommends daily consumption of five or more servings of fruits and vegetables to reduce the risk of cancer and heart disease.[9] Poor diet and lack of exercise is the second largest contributor to premature death in the United States accounting for 14% of U.S. deaths.[4] An estimated 57.2% of respondents in Ottawa County do NOT consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables compared to 77.4% of Michigan respondents in 2002.

- Males are more likely than females to report NOT consuming five or more fruits and vegetables per day {70% (CI= 65.2-74.80) and 47.1% (CI= 42.4-51.7) respectively}.

- Respondents employed for wages are more likely than home makers to report NOT consuming five or more fruits and vegetables per day {61.6% (CI= 56.9-66.3) and 44.8% (CI= 34.4-55.3) respectively}.

Weight Loss

An estimated 41.3% of Ottawa County respondents report they are trying to lose weight compared to 45.7% in 1999 and 45.1 % in 1994. Of those trying to loose weight in 2004, 71.8% of respondents indicate the primary method of weight loss as physical activity. The results also indicate that females are more likely to report trying to lose weight than males. The following graph depicts the weight loss methods reported by Ottawa County respondents.

- Generally, middle aged (25-64) respondents are more likely to indicate they are trying to lose weight compared to older groups (75 and older).

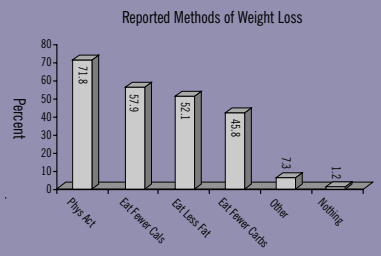
Physical Activity

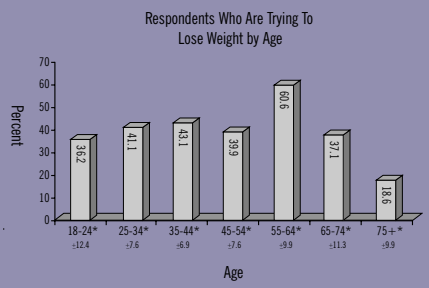
- Respondents were asked how many days on average per week are you physically active between 10 and 30 minutes.

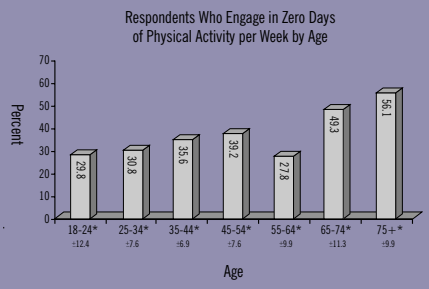
- Older respondents are more likely to report zero days of physical activity between 10 and 30 minutes per week compared to younger respondents.

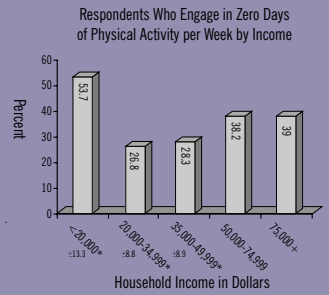
- Respondents with household incomes less than $20,000 are more likely to report zero days of physical activity between 10 and 30 minutes per week compared to those who earn $20,000-49,999 per year.

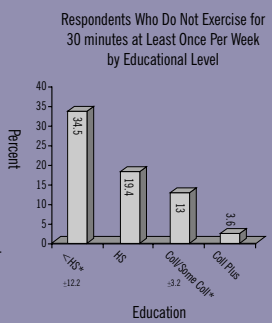
- Respondents were asked how many days on average per week are you physically active for at least 30 minutes or more. An estimated 15.6% of respondents indicate that they don't exercise for at least 30 minutes or more at least once per week.

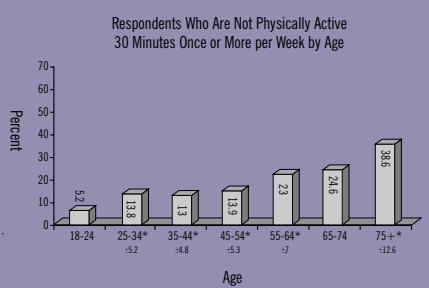


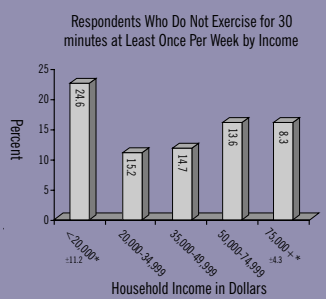


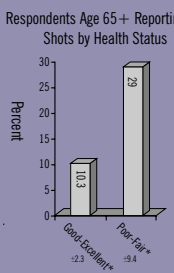












- Respondents who did not complete high school (<HS) are more likely than respondents with some college, an associate or bachelor degree (Coll/Some Coll) to indicate that they don't exercise for at least 30 minutes or more at least once per week.

- Respondents age 75 and over are more likely to indicate they do not exercise for at least 30 minutes or more at least once per week compared to respondents aged 25-64.

- Respondents who make less than $20,000 are more likely to indicate that they do not exercise for at least 30 minutes or more per week compared to those who earn $75,000.

PREVENTION & TREATMENT

Influenza

A Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the proportion of adults 65 years and older who are vaccinated annually against influenza.[6] It is estimated that less than 20% of persons in high risk groups receive the flu vaccine each year. [3] Overall 67.8% (CI=64.5 - 71.1) of County respondents age 65 and older have had a flu shot in the past 12 months and 77.5% (CI=70.3 – 84.7) of the same target group in Michigan have been vaccinated.

- Of those 65 and older, those who report fair or poor health status (Poor-Fair) are more likely to have received the flu shot in the past 12 months than those over 65 who report excellent, very good and good health (Good-Excellent).

- Respondents of all age categories who have health insurance are more likely to report getting a flu shot in the past 12 months than all uninsured respondents.

Mammograms

The National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society recommends an annual screening mammogram beginning at age 40. Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, often before a lump can be felt. In Ottawa County 8.3% of women age 40+ have never had a mammogram.

Pap Tests

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends pap tests for sexually active women and those who have reached 18 years of age. In Ottawa County 6.2% of female respondents report never having a pap smear compared to 4.0% in 1999, 4.4% in 1994 and 3.7% in Michigan during 2002. Approximately 13.4% (CI=10.2 -16.6) of Ottawa County female respondents report not having a pap smear in the past 3 years. This is higher than the 7.0% (CI=4.4 – 9.6) response in 1999 and 8.4% in 1994. In Michigan 14.8% (CI=13.3 – 16.3) reported not having a pap smear in the past 3 years.

HIV

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding their personal sexual behaviors. These were developed to monitor the prevalence of risky sexual activities. An estimate of 47.7% of Ottawa County respondents report ever having an HIV test compared to 41.8% in 1999. Due to a variation in the question, this information cannot be accurately compared against the Michigan data. Of the 787 Ottawa County respondents, 1.4% indicated they have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year. Less than one percent (0.3%) of 786 respondents have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year. Approximately one percent (0.9%) of the 350 male respondents have had sex with another male without a condom in the past year.

- Those ages 18-74 are more likely to report being tested for HIV than those 75 or older.

- Respondents who did not complete high school (<HS) are less likely to say that they have been tested for HIV than those with some college, a college degree or college degree plus.

Oral Health

Regular dental care permits early diagnosis and treatment as well as preventive dental services.[7] In 2004, 17.3% (CI =14.8-20) of Ottawa County respondents report that they have not been to a dentist in the past year, while in 1999, 15.5% (CI=12.9-18.1) had not been to a dentist in the past year. The Michigan BRFS 2002 reports 23.9% (CI=22.5-25.3) of respondents had not been to a dentist in the past year.

- Uninsured respondents are more likely to indicate last dental visit 2 or more years ago compared to insured respondents.

- Respondents with lower educational attainment are more likely to indicate last dental visit 2 or more years ago compared to respondents with higher education.

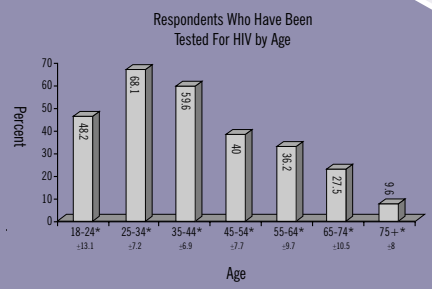
- Respondents who earn less are more likely to indicate last dental visit 2 or more years ago compared to respondents with higher incomes.

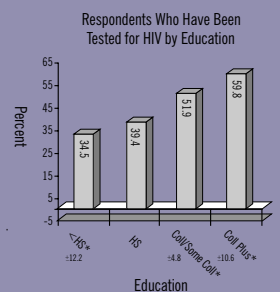
Folic Acid

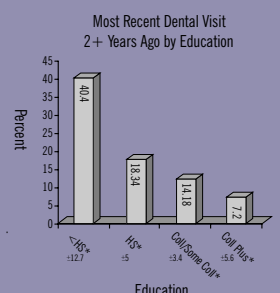
Research has shown that women taking folic acid before and during pregnancy reduce their risk of having a baby with neural tube birth defects. Experts recommend that all women of child-bearing age and women who want to become pregnant take folic acid. In Ottawa County 92.9% (n=14) of pregnant respondents indicated that they take folic acid. Overall 61.7% of female respondents reported taking a vitamin that contains folic acid.

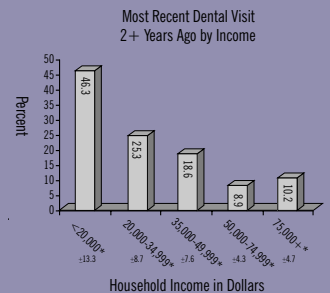
Sigmoidoscopy

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are screening procedures that are performed for the early detection of colorectal cancer. Since age is a known risk factor for colorectal cancer, screening is recommended for individuals 50 years and older. An estimated 29.1% of male respondents in Ottawa County 50 years and older have never had a sigmoidoscopy compared to 44.4% of Michigan respondents in 2002. Approximately 9.3% of male respondents over 50 years old had a sigmidoscopy 5 or more years ago.





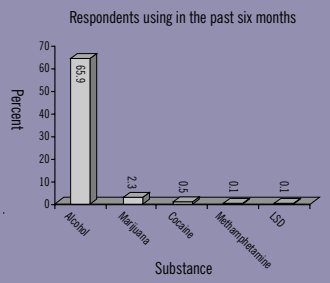




SUBSTANCE USE

The adjacent graph depicts reported use of all substances in the past six months.

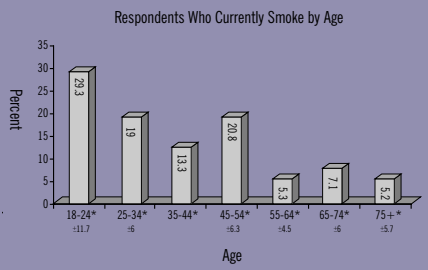
- An estimated 2.0% of respondents report using IV drugs in the past year.



Smoking

As the leading cause of deaths in the United States, smoking was responsible for 440,000 premature deaths annually between 1995 and 1999.[10] Studies have shown a strong correlation between early age of smoking initiation and future severity of nicotine addiction.[4] In 2004, 15% (CI=12.5-17.5) of County respondents indicate being current smokers, while 16.5% in 1999 and 14.4% in 1994 were current smokers. The Michigan BRFS 2002 reports 24.1% (CI=22.7-25.5) of respondents were smokers. There is an association between gender and smoking; however there is no statistical significance between gender groups.

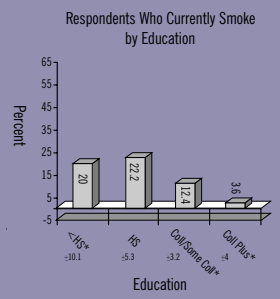
- Uninsured respondents are more likely than insured respondents to indicate that they smoke cigarettes.
- Respondents 18-34 and 45-54 years old are more likely to be current smokers compared respondents 55 years and older.
- Those who did not complete high school, who have some college education or who have an associate or bachelor degree (<HS, HS, Coll/Some Coll) are more likely to be current smokers compared to those who have education beyond a college degree (Coll Plus).
- Those who earn less than $20,000-34,999 are more likely to indicate they are current smokers of cigarettes than those whose incomes are greater than $75,000 annually.
- Those who earn $20,000-34,999 are more likely to indicate they are current smokers of cigarettes than those whose incomes are $50,000-74,999.

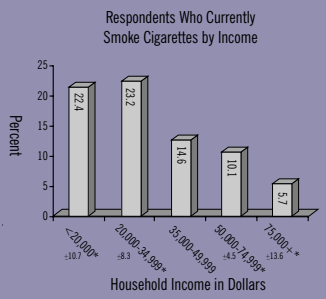


Smoking Rules

The risk from smoking not only affects smokers, but also those around them. Second-hand smoke has been linked to cancer deaths in non-smoking adults and respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, in children. [11]

- 85.3% of respondents indicate that smoking is not allowed anywhere in their home.
- 7.9% of respondents do not have any smoking rules in their home.
- Respondents with only a high school diploma are more likely to report that smoking is allowed in some areas or anywhere around the house compared to respondents with some college, an associate or bachelor degree.

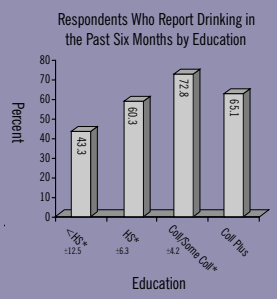




Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol abuse has been associated not only with serious health problems, such as cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease and cancer, but also with problems of violence and injury. [12] Mortality from all causes is greater in alcoholics.[4] Binge drinking (drinking 5 or more drinks in one sitting) is especially frequent among college students and can lead to unhealthy behaviors.

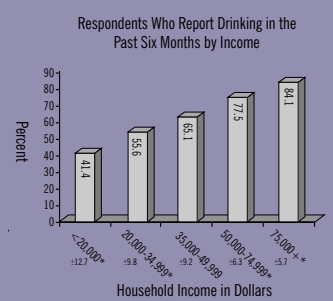
- Of the 800 respondents, 65.9% of respondents indicate that they have had alcohol in the past six months.
- Men are more likely than women to report alcohol consumption in the last six months.
- 5.5% of respondents report engaging in binge drinking.
- Of those who estimate drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion, 57.1% (n=35) indicate that they have driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of 5 or more alcoholic beverages.



- Respondents with some college, an associate or bachelor degree (Coll/Some Coll) are more likely to indicate that they have had alcohol in the last six months compared to respondents with less education (<HS, HS).

- Respondents aged 18-64 are more likely to indicate alcohol consumption in the past six months compared to respondents aged 65 and above.

- Respondents who earn less than $20,000 are less likely to indicate alcohol consumption in the past six months compared to respondents who earn 35,000 and over.
- Respondents who earn $20,000- 49,999 are less likely to indicate alcohol consumption in the past six months compared to respondents who earn 50,000 and over.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Recycling

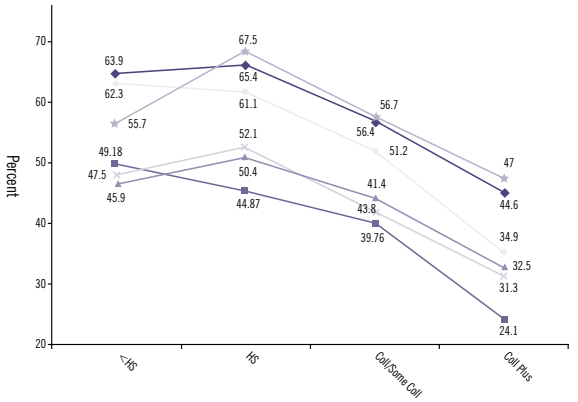
On average, one person generates 4.4 pounds of trash per day. Recycling is one way to reduce the amount of trash that reaches landfills. Recycling creates jobs, decreases pollution, saves energy and conserves natural resources.[13] Respondents in 2004 were asked if they recycled the following products: newspaper, other paper, tin/aluminum, plastic, phone book, glass, cardboard, scrap metal and computer equipment. Overall, 16.6 % of respondents indicated that they don't recycle any of the above listed products. The table below lists the proportion of respondents that recycle different products.

Percent of respondents who recycle…	%
Newspaper	62.0
Tin/Aluminum	59.6
Plastic	56.0
Phone Books	55.3
Glass	46.8
Other paper	41.6
Cardboard	41.3
Scrap Metal	24.9
Computer equipment	11.5

- Homemakers are more likely to report NOT recycling newspaper than those retired.
- Those employed for wages are more likely to NOT recycle tin/aluminum than those retired and those unable to work.
- Hispanics are more likely to indicate NOT recycling other paper and scrap metal compared to whites and other races.

The following graphs depict those who report NOT recycling by various demographic characteristics. Corresponding tables report the confidence intervals for those outcome variables found to be statistically significant.

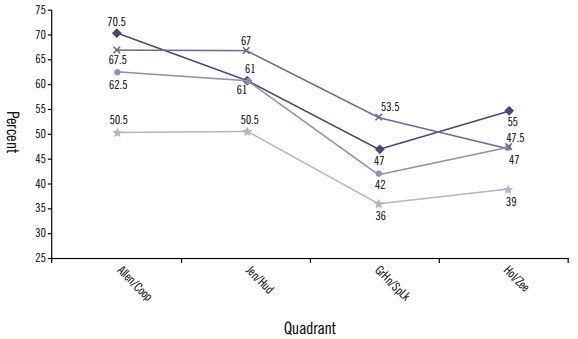
Respondents Who Report NOT Recycling by Education



	<HS	HS	Coll/ Some Coll	Coll Plus
Phone Books	X	±6.4	X	±10.1
Tin/Alum	±12.6	±6.4	±4.7	±9.2
Other Paper	X	±6.1	X	±10.7
CardBoard	X	±6	±4.7	±10.7
Plastic	X	±6.4	±4.7	±10
Glass	±12.3	±6.3	±4.8	±10.3

- Those with lower educational attainment are more likely to report NOT recycling phone books, tin, other paper (paper not including newspaper), cardboard, plastic and glass than those with higher education.

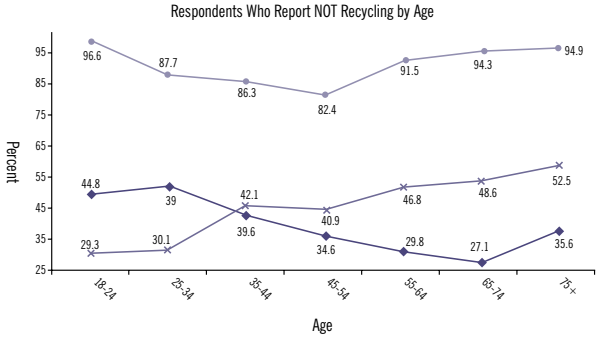
Respondents Who Report NOT Recycling by Quadrant of Residence



	Allen/ Coop	Jen/ Hud	GrHn/ SpLk	Hol/ Zee
Other Paper	±6.3	±6.8	±6.9	±6.9
CardBoard	±6.5	±6.5	±6.9	±6.9
Plastic	±6.9	±6.9	±6.7	X
Glass	±6.7	±6.8	±6.8	±6.9

- The Allendale/Coopersville and Jenison/Hudsonville quadrants are more likely to NOT recycle cardboard, plastic, glass and other paper than those who live in the Grand Haven/Spring Lake quadrant.

Respondents Who Report NOT Recycling by Age



	News- paper	Tin/ Alum	Comp Equip
18-24	X	X	±3.5
25-34	±7.7	±7	X
35-44	X	X	±4.8
45-54	X	X	±5.9
55-64	±9.2	X	X
65-74	±10.4	X	±5.4
75+	X	±12.7	±5.1

- Those ages 25-34 are more likely to report NOT recycling their newspapers than those 55 to 74 years old.
- Those ages 25-34 are more likely to report NOT recycling tin/aluminum than those over 75 years old.
- Those ages 65 and older are more likely to report NOT recycling computer equipment than those 35 to 54.

Used Motor Oil Disposal

Properly disposing of used motor oil keeps contamination from drinking water, beaches and wildlife. Further, the oil can be reprocessed and used in furnaces, in power plants or again as lubricating motor oil. [14] Respondents were asked how they dispose of used motor oils. An estimated 65% of respondents indicated that they dispose of the used oil via gas station or mechanic shop. There are associations between disposals of used oil at local hazardous waste clean up and both gender and age, but there is no significant differences between males and females or among age groups. The table below lists the proportion of respondents that dispose used oil via different avenues.

How do you dispose of used motor oils?	%
Gas station/mechanic shop	65.0
No oil to dispose	14.3
Local hazardous waste clean-up	10.5
Burn it	1.6
Discard into the trash	1.1
Ground, soil, driveway, road	.5
Into drain	0
Other	4.0

- Respondents from Grand Haven/Spring Lake and Coopersville/Allendale are more likely to indicate that they dispose of their used oils via local hazardous waste clean up event than respondents from Holland/Zeeland.

Used Tire Disposal

Recycling scrap tires is a practice that is both economically and environmentally sound. Improperly disposed tires can harbor mosquito-borne infections, provide breeding grounds for rodents, create fire hazards, fill landfills or result in neighborhood blight.[15] Respondents were asked how they dispose of used tires: mechanic or retail tire store, recycle center/event, store at home, reuse, discard in the trash, burn or other. The table below lists the proportion of respondents that dispose of used tires via different avenues.

How do you dispose of used tires?	%
Mechanic shop/retail store	71.3
No tires to dispose	16.6
Recycle center/event	7.0
Store at home	.8
Reuse in a different way	.4
Discard in the trash	.4
Burn	.3
Other	1.0

- Respondents from Jenison/Hudsonville are more likely to indicate that they dispose of used tires via mechanic or retail tire store compared to respondents from Holland/Zeeland.
- Whites are more likely to indicate that they dispose of used tires via mechanic or retail tire store compared to Hispanics.
- Respondents with some college, an associates or bachelor degree are more likely to indicate that they dispose of used tires via mechanic or retail tire store compared to respondents who did not complete high school.

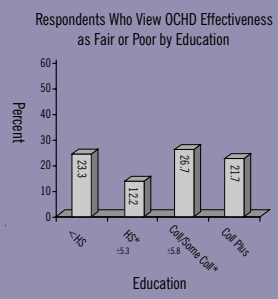
OCHD SERVICES

The participants were asked if they have ever used OCHD services. Of those who responded, 49.9% respondents indicate that they have used OCHD services. Female respondents are more likely to indicate that they have used OCHD services compared to men.

Respondents were also asked, in their opinion, how effective they felt OCHD is in preventing disease and

promoting physical and environmental health. An alarming 44.3% reported that they do not know how effective OCHD services rank. Of those who had an opinion, 78.9% of respondents rated OCHD as excellent/good with respect to preventing disease and promoting physical and environmental health. Uninsured respondents are more likely to rate OCHD as poor/fair with respect to preventing disease and promoting physical and environmental health compared to insured respondents.

- Respondents with some college, an associate or bachelor degree (Coll/Some Coll) are more likely to rate OCHD as poor/fair with respect to preventing disease and promoting physical and environmental health compared to respondents with a high school degree (HS).



The table below indicates the proportions of respondents who indicated using the listed OCHD services.

Percent who have used the following services:	
Eaten in a Restaurant	97.4
Public Swimming Pool	45.0
Hearing & Vision	35.3
Septic or Well Permit	24.9
Miles of Smiles	4.5

INFORMATION

Public Health Emergency Preparedness plays a critical role in public education and risk communication. As such, it is important to know where the public seeks information in these critical situations. The participants were asked, in the event of a public health emergency, where do you seek news and information.

- Respondents indicate that television (60.5%) is their first choice for information in a public health emergency. Other sources are ranked as follows: Other-13.5%, Radio-12.7%, Internet-8.1% and Newspaper-5.1%
- Respondents indicate that radio (43.9%) is their second choice for information in a public health emergency in the absence of the first choice. Other sources are ranked as follows: TV-22.0%, Newspaper-13.1, Other-11.8% and Internet-9.3%

Respondents were asked to rate different agencies in terms of how timely and accurate they were as a source of information in a public health emergency.

- The table below indicates the proportions of respondent's rankings for these agencies as a timely and accurate source of information in a public health emergency.

Percent of respondents who view agency listed as a timely and accurate source of information in a public health emergency:	
Ottawa County Health Department	93.1
Hospitals	91.5
Centers for Disease Control	90.3
State Health Department	90.3
Police Department	89.8
Fire Department	87.4
Another Health Department	88.0
Doctors Office	82.1
Schools	79.8
Media	73.6
FBI	71.3

REFERENCES

1. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. http://www.ahcpr.gov.
2. Washington State Department of Health. http://www.doh.wa.gov.
3. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov.
4. Brown RC, Remington PL, Davis JR (eds.), Chronic disease Epidemiology and Control 2nd edition. Washington D.C.: United Book Press, 1998.
5. Field AE, Coakley EH, A Must et al. Impact of overweight on the risk of developing common chronic diseases during a 10-year period. Arch Intern Med 161(13): 1581-1586.
6. Healthy People 2010. Immunization and infectious disease. Office of disease prevention, U.S. Department of health and Human Services. www.healthypeople.gov/document/html/volume1/14immunization.tm.
7. Janes GR, DK Blackman, JC Bolen, et at. 1999. Surveillance for use of preventive health-care services by older adults, 1995-1997. MMWR 48 (SS-8): 51-88.
8. Nadel MR, DK Blackman , et al. 2002. Are people being screened for colorectal cancer as recommended? Results from the National Health Interview Survey. Prev Med 35: 19-206.
9. National Caner Institute (NCI). 2003. 5 A Day for Better Health program evaluation report: introduction. dccps.nci.nih.gov/5ad_1_intro.html.
10. Fellows JL, A Trosclair, et al.2002. Annual smoking-attributable mortality, years of potential life lost, and economic costs – United States, 1995-1999. MMWR 51(14):300-303.
11. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. Fact Sheet: Respiratory health effects of passive smoking. www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/etsfs.html.
12. Healthy People 2010. 2000 Substance abuse. www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume2/26Substance.htm.
13. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. www.deq.state.mi.us.
14. American Petroleum Institute. www.recycleoil.org.
15. Ohio Department of Natural Resources. 2004. Fact: Recycling Tires. www.dnr.state.oh.us/recycling/awareness/facts/tires.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Carl Frost Center for Social Science Research contracted with the Ottawa County Health Department to conduct a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFS). The Ottawa County Health Department staff developed the survey with assistance from the Frost Research Center. The BRFS survey included questions concerning general health, preventative behaviors and risk behaviors, diet and exercise, substance use, recycling, and attitudes and perceptions about community health services and information sources.

Surveys were conducted via telephone using a Computer Assisted-Telephone Interview program (CI3) from a random digit database (RDD) sample of Ottawa County phone numbers and addresses purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. The sample was stratified by county quadrant and trained telephone interviewers conducted surveys of 800 respondents—200 in each of the four county quadrants. Data collection began on June 21, 2004 and was completed on July 29, 2004 by trained interviewers. Survey results were regularly monitored to insure adequate gender and race/ethnicity representation. To further insure that the Hispanic/Latino/a population was represented, additional phone numbers were purchased from two census tracks in the southwest quadrant of the county that had a higher proportion of Hispanic/Latino/a residents. The survey was translated into Spanish and bilingual interviewers were available to conduct survey interviews.

The survey results are reported in seven major sections: General Health, Prevention and Treatment, Diet and Exercise, Substance Use, Recycling, Community Services, and Information. Each major section has a text description of the survey results and a set of tables with frequencies, percents, and where appropriate, mean scores for each variable. Survey data analysis was conducted in such a way as to be representative (gender, race/ethnicity, age, and income) of the census in Ottawa County.

METHODOLOGY

The Survey Instrument

The Ottawa County Health Department staff developed the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFS) with the assistance of the Frost Research Center. The survey instrument was a modified version of the BRFS used in two previous Ottawa County surveys and also similar to BRFS surveys conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in communities throughout the United States. The Ottawa County BRFS survey included questions concerning general health, preventative behaviors and risk behaviors, diet and exercise, substance use, recycling, and attitudes and perceptions about community health services and information sources.

Surveys were conducted via telephone using a Computer Assisted-Telephone Interview program (CI3) from a random digit database (RDD) sample of Ottawa County phone numbers and addresses purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. The sample was stratified by county quadrant and trained telephone interviewers conducted surveys of 800 respondents—200 in each of the four county quadrants. Data collection began on June 21, 2004 and was completed on July 29, 2004 by trained interviewers. Survey results were regularly monitored to insure adequate gender and race/ethnicity representation. To further insure that the Hispanic/Latino/a population was represented, additional phone numbers were purchased from two census tracks in the southwest quadrant of the county that had a higher proportion of Hispanic/

Latino/a residents. The survey was translated into Spanish and bilingual interviewers were available to conduct survey interviews.

County quadrants are geographic areas of the county that included all cities and townships within the county borders and identified in the report as:

- Grand Haven/Spring Lake. Townships: Crockery, Grand Haven, Robinson and Spring Lake. Cities: Ferrysburg and Grand Haven.
- Coopersville/Allendale. Townships: Allendale, Chester, Polkton, Tallmadge and Wright. City: Coopersville.
- Jenison/Hudsonville. Townships: Blendon, Georgetown and Jamestown. City: Hudsonville.
- Holland/Zeeland. Townships: Holland, Olive, Park, Port Sheldon and Zeeland. Cities: Holland and Zeeland.

The total of 200 households randomly selected from each of the four county areas resulted in a margin of error of approximately $\pm$ 3% for the entire county as a whole (95% confidence level), and approximately $\pm$ 5% in comparison among the quadrants.

Data Analysis

The following report includes survey results concerning many dimensions of the health of Ottawa County citizens and the households they represent. Additional results provide the Ottawa County Health Department with information about respondent knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors on the topics of overall heath,

specific health conditions, recycling, community services and information. The results are listed in tables and categories that are somewhat consistent with the last Ottawa County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys (1999) and also many additional variables. As a result, some comparisons may be made between the current report and the previous report. As in the previous Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys, respondents who refused to answer a question or did not know the answer to a specific question were excluded from the computation of the percentages in the data tables.

In the first sections of this report titled results for each question in the survey are reported in tables according to response options for the entire sample and by each group in six additional demographic characteristics of respondents: the four county quadrants, gender, race, age, highest level of education, and household income. The reported results for each question provide descriptive observations by frequencies and percentages. The observations in the text describe high and low percentages and frequencies where ranges indicate some differences among demographic groups. Also, the highest and lowest percentages or frequencies among all demographic groups were also the basis for discussion in the report as well as patterns that are evident (e.g., lowest frequencies for younger age groups and highest frequencies for oldest age groups).

A final section of the report provides tables with the 2004 Ottawa County BRFS survey data, the 1999 Ottawa County BRFS survey data, and the 2002 Michigan

BRFS data. In this section only those questions that were asked in each of the three surveys were included. In some cases questions or responses were similar, but were not the same. In these cases differences are provided in the table or in table footnotes.

TEST FOR SIGNIFICANCE

To compare the responses of groups within the demographic characteristics, a two-way contingency table analysis was conducted for many questions in the survey. Because many of the questions were categorical (meaning they do not have numerical values that separate the categories), two-way contingency table Pearson chi-square tests for significance were performed to determine statistical significance differences for response categories among the demographic groups (area of the county, gender, race, age, education, and income). In this case, the chi-square statistic for the contingency tables evaluated whether the observed proportions of sample data (calculated from the observed values) associated with demographic categories and the categorical responses to a single variable were equal to the hypothesized proportions (calculated from the expected values) that we would expect to see if the two variables were by chance[1]. The association was determined by a Pearson Chi-Square two-tailed test with significance at the alpha of .05.

[1] See Green, Salkind and Akey. 1997. Using SPSS for Windows: *Analyzing and Understanding Data*. Second Edition. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

When statistical significance (p<.05) was evident, the statistical significance of demographic characteristics was denoted in the tables using one asterisk (significant – p< .05) or two asterisks (highly significant – p< .01 or p< .001). For some variables, cell sizes did not meet the assumptions of the statistical contingency table analysis (more than 20% of total table cells with an expected count less than 5). In this case, where table cell sizes were too small, conclusions were indeterminate and the test results were not reported.

The Pearson Chi-Square test is a general test for significance, which is an "omnibus test, which evaluates the significance of an overall hypothesis containing multiple subhypotheses." In this case, where significance is indicated in this report, subhypotheses can be tested with follow-up tests.[2] Follow-up tests of subhypotheses subsequent to the two-way contingency analysis are not in the scope of this report. For the purpose of this report, when significant chi-square test results were obtained, an analysis of standardized residuals[3] (the standardized difference between the observed values and the expected values for each cell) and observed proportions as indicated by percentages were performed to evaluate group differences. So, therefore the discussion in the text subsequent to the chi-square statistic provides a more general description and

[2] See Green, Salkind and Akey. 1997, p.349.

[3], The standardized residuals help to interpret chi-square tables by providing information about which cells contribute to a significant chi-square test result. See Haberman, S.J. 1973. The Analysis of Residuals in cross-classified tables. *Biometrics,* 29, 205-220. For more information regarding Chi-square and the analysis of residuals, also see Kennedy, J.J. 1992. *Analyzing Qualitative Data: Log-Linear Analysis for Behavioral Research, 2nd Ed.* New York: Praeger.

uses group percentages or frequencies where patterns or differences are evident.

SMALL SAMPLE SIZES

Small sample sizes for subgroups analysis are problematic. According to the Centers For Disease Control:

> "Users need to pay particular attention to the subgroup sample when analyzing subgroup data, especially within a single data year or geographic area. Small sample sizes may produce unstable estimates. Reliability of an estimate depends on the actual unweighted number of respondents in a category, not on the weighted number. Interpreting and reporting weighted numbers that are based on a small, unweighted number of respondents can mislead the reader into believing that a given finding is much more precise than it actually is. The BRFSS follows a rule of not reporting or interpreting percentages based upon a denominator of fewer than 50 respondents (unweighted sample)."[4]

In some cases frequencies are provided for small sample sizes in the text of this report. However, cautionary notes were used throughout the text to alert the reader to the small sample size and confidence intervals for small sample sizes were not calculated to prevent a misrepresentation of the data.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

In some cases confidence intervals (CI) at the 95% level are provided in the tables and throughout the text a measure of the variability in the data. Where percentages and confidence intervals are provided, the potential for the overlap of percentages due to the variability in the data were not accounted for in the

[4] Comparability of Data: BRFSS 2003, http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/technical_infodata/surveydata/2003/compare_03.rtf, accessed November 5, 2004.

text. So, therefore caution is noted in interpreting the descriptions of the results without acknowledgement of the variability in percentages as indicated by the size of the confidence intervals.

THE LIKERT SCALE AND MEAN SCORES

In some cases, survey questions respondents were asked to rate a statement on a four-point or five-point Likert scale. One question asked respondents to rate their general health as (1) poor, (2) fair, (3) good, (4) very good, or (5) excellent. The four-point scale was used for the eleven questions regarding sources of information, where respondents were asked if a source of information was (1) not at all accurate and timely, (2) not very accurate and timely, (3) accurate and timely, and (4) very accurate and timely.

In social science, when a variable has several ordered response categories, it is a common practice to assign values to each category and use these values to calculate means. These mean scores are then used in order to assess overall measures of central tendency, rather than focusing on the proportion in any single category.[5] For these twelve survey responses, a mean score (average) was calculated for the total responses. This provided the basis for descriptive comparisons across groups for the general health question and also across comparisons and rankings for the accuracy of sources of information.

[5] Agresti, A. and B. Finlay. 1997. Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences, 3rd Ed. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

The sample of 800 Ottawa County residents contains 200 (25%) from each of four county quadrants: Grand Haven/Spring Lake area, Coopersville/Allendale area, Holland/Zeeland area, and Jenison/Hudsonville area (Table 2). This was done purposely, as one of the primary goals of the Ottawa County Health Department in conducting this survey was to be able to assess variances in needs, behaviors and perceptions among the various areas. Thus in order to be able to compare responses from each of the quadrants, we opted to select two hundred respondents from each area, instead of the actual county proportions. Table 1 shows the 2000 Census numbers for Ottawa County, which had 81,662 households and a total population of 238,314 in 2000.

For the various sub-groups (demographic characteristics) in our sample, comparable Census 2000 data is supplied for the population 18 years and older (Table 1).

The sample was made up of 55.8% female and male 44.3% (Tables 3 & 1). This is not too far from the Census data (51.6% female, 48.4% male). Having a higher percentage of females completing a phone survey is normal. Females tend to be at home more, and tend to answer the phone more.

White respondents accounted for 91.3% of the total county survey sample, Hispanic/Latino were 5.7%, and Non-white/Other made up 3.0% of the total

sample (Tables 4 & 1). Again, these numbers are not too far off from the county Census data, which in 2000 was 88.5% white, 7.1% Hispanic or Latino/a, and 4.4% Non-white/Other. Table 5 divides the race/ethnicity of the respondents by county quadrant. The Holland/Zeeland quadrant had the highest diversity among the four quadrants in survey respondents, with 77.3% white, 17.2% Hispanic/ Latino/a, and 5.6% Non-white/Other.

Dividing the sample into seven age categories (Tables 6 & 1) shows that most match up fairly well with county Census numbers for 2000 (sample/Census), 18-24 – 7.3%/16.5%, 25-34 – 20.4%/18.9%, 35-44 – 24.6%/22/6%, 45-54 – 19.9%/17.4%, 55-64 – 11.8%/10.5%, 65-74 – 8.8%/7.2%, and 75 and older – 7.4%/6.9%.

Regarding education levels (Tables 7 & 1) individuals with a college degree are represented in the survey sample at a higher proportion than the Census data and lower education levels are proportionally smaller compared to Census data (sample/Census): less than high school – 7.6%/14.0%, high school graduate – 29.3%/30.0%, some college/no degree – 20.9%/26.1%, associate degree 9.5%/7.0%, bachelor's degree – 22.2%/16.2%, and graduate or professional degree – 10.4%/6.6%.

Only 587 of the 800 respondents answered the question regarding household income (Tables 8 & 1). While there are a couple of differences between sample

and Census data in the income categories, it is interesting how close they match (sample/ Census): less than $15,000 – 4.3%/7.9%; $15,000-19,999 – 4.1%/4.5%; $20,000-24,999 – 5.1%/5.1%; $25,000-34,999 – 11.8%/11.2%; $35,000-49,999 – 17.5%/17.8%; $50,000-74,999 – 29.0%/26.6%; and $75,000 or more – 26.7%/26.9%.

A cross-tab between respondents' age and income categories (Table 9) shows that the oldest age groups were more likely than younger age groups to be making less than $15,000 a year (75 and older – 28.1%, 65-74 years old – 9.1%) and the two wealthiest age groups were the 35-44 year olds (35.6%) and the 45-54 year olds (32.2%).

Three-quarters (75.1%; Table 10) of the respondents were married, 13.8% were never married, 6.1% were divorced, 4.3% were widowed, and 0.8% were separated. The numbers are very close between genders, except for widow status, where 7.0% of females said they were widowed while only 0.8% of males indicated this marital status.

When asked about current occupation (Table 11), just over half of respondents (51.6%) reported that they were employed for wages, 19.0% were retired, 11.3% were homemakers, and 9.4% were self-employed. A small percentage of respondents were students (2.5%) or military (0.3%). An additional 3.4% of respondents were unemployed, and 2.6% were unable to work. Dividing

occupation by gender shows that males are more likely to be employed for wages (58.9% males, 45.7% females) and self-employed (13.9% males, 5.8% females), while women were more likely to be homemakers (20.0% females, 0.3% males.

Almost half (48.0%; Table 12) of all respondents reported having children. Of those who did have children, half (49.7%) had two children, 26.8% had one child, and 23.4% had 3 or more children. Table 11 provides more specific information regarding the numbers and ages of respondents' children. Nearly 20% of all respondents had children less than 5 years old (19.9%) and between the ages of 13 and 17 (19.6%), and 26.9% had children aged 5-12. A cross-tab of number of children by household income (Table 13) shows that nine respondents have 1-4 children and make less than $15,000 per year (3.1% of sample). Another six respondents (2.1%) with 1-2 children make between $15,000 and $19,999, and nine more with 1-6 children make between $20,000 and $24,999 (3.1%).

Most respondents (80.8%) weighed between 120 and 219 pounds (Table 14) and the majority of respondents (92.5%) were between 60 inches (5 feet) and 74 inches (6 feet, 2 inches) tall (Tables 15 and 16). The data for both of these questions are provided by gender. Tables 17a and 17b give the cross-tab of height and weight for all respondents who answered the questions (48 females and 3 males refused to answer the weight question) by female (17a) and male (17b).

Most female respondents (71.5%) who were less than 60 inches tall, weighed between 100 and 139 pounds, with no one weighing less than 100 or more than 180 pounds (Table 17a). The majority of female respondents (54.0%) who were 60-64 inches tall (54.0%) and 65-69 inches tall (56.0%), weighed between 120 and 159 pounds. Most female respondents (70.0%) who were 70-74 inches tall weighed between 140 and 179 pounds. One female was 75-79 inches tall and weighed between 180 and 199 pounds, and one female indicated she was 80 or more inches tall and weighed between 160 and 179 pounds.

There were no male respondents for whom there were weight data were less than 60 inches tall or who weighed less than 100 pounds (Table 17b). Most male respondents (55.5%) who were 60-64 inches tall, weighed between 140 and 159 (22.2%) or 180 and 199 (33.3%) pounds. The majority of male respondents (56.1%) who were 65-69 inches tall weighed between 160 and 199 pounds. The weights for male respondents who were 70-74 inches tall had a larger range, with the majority (85.8%) falling between 160 and 239 pounds (160-179 – 19.6%; 180-199 – 21.6%; 200-219 – 26.5%; and 220-239 – 18.1%). The majority of male respondents (68.8%) who were 75-79 inches tall weighed between 180 and 239 pounds. Finally, one male was taller than 80 inches and weighed between 180 and 199 pounds.

HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

The Behavior Risk Factor Survey asked a series of questions related to the health of the respondents. First they were asked to indicate current health status and whether or not they had health care coverage. Then followed questions on whether or not the respondents had ever been told that they had diabetes, high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. They were asked if they had ever been told they had asthma or if children in their household had asthma. Finally they were asked if they had ever had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease or a stroke.

General Health

Each respondent was asked if his or her general health status (Table 18) was excellent (5), very good (4), good (3), fair (2) or poor (1). According to the mean scores for each of three demographic characteristics, those who were in the poorest of heath were less educated (education: less than high school—3.30), had the lowest household income (income: less than $15,000—3.15), and were the oldest (age: 75 years and older—3.08). Conversely, the two highest mean scores were respondent groups with the highest levels of education (associate's degree—4.08, some graduate or professional school/degree—4.04, and bachelor's degree—3.86), and the highest level of income ($75,000 or more—4.00).

We combined the responses to this question, fair and poor (fair/poor; Table 18a) and good, very good and excellent (good to excellent). Based on the combined categories, more than one in ten (11.6% ± 2.2%) perceived their health status to be either fair or poor. Respondents from Holland/Zeeland were more likely to indicate either fair or poor health status when compared to the three remaining county areas (14.5% ± 4.9% vs. Grand Haven Spring Lake—11.5% ± 4.4%, Jenison/Hudsonville—10.5% ± 4.3%, and Coopersville/Allendale—10.0% ± 4.2%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and perceived general health was significant:

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 50.901, N = 800, p < .001$).*
  Only 2.5% (± 2.4%) of those age 25 to 34 years old, 6.9% (± 6.5%) of those age 18 to 24 and 7.6% (± 3.7%) of those age 35 to 44 perceived their health status to be fair or poor. In contrast, higher proportions of the three oldest age groups indicated a fair or poor health status. Over 15% of those in the next three oldest age groups indicated fair or poor health status (45 to 54 years old—15.1% ± 5.6%, 55 to 64 years old—16.0% + 7.4%, and 65 to 74 years old—15.7% + 8.5%). More than one third (33.9% ± 12.1) of those 75 years and older said their health status was fair to poor.

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 39.013, N = 705, p <. 001$).*
  The proportion of respondents with less than a high school education indicating fair/poor health was 26.2% (± 11.0). Respondents with some college but no degree was the education group with the next highest proportion of those indicating fair or poor health (19.2% ± 6.0%). Those respondents in the three highest education groups had lower proportions indicating fair/poor health (some graduate or professional school/degree – 3.6% ± 4.0, bachelor's degree—4.5% ± 3.1, and associate degree—5.3% ± 5.0%).

Health Coverage

When asked if respondents had any kind of health coverage (Table 19), those who were most likely to say yes were those with some graduate or professional school/degree (97.6% ± 3.3%) and those in the highest income level ($75,000 or more—98.1% ± 2.1%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and health coverage was significantly related:

- *Area of County ($\chi^2 = 8.949, N = 800, p < .05$).*
  Among county quadrants, the proportion of respondents reporting they had health care coverage in the Holland/Zeeland area was 86.0% (± 4.8%), which was a lower rate than Grand Haven/Spring Lake (93.5% ± 3.4%), Coopersville/Allendale (93.0% + 3.5%), or Jenison/Hudsonville (92.0% + 3.8%).

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 15.373, N=798, p < .01$).*
  Those respondents with less than a high school education were less likely to report they had health coverage (80.3% ± 10.0) in comparison to other education groups. Respondents with post college education had the highest rate of health coverage (97.6% ± 3.3%).

Diabetes

Of the total number of respondents (800), 8.9% (± 2.0%) indicated they had been told sometime that they had diabetes (Table 20). By county area, the highest proportion of those with diabetes were respondents from Coopersville/Allendale (9.5% ± 4.1%) and the lowest proportions were from Grand Haven/Spring Lake (8.5% ± 3.9%) and Jenison/Hudsonville (8.5% ± 3.9%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and perceived diabetes was significantly related:

- *Age (χ^2 = 38.194, N = 800, p < .001).*
  The three youngest age groups were less likely to indicate being told they had diabetes (18 to 24 years old – 1.7% ± 3.3%, 25 to 34 years old—3.7% ± 2.9%, and 35 to 44 years old—4.6% ± 2.9%) compared to the three oldest age groups, which had higher percentages indicating having been told they had diabetes (55 to 64 years old—14.9% ± 7.2%, 65 to 74 years old—20.0% ± 9.4%, and 75 years and older—20.3% ± 10.3%).

- *Education (χ^2 = 11.576, N=800, p < .05).*
  The education group with the highest rate of being told they had diabetes had the least educational attainment (less than high school—18.1% ± 9.7%).

Females With Diabetes Only During Pregnancy

Of the total number of females indicating they had diabetes (41 respondents; Table 21), seven (7) indicated that the condition was only during pregnancy. The majority of those with diabetes during pregnancy were white (6 respondents) and from 25 to 34 years old (4 respondents).

High Blood Pressure

Nearly one-fourth of all respondents (23.4% ± 2.9%) indicted they were told at some time that they had high blood pressure (Table 22). Among the four county areas, 26.0% (± 6.1%) from Grand Haven/Spring Lake, 25.5% (± 6.0%) from Coopersville/Allendale, 22.1% (± 5.8%) from Holland/Zeeland and 20.0% (± 5.5%) from Jenison/Hudsonville indicated this condition and those from Jenison/Holland were least likely (20.0%). Women (24.0% ± 4.0%) had a slightly

higher proportion of respondents indicating they had been told at some time that they had high blood pressure than men (22.7% ± 4.4%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and high blood pressure was significantly related:

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 162.553, N = 799, p < .001$).*
  From age 18 to 44, fewer respondents reported that they were told at some time they had high blood pressure (18-24 years old—1.7% ± 3.3, 25 to 34—6.7% ± 3.8, 35 to 44—14.3% ± 4.9%) than all other age groups. In contrast, the three oldest age groups (55 to 64—47.9% ± 10.1%, 65 to 74 years old—57.1% ± 11.6%, and 75 years and older—55.9% ± 12.7%) were more likely to indicate that they had been told they had high blood pressure at some time.

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 42.626, N = 797, p < .001$).*
  Nearly half (47.5% ± 12.5%) of those with less than a high school degree indicated they had high blood pressure at some time in their lives. The education group with the next highest proportion of respondents indicating high blood pressure at some time in their lives was high school graduates (30.3% ± 5.9). Respondents with associate degrees (10.5% ± 6.9%) and bachelor's degrees (14.1% ± 5.1%) were less likely to indicate high blood pressure at some time in their lives.

- *Income ($\chi^2 = 13.973, N = 586, p < .05$).*
  Nearly half (45.8% ± 19.9%) of those in the $15,000 to $19,999 income group indicated they had been told at some time that they had high blood pressure. However, due to the small sample size, the relationship between income and high blood pressure is inconclusive.

Females With High Blood Pressure Only During Pregnancy

Of the total number of female respondents indicating they had high blood pressure (107 respondents; Table 23), eight (8) indicated that the condition was only during pregnancy. Almost all of those with high blood pressure during pregnancy (7 respondents) were white.

How Long Ago Was Your Blood Cholesterol Checked?

More than one in ten (11.0% ± 2.2%) indicated that their blood cholesterol had never been checked (Table 24).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and how long ago blood cholesterol was checked was significantly related:

- *Area of county ($\chi^2 = 21.014, N = 776, p < .05$).*
  Less than 5% of respondents from Grand Haven/Spring Lake (4.7% ± 4.8%) indicated that they had never had their blood cholesterol checked. Other county areas had higher proportions (Coopersville/Allendale—12.4% + 4.6%, Holland/Zeeland—13.4% + 4.8%, and Jenison/Hudsonville—13.3% + 4.8%).

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 176.218, N = 776, p < .001$).*
  Few respondents in each of three oldest age groups (55 years and older) reported never having had heir blood cholesterol checked (55 to 64 years old—0.0%, 65 to 74 years old—2.9% ± 4.0%, and 75 years and older—1.7% ± 3.3). The youngest age group reported never having had their blood cholesterol checked at highest rates(18-24 years old—40.0% ± 13.0%) when compared to the other age groups.

High Blood Cholesterol

More than one fourth (26.3% ± 3.1%) of those surveyed indicated that they had been told at some time that their blood cholesterol was high (Table 25). Women indicated they had been told they had high blood cholesterol at a slightly lower rate than men (24.3% ± 4.0% vs. 28.8% ± 4.7%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and high blood cholesterol was significant:

- *Age (χ^2 = 86.709, N = 792, p < .001).*
  No one age 18 to 24 (0.0%) reported that they had ever been told they had high blood cholesterol. Those in two age groups from 55 to 74 years old indicated most often being told they had high blood cholesterol (55 to 64—44.7% ± 10.1% and 65 to 74—51.4% ± 11.7%).

Prevalence of Asthma

Over 10% of those surveyed (11.3% ± 2.2%) reported that they had been told at some time that they had asthma (Table 26). The highest percentage of respondents by county area were from Holland/Zeeland (12.1% ± 4.5%) and the lowest percentage was from Jenison/Hudsonville (9.5% ± 4.1%) Respondents in the youngest age group (18-24 years old—22.4% ± 10.7%) had the highest proportion of all the demographic groups indicating that they had been told at sometime they had asthma and women were more likely than men (12.8% ± 3.1% vs. 9.3% ± 3.0%).

Children Diagnosed With Asthma

Of the total respondent households with children (374; Table 27), 15.5% had one child with asthma, 2.7% had two children with asthma and one (1) household had three children with asthma.

In a table with summary information on total households with children and households with asthmatic children (Table 27a), 18.4% (± 3.9%) of the total had

at least one child with asthma. Families with asthmatic children were more likely to come from Holland/Zeeland (21.8% ± 8.7%) or Jenison/Hudsonville (20.6% ± 8.1%) than from Coopersville/Allendale (16.5% ± 7.2%) or Grand Haven/Spring Lake (14.9% ± 7.5%).

Four of the ten non-white households with children surveyed had at least one child with asthma.

Heart Attack

Thirty-five respondents (4.4% ± 1.4%) indicated they had been told that they had had a heart attack (Table 28). Among the county quadrants, the Holland/Zeeland area had the largest number of respondents indicating heart attacks (13) compared to Grand Haven/Spring Lake (9), Coopersville/Allendale (7), and Jenison/ Hudsonville (6). In addition, 24 of the 35 heart attack victims were either high school graduates (12 respondents) or had some college but no degree (12 respondents). For those 75 years and older, 20.7% had had a heart attack at some time in their lives. Respondents under 35 years old did not indicate any incidence of heart attacks. The youngest age group indicating heart attack was 35 to 44 years old, with two respondents in this age group.

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and heart attacks was significantly related:

- *Gender ($\chi^{2} = 15.995$, N = 799, p < 001).*

Of the total number of heart attack victims in the survey (35), 27 were male (7.6% of males ± 2.8%).

Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

Twenty-seven respondents (3.4% ± 1.3%) indicated they had been told by a health professional that they had angina or coronary heart disease at some time (Table 29). Compared to all other county quadrants (Grand Haven/Spring Lake—7 respondents, Coopersville/Allendale—5 respondents, and Jenison/Hudsonville—4 respondents), the greatest number of respondents with angina or coronary heart disease was from the Holland/Zeeland county area (11 respondents).

Respondents indicating angina or coronary heart disease were predominately in the two oldest age groups (10 respondents—75 years and older and 7 respondents—65 to 74 years old). The next two age groups with victims of angina or coronary heart disease were 45 to 54 years old (5 respondents) and 55 to 64 years old (4 respondents).

Stroke

Twenty-five respondents (3.1% ± 1.2%; Table 30) indicated they had been told that they had had a stroke. Numbers of respondents who were stroke victims are greatest in the older age groups with 19 of the 25 victims either 75 years and older (8), 65 to 74 years old (6), or 55-64 years old (5), although younger age groups had stroke victims as well (18 to 24 years old—1 respondent, 25 to 34

years old—1 respondent, 35 to 44 years old—2 respondents. Respondents who had strokes were represented in five of the six education groups and in all of the income groups.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

Respondents were asked questions about prevention and treatment behaviors. Specifically, if they had had a flu shot in the past twelve months and when they had last visited a dentist or dental clinic. Women were asked if they had ever had a mammogram, if they were pregnant, when they had had their last pap smear and whether or not they were taking vitamins with folic acid. Men aged 40 and over were asked when they last had a prostate exam. Respondents age 50 and over were asked how long ago they had had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. Finally, respondents were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV, including blood donations, if they had been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year, if they had had sex for drugs or money in the past year, and males only, if they had had sex with another male without a condom in the past year.

Flu Shot

Nearly 40% of those surveyed indicated they had had a flu shot in the last twelve months (38.6% ± 3.4%; Table 31). Respondents from Grand Haven/Spring Lake county area reported flu shots in the last 12 months at a higher rate (43.0% ± 6.9%) than each of other three county areas (Jenison/ Hudsonville—40.0% ± 6.8%, Coopersville/Allendale—36.0% ± 6.7%, and Holland/Zeeland—35.5% ± 6.6%).

Within education groups, the highest rate reporting flu shots within the last twelve months were from the highest educational level (some graduate or professional school/degree—53.0% ± 10.7%). Those with less than a high school education were the next highest education group to report flu shots in the last twelve months (42.6% ± 12.4%) and those with a high school degree or GED reported flu shots less frequently when compared to all other education groups (34.2% ± 6.1%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and having had a flu shot in the last 12 months was significantly related:

- *Gender ($\chi^2 = 4.031, p < .05$).*
  Female respondents were more likely to indicate flu shots than their male counterparts (41.7% ± 4.6% vs. 34.7% ± 5.0%).

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 136.092, p < .001$).*
  Older respondents had a much higher rate of receiving flu shots than those less than 55 years old. In the four age groups from age 18 to 54 years old, response rates ranged from 22.4% (± 10.7; 18 to 24 years old) to 32.7% (± 7.3%; 45 to 54 years old). Percentages for the three oldest age groups were the following: 55 to 64—57.4% (± 10.0%), 65 to 74—71.4% (± 10.6%), and 75 years and older—84.7% (± 9.2%).

Visits to the Dentist or Dental Clinic

Respondents were asked how long it had been since they had visited a dentist or dental clinic (Table 32). Nearly 20% (17.4% ± 2.6%) reported they had not visited a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year (Table 32a). Those living in Jenison/Hudsonville were less likely to indicate that it had been more than one year since their last dental visit when compared to each of the remaining three

county areas (13.1% ± 4.7% vs. Grand Haven/Spring Lake—19.0% ± 5.4%, Coopersville/Allendale—18.6% ± 5.4%, and Holland/Zeeland—18.7% ± 5.4%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and no dental visits in the past year was significantly related:

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 34.870, p < .001$).*
  Those with less than a high school degree were most likely to report that it had been more than one year since their last dental visit (42.4% ± 12.6%). High school or GED graduates were the next highest proportion of respondents to indicate no dental visits in the last year (19.4% ± 5.1%). Respondents with some graduate school or professional school/degree were most likely to have had a dental visit in the past year (no dental visit in the past year—7.2% ± 5.6%) when compared to all other educational groups.

- *Income ($\chi^2 = 62.046, p < .001$).*
  Respondents with the lowest rates of no dental visits within the past year earned from $50,000 to $74,999 (9.4% ± 5.9%) and $75,000 or more (10.2% ± 4.7%). More than half (57.6%) of the respondents with incomes below $15,000 and 37.5% of those earning between $15,000 to $19,999 reported that it had been more than one year since their last dental visit. However, due to small sample sizes for the two low income groups (< 50) caution is advised for the interpretation of these income percentages.

Females Only: Mammograms

Female respondents were asked if they ever had a mammogram (Table 33). Of the total number that answered the question, 62.3% (± 4.5%) indicated they had had a mammogram at some time in their lives. Although differences among race groups are somewhat speculative due to low numbers in two of the three groups, responses did indicate that of those surveyed mammograms tests were more likely among white females (63.2% ± 4.7%--408 total white females) than

Hispanic females (58.3%--24 total Hispanic females) or non-white/other females (41.7%--12 total non-white females).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and mammograms was significantly related:

- *Area of County ($\chi^2 = 8.809, p <. 05$).*
  Female respondents from Holland/Zeeland (52.3% ± 9.3) were less likely to have had mammograms when compared to each of the other county areas (Grand Haven/Spring Lake—71.8% ± 8.7%, Coopersville/Allendale—63.0% ± 8.4%, and Jenison/Hudsonville—62.9% ± 9.2%).

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 232.279, p < .001$).*
  More than 90% of female respondents age 45 and over indicated mammograms. However, due to small sample sizes (<50) any further analysis would be speculative. The rate of mammograms was 64.6% (± 9.4%) for those age 35 to 44 years old.

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 15.371, p < .01$).*
  More than three-fourths (75.8%) of female respondents with less than a high school education indicated they had had mammograms. However the sample size was too small (<50) for any meaningful analysis based on this percentage. Two-thirds of high school graduates or those with a GED had had a mammogram at some time in their lives (67.7% ± 8.1%) and the group least likely to have had mammograms was female respondents with bachelor's degrees (46.2% ± 10.2%).

Females Only: Are you Pregnant?

Of the total number of female respondents indicating pregnancy (14 respondents; Table 34), thirteen (13) were white and eight (8) were 25 to 34 years old.

We cross-tabulated the pregnancy question with "do you take any vitamins that contain folic acid?" (Table 34a). Thirteen of the fourteen pregnant females

indicated that they were taking vitamins with folic acid. The one individual that did not indicate taking a vitamin with folic acid was white, 25 to 34 years old and a high school graduate.

Females Only: Vitamins with Folic Acid

When asked the question do you take any vitamins that contain folic acid, 61.7% of the female respondents answered yes (Table 35). By county area, respondents most likely to take vitamins with folic acid were from Grand Haven/ Spring Lake (65.7%), were 55 to 64 years old (77.6%), had some graduate or professional school/degree (74.4%) and had a household income between $20,000 and $24,999 (73.7%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and folic acid ingestion was significantly related:

- *Race ($\chi^2 = 8.625, N = 435, p < .05$).*
  Nearly two-thirds (63.7% $\pm$ 4.7%) of white respondents indicated taking vitamins with folic acid. Hispanic or Latina women and women of non-white or other races had much lower percentages (37.5% and 41.7% respectively). However, sample sizes for Hispanic or Latina women and women of non-white or other races were too small (<50) for further analysis or meaningful confidence intervals.

Females Only: Pap Smear

A large majority of female respondents (86.6% $\pm$ 3.2%) indicated that they had had a pap smear within the past three years (Table 36). Generally, in all four county areas between 85% and 90% of female respondents (Table 36a) had had

a pap smear in the past three years (Grand Haven/Spring Lake—89.2% ± 6.0%, Coopersville/Allendale—85.5% ± 6.2%, Holland/Zeeland—85.3% ± 6.7%, and Jenison/Hudsonville—86.5% ± 6.6%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and the length of time for the last pap smear test was significantly related:

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 232.279, p < .001$).*
  Approximately 90% of female respondents age 35 to 44 years old (93.9% ± 4.7%), 45 to 54 years old (91.6% ± 6.0%) and those age 25 to 34 years old (89.7% ± 6.1%) reported that they had had a pap smear test in the past three years. Each of the remaining four age groups reported a pap smear test in the past three years at rates below 80%. However, due to small sample sizes for each of these four age groups (<50) any further analysis would be speculative.

Males Only: Prostate Exam

Male respondents 40 years and older were asked to indicate how long it had been since their last prostate exam (Table 37). In response to the question, 19.4% (± 5.3%) indicated they had never had a prostate exam. The highest frequency of respondents who never had a prostate exam was from Jenison/Hudsonville (14 respondents—24.1% ± 11.0%) and the lowest frequency (6 respondents—11.1% ± 8.4%) was from Holland/Zeeland.

Of those respondents who never had a prostate exam, thirty-eight (38) were white and three (3) were non-white. Forty-one (41) were under age 55 (age 40 to 44 years—23 respondents and age 45 to 54 years—18 respondents). The

highest frequencies of respondents who never had a prostate exam were in the two highest income groups ($50,000 to $74,999—12 respondents and $75,000 or more—10 respondents).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and prostate exams was significantly related:

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 61.420, p < .001$).*
  Most of the respondents who were least likely to have had a prostate exam were under 55 years old. Of those age 45 to 54 years old 24.7% (+ 9.9%) had never had a prostate exam. The next highest percentage was in the age group 40 to 44 years (46.9%). However the sample size was too small for meaningful confidence intervals and further discussion.

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Respondents age 50 and over were asked how long ago they had had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (Table 38). Overall, more than 60% had had this test within the past five years (61.6% + 5.5%; Table 38a). Less than 60% of respondents in two county areas (Coopersville/Allendale—55.9% + 11.8% and Jenison/Hudsonville—57.1% + 11.1%) and more than 60% in the remaining two county areas (Grand Haven/Spring Lake—64.7% + 10.2% and Holland/ Zeeland—68.1% + 10.8%) indicated they had had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past five years.

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and length of time since the last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy test was significantly related:

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 9.647$, $N = 302$, $p < .05$).*
  Approximately half of the respondents age 55 to 64 years old (51.1% ± 10.4%) and 56.1% (± 12.0%) of those age 65 to 74 years old indicated they had had their last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past five years. The two remaining age groups had higher rates, with 69.9% (± 9.3%) of those age 55 to 64 years old and 70.9% (± 12.0%) age 75 years and older reporting that their last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy was within the past five years.

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 13.160$, $N = 302$, $p < .05$).*
  Over three fourths of respondents with some college but no degree reported that their last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy was within the past five years (76.6% ±10.4%). More than two-thirds of those with bachelor's degrees indicated they had had the test (67.3% ±12.8%). These two groups represented the highest percentages. However, sample sizes for three of the six education groups were too small (<50) for meaningful comparisons.

Test for AIDS

Nearly half of the respondents (47.7%) indicated they had been tested for AIDS at some time including through blood donations (Table 39). Respondents living in the Grand Haven/Spring Lake area were more likely to have been tested (53.1%) than Holland/Zeeland (47.4%), Coopersville/Allendale (43.6%), or Jenison/Hudsonville (46.7%). Hispanic respondents (54.8%) were more likely to be tested than white (47.3%) or non-white (47.6%) respondents. Those least likely to be tested had household incomes from $15,000 to $19,999 (37.5%) and those most likely to be tested were in the highest income group ($75,000 or more—58.1%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and tests for HIV was significant:

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 88.292, N = 782, p < .001$).*
  The age group 25 to 34 years old had the highest rate of HIV testing (68.1% ±7.2%) and those 75 years and older had the lowest rate (9.6% ± 8.0%). The youngest age group (18 to 24) was not as likely to be tested as the next two older age cohorts (48.2% ± 13.1% vs. 25 to 34 years old—68.1% ± 7.2%, and 35 to 44 years old—59.6% ± 6.9%).

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 23.308, N = 780, p < .001$).*
  As respondent education level increases, rates of HIV tests increases from less than high school (34.5% ± 12.2%) to some graduate or professional school/degree (59.8% ± 10.6%).

Treatment for Sexually Transmitted or Venereal Disease

Eleven (11) respondents indicated that they had been treated for sexually transmitted or venereal disease within the past year (Table 40). They were from three county areas: Coopersville/Allendale—4 respondents, Holland/Zeeland—5 respondents and Jenison/Hudsonville—2 respondents.

More men than women indicated the disease (7 respondents vs. 4 respondents) and eight (8) respondents were white, three (3) were Hispanic or Latino/a. They were under 45 years old (18 to 24—4 respondents, 25 to 34—3 respondents, and 35 to 44—4 respondents).

Sex for Drugs or Money

Two (2) respondents indicated they had had sex for drugs or money within the past year (Table 41) and both were males under 35 years old (18 to 24—1 respondent and 25 to 34—1 respondent).

Males Only: Male-to-Male Sex without a Condom

Three (3) respondents indicated that they had had male-to-male sex without a condom (Table 42), two (2) from the Holland/Zeeland county area and one (1) from Grand Haven/Spring Lake. The three were under 35 years old (18 to 24—1 respondent and 25 to 34—2 respondents).

BEHAVIORS: DIET AND EXERCISE

Respondents were asked several questions regarding diet and exercise. Specifically, how many servings of fruits and vegetables they eat each day, whether or not they were trying to lose weight, and how much they exercise.

Servings of Fruits and Vegetables

The survey asked respondents to indicate the number of servings of fruits (Table 43) and vegetables (Table 44) they consumed per day. The number of servings of both fruits and vegetables were compiled for a statistical description of those respondents indicating that they ate fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day (Table 45).

A large majority of respondents (93.5% ± 1.7%) indicated that they consumed fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day. There was little difference in the proportions across the four county areas where Grand Haven/Spring Lake (92.4% ± 3.7%) had the lowest proportion and Coopersville/Allendale (93.9% ± 3.4%) had the highest proportion of respondents reporting they ate less than five fruits and vegetables per day. Patterns were similar across gender and age, where proportions of groups indicating they ate fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day were approximately 90% to 95%.

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and consuming fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was significantly related:

- *Income ($X^2 = 14.116, p < .05$).*
  Relatively high proportions of respondents earning $25,000 or more reported eating fewer than five fruits or vegetables per day ($25,000 to $34,999—98.5% ± 2.9%, $35,000 to $49,999—95.0% ± 4.3%, $50,000 to $74,999—95.2% ± 3.2%, and $75,000 or more—92.9% ± 4.0%). Two lower Income groups indicated they had consumed less than five fruits and vegetables per day at same rate ($15,000 to $19,999—83.3% and $20,000 to $24,999—86.2%). The lowest income group (less than $15,000) was the exception with 100% (34 respondents) indicating they ate fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day. However, due to small sample sizes for the three lowest income groups (< 50) caution is advised for the interpretation of these percentages.

Trying to Lose Weight

Respondents were asked if they were trying to lose weight (Table 46) and 41.3% (± 3.4%) said that they were. There was little difference in the proportions across the four county areas where Grand Haven/Spring Lake (40.2% ± 6.8%) had the lowest proportion and Holland Zeeland (43.0% ± 6.9%) had the highest proportion of respondents indicating that they were trying to lose weight.

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and trying to lose weight was significantly related:

- *Gender (χ^2=23.071, N=799, p < .001).*
  Females in the survey were more likely than males to indicate trying to lose weight (48.8% ± 4.6% vs. 31.9% ± 4.9%).

- *Age (X^2=28.524, N=799, p < .001).*

Respondents age 55 to 64 were most likely to report they were trying to lose weight (60.6% ± 9.9%) and those age 75 years and older were least likely (18.6% ± 9.9%).

The survey asked if they were trying to lose weight, what methods were the respondents using. Table 47 shows that 71.8% were using physical activity, 57.9% of respondents were eating fewer calories, 52.1% were eating less fat, and 45.8% were eating fewer carbohydrates.

Exercise

Respondents were asked how many days per week they did moderate or vigorous exercise for 30 minutes or more (Table 48), and how many days per week they exercised between 10 and 30 minutes (Table 49).

Seventy people (8.8% ± 2.0%) indicated that they did not exercise at all (Table 50). Respondents who indicated no exercise were spread somewhat evenly in the four county areas with 7.5% (± 3.7%) in Grand Haven/Spring Lake, 9.0% (± 4.0%) in Coopersville/Allendale and Holland/Zeeland and 9.5% (± 4.1%) in Jenison/Hudsonville.

Males were more likely than females to indicate that they did not exercise (10.5% ± 3.2 % vs.7.4% ± 2.4%).

SUBSTANCE USE

The survey asked respondents various substance use questions. Regarding tobacco, they were asked if they used various forms of tobacco, how old they were when they started smoking (for current smokers), and what household rules they used for smoking. Respondents were asked if they had used various substances in the past six months and any who indicated they had consumed alcohol were asked follow-up questions regarding alcohol use in the past 30 days. Finally, parents of children ages 5-17 were asked about their children's use of five substances.

Tobacco

Respondents who currently smoke represented 15.0% (± 2.5%) of the survey population (Table 51). Coopersville/Allendale had more smokers (17.7% ± 5.3%) than any other county area (Grand Haven/Spring Lake—14.5% ± 4.9%, Holland/Zeeland—14.5% ± 4.9%, and Jenison/Hudsonville—13.5% ± 4.7%).

A two-way contingency table analysis (Pearson χ^2) was conducted to evaluate whether the relationship between demographic characteristics and current smokers was significantly related:

- *Gender ($\chi^2 = 4.033, N = 798, p < .05$).*
  Males were more likely to be smokers than females (17.9% ± 4.0% vs. 12.8% ± 3.1%).

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 30.601, N = 798\ p < .001$).*
  Respondents age 18 to 24 years old (29.3% ± 11.7%) and 45 to 54 years old (20.8% ± 6.5%) were more likely to indicate they currently smoke cigarettes

when compared to all other age groups. Those 75 and older (5.2% ± 5.7%) and those aged 55 to 64 (5.3% ± 4.5%) were least likely to be current smokers.

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 30.357$, $N = 796$, $p < .001$).*

Those with high school degree/GED (22.2% ± 5.3%) and less than high school (20.0% ± 10.1%) were more likely to be smokers than all other education groups (some college/no degree—18.7% ± 5.9%, associate degree—10.5% ± 6.9%, bachelor's degree—7.3% ± 3.8%, and some graduate or professional school/degree—3.6% ± 4.0%). It is worth noting that after high school, as the level of education increases, the level of smoking decreases.

- *Income ($\chi^2 = 25.496$, $N = 586$, $p < .001$).*

The two highest income groups were not as likely to be smokers when compared to lower income groups. Only 6.4% (± 3.8%) of those with household incomes of $75,000 or more and 13.0% (± 5.1%) of those with incomes between $50,000 and $74,999 were smokers. Nearly one-third (30.0% of 30 total respondents) of respondents from the $20,000 to $24,999 income group were smokers. However, interpretation of this percentage and percentages for the two lowest income groups would be speculative due to low sample sizes (<50).

How Old Were You When You First Smoked?

Half of the current smokers in the survey first smoked when they were between 13 and 15 years old (50.0%; Table 52). The next age categories were when respondents were age 16 to 18 years (21.7%), 6 to 12 years (15.8%), and 19 years and older (12.5%).

More than one-fifth (20.7%) of the smokers from Grand Haven/Spring Lake started smoking when they were 6 to 12 years old. More males started at an earlier age than females with 22.2% of male smokers indicating they started at age 6 to 12, and only 8.8% of females starting at this age. Conversely, 57.9% of

females started between ages 13-15, while 42.9% of males started at this age. Almost equal amounts of males and females started at older ages.

Which Best Describes the Rules About Smoking in Your Home?

A large majority described their home as smoke free (not allowed—85.3%; Table 53). Respondents from the two youngest age groups indicated the least tolerance for smoking in the home (18 to 24 years old—91.4% and 25 to 34 years old—90.1%). The oldest age group did not describe their home as smoke free as often as all other age groups (75 years and older—79.7%). Respondents with an associate degree had the highest rate of those who did not allow smoking in the home (92.1%) and those with incomes less than $15,000 had the lowest rate (67.6%).

Type of Tobacco Use

Cigarettes were the most common form of tobacco currently used (12.3%; Table 54) and cigars were second (2.1%). Four (4) respondents (0.5%) smoked a pipe, and one (1) respondent indicated using chewing tobacco.

Alcohol

In the Past Six Months Did You Drink Any Alcohol?

Nearly two-thirds of those surveyed (65.9% ± 3.3%) indicated that they drank alcohol in the last six months (Table 55). Grand Haven/Spring Lake (69.5%± 6.6%) and Holland/ Zeeland (69.5% ± 6.4%) were county areas with a higher

number of respondents who drank alcohol in the last six months, compared to Jenison/Hudsonville (63.0% ± 6.7%) and Coopersville/Allendale (61.5% ± 6.7%).

A statistical test indicated that differences in four of the demographic characteristics had statistical significance:

- *Gender ($\chi^2 = 8.839$, $N = 800$, $p < .01$).*
  Males were more likely to have had alcohol in the last six months than females (71.5% ± 4.7% vs. 61.4% ± 4.5%).

- *Age ($\chi^2 = 53.257$, $N = 800$, $p < .001$).*
  More than three-fourths of the 25 to 34 age group (76.7% ± 6.5%) and 72.4% (± 11.5%) of those 18 to 24 drank alcohol in the last six months. The rate of those who consumed alcohol in the last six months was approximately two-thirds for three age groups from 35 to 64 years old (35 to 44—69.5% ± 6.4%, 45 to 54—67.3% ± 7.3%, and 55 to 64—68.1% ± 9.4%). The rate then decreases for respondents 65 to 74 years old (48.6% ± 11.7%) and 75 years and older (30.5% ± 11.8%).

- *Education ($\chi^2 = 33.559$, $p < .001$*).
  Those with an associate degree (80.3% ± 8.9%) and a bachelor's degree (76.3% ± 6.3%) were more likely to have had alcohol in the last six months than all other education groups (some college/no degree—65.9% ± 7.2%, some graduate or professional school/degree—65.1% ± 10.3%, high school graduate–60.3% ± 6.3% and less than high school—42.6% ± 12.4%).

- *Income ($\chi^2 = 57.017$, $p < .001$).*
  With one exception ($20,999 to $24,999—66.7%), those with higher incomes have a higher rate of respondents indicating alcohol consumption in the past six months. Approximately a third (35.3%) of those with incomes less than $15,000 consumed alcohol in the last six months. However, interpretation of this percentage and percentages for the next two lowest income groups would be speculative due to low sample sizes (<50).

Amount of Alcohol Consumption

All respondents who drank alcohol in the last six months were then asked about alcohol consumption in the past 30 days. While 527 respondents (65.9%) had drunk alcohol in the past six months, 469 (58.6%) of the total sample had drunk

alcohol in the past 30 days (Table 56). Nearly half of the respondents (48.4%) who drank in the last six months indicated they had had at least one alcoholic drink 4 to 10 days in the month in the past 30 days. The second most frequent response, 22.4%, was 12 to 20 days per month and thirty-six respondents (36; 7.7%) indicated that they had at least one alcoholic drink almost every day of the month (24 to 30 days). Females were more likely than males to have drunk only one day a month in the past 30 days (12.2% vs. 4.2%) and males were more likely than females to have drunk 12 to 20 days in the month (25.5% vs. 19.1%) and 24 to 30 days in the month (8.8% vs. 6.5%).

When respondents were asked how many drinks on average did you have on the days you drank, nearly half (47.4%) indicated they had only one drink (Table 57). The next most frequent response was 2 drinks (28.3%). Respondents most likely to have on average 5 or more drinks each day they drank (7.8% total) were from Holland/Zeeland (13.2%) and those least likely were from Jenison/ Hudsonville (3.5%).

For most females who drank, one alcoholic drink was most frequently the average amount (58.3%). Males indicated a lower rate for one drink (37.2%) and higher rates than females for 2 drinks (31.2% vs. 25.2%), 3 drinks (15.6% vs. 9.2%), 4 drinks (4.8% vs. 3.2%), and 5 or more drinks (11.3% vs. 4.1%).

Older respondents were more likely to have only one alcoholic drink on average than younger respondents. A large majority age 75 and older had one drink (86.7%) whereas for the youngest age group, only 21.1% had one drink on the days they drank.

Those who drank alcohol in the past 30 days were categorized using a formula (Table 58).[6] Respondents were categorized as being heavy drinkers if the average quantity of their drinking was 60 or more drinks per month. Moderate drinkers were those who drank between 10 and 59 drinks per month, and light drinkers were persons who drank between 1 and 9 drinks per month. Abstainers were those who indicated that they drank alcohol in the past six months, but alcohol consumption was not indicated by a number of drinks. Based on these criteria, most respondents who drank alcohol in the past six months were either light drinkers (47.8%) or moderate drinkers (41.7%). In Grand Haven/Spring Lake, 10.6% of those who drank alcohol in the past six months were heavy drinkers, compared to 8.5% in Holland/Zeeland, 8.4% in Coopersville/Allendale, and 4.4% in Jenison/Hudsonville. Males had a higher rate of both moderate (46.6% vs. 36.6%) and heavy drinkers (11.9% vs. 4.0%) than females. High school graduates were heavy drinkers (13.9%) at a much higher rate than other education levels.

[6] Categories were based on a criteria used in the 1999 Ottawa County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey and defined as criteria from the Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey and the Department of Health.

Alcohol Abuse

Based on female respondents indicating they had at least one drink per day and male respondents who had at least two drinks per day, a total number of those who met the Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (MBRFS) classification for "heavy drinkers" was calculated (Table 59). Of the 55 respondents that met this criterion, 18 were from Grand Haven/Spring Lake, 14 each were from Coopersville/Allendale and Holland Zeeland, and nine were from Jenison/ Hudsonville.

Males and females had similar frequencies of heavy drinkers (28 respondents vs. 27 respondents) and 38 of the 55 heavy drinkers were in the three youngest age groups (18 to 24 years old—10 respondents, 25 to 34 years old—17 respondents, and 35 to 44 years old—11 respondents). Those with less than a high school education had the lowest frequency of heavy drinkers (2 respondents) and high school graduates/GED had the highest frequency (19 respondents).

Forty-four respondents indicated that when they drank, they consumed five or more drinks per day on average (Table 60). In this case, Holland/Zeeland had the largest frequency with 19 respondents reporting they had five or more drinks on average on the days they drank. Coopersville/Allendale had the next highest frequency (11 respondents) followed by Grand Haven/Spring Lake (9 respondents) and Jenison/Hudsonville (5 respondents).

Males and females had different frequencies of heavy drinkers (28 respondents vs. 16 respondents) and 34 of the 44 heavy drinkers were in the three youngest age groups (18 to 24 years old—9 respondents, 25 to 34 years old—17 respondents, and 35 to 44 years old—8 respondents). Those with a high school education/GED had the highest frequency of those who consumed more than five drinks per day on the days they drank alcohol (19 respondents).

Location For the Consumption of Five or More Alcoholic Beverages

Half (50%) of the thirty-six respondents who consumed an average of five or more alcoholic beverages on the occasions that they drank did so at home (Table 61). Other respondents indicated that they drank five of more drinks at another person's home (16.7%), a bar or club (16.7%), a public place (8.3%), restaurant (5.6%), or other (2.8%).

Have You Ever Driven a Motor Vehicle of Any Type After Five or More Drinks?

We asked respondents who indicated they drank an average of five alcohol drinks on the days they drank if they had ever driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking five or more alcoholic drinks (Table 62). Of 35 respondents who indicated drinking five alcoholic drinks per occasion, 20 respondents (57.1%) indicated that they had driven a motor vehicle after they drank (one respondent answered don't know to this question). Compared to all other county areas, the greatest number of respondents who had driven a motor vehicle after

drinking five or more drinks came from Holland/Zeeland (9 respondents vs. 5 respondents—Grand Haven/Spring Lake, 3 respondents—Coopersville/ Allendale, and 3 respondents—Jenison/Hudsonville).

Eighteen (18) of the drink and drive respondents were male and almost all (19 of 20) were under the age of 45 years (12 respondents—25 to 34 years old, 4 respondents—18 to 24 years old, and 3 respondents—35 to 44 years old).

Based on income levels, seven (7) respondents who drank at least five drinks on average and also had driven a motor vehicle after they drank had a household income between $50,000 and $74,999. Those with household incomes from $25,000 to $34,999 had the next highest number (3 respondents).

Illegal Substances

Respondents were asked if they used four different types of illegal substances in the past six months: marijuana, cocaine, speed or methamphetamine, LSD or other psychedelic drugs, and if they had used intravenous drugs in the past year (Tables 63 to 67). Although numbers were very small, (from 1 respondent each for LSD/other psychedelic drugs and speed/methamphetamine to 18 respondents for marijuana) some general observations regarding illegal substances were evident:

- *Gender.* Women indicated using two of the five types of illegal substances, marijuana (5 respondents) and intravenous drugs (12

respondents). When compared to males, fewer females indicated they used marijuana in the past year (5 female respondents vs. 13 male respondents), and more females than males indicated using intravenous drugs (12 female respondents vs. 4 male respondents). At least 1 male respondent indicated using each of the five types of illegal substances.

- *Age.* For the two types of illegal drugs with the highest frequencies of total respondents (marijuana and intravenous drugs), frequencies were generally distributed across the five age groups below 65 years old.[7]
- *Income.* Respondents of various income levels also indicated illegal drug use. However, somewhat notable (numbers were too small for any definitive conclusion) is that three of the four respondents indicating cocaine use had household incomes of $50,000 or more (the fourth did not indicate income level).

Children and Substance Use

We asked respondents with children aged 5-17 (300) a series of questions about their children and substance use (Table 68 to Table 72). The question stated "Have you ever known of your child using…" and five types of substances were offered for responses: alcohol, marijuana, ecstasy, inhalants, and LSD or other psychedelic drugs. Response categories included child(ren) does not use, yes confirmed use, and suspect use but do not know.

[7] This observation excludes the one respondent who was 75 years and older and indicated intravenous drug use. In this case the respondent may be indicating some sort of medical treatment that required intravenous administration of a prescribed drug.

Generally, alcohol was the substance that respondents were most likely to indicate “confirmed use” (30 respondents—10.0%; Table 68). By county area, more respondents from the Holland/Zeeland area (14) indicated confirmed use when compared to Jenison/Hudsonville (7 respondents), Grand Haven/Spring Lake (5 respondents) or Coopersville/Allendale (4 respondents).

For all other substances, few respondents with children indicated confirmed use. These included marijuana (17 respondents), ecstasy (6 respondents), inhalants (7 respondents), and LSD/psychedelic drugs (6 respondents). However, although numbers were very small for the four types of substance use, the Holland/Zeeland county areas had the highest number of respondents indicating confirmed substance use by children when compared to all other county areas.

Noteworthy in the results on substance use and children are the respondents who suspect use, but do not know. In this case, around 10% suspect use in each of the five types of substances: alcohol—29 respondents, marijuana—35 respondents, ecstasy—33 respondents, inhalants—33 respondents, and LSD/psychedelic drugs (32 respondents).

RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL

The survey asked about recycling, first whether or not respondents recycled several different items and then how they disposed of used motor oil and tires.

Recycling

A majority of respondents indicated that they recycled newspapers (62.0%), tin/aluminum (59.6%), plastic (56.0%), and phone books (55.3%; Table 73a and 73b). The three next highest materials to be recycled were glass (46.8%), other paper (41.6%), and cardboard (41.3%). Materials that were the least likely to be recycled were scrap metal (24.9%) and computer equipment (11.5%), and 16.6% of all respondents indicated that they did not recycle at all.

For seven of the nine recyclables listed, respondents from Coopersville/Allendale were the least likely to indicate recycling (newspapers—56.0%, tin/aluminum—54.0%, plastic—49.5%, phone books—53.5%, glass—37.5%, other paper—29.5%, and cardboard—32.5%). Coopersville/Allendale residents were also more likely to not recycle at all (21.0%) when compared to the other three county areas (Grand Haven/Spring Lake—16.0%, Jenison/Hudsonville—15.5%, and Holland Zeeland—14.0%).

In Grand Haven/Spring Lake and Holland/Zeeland percentages of respondents who recycled plastic, glass, other paper, and cardboard were significantly higher than in the Coopersville/Allendale and Jenison/Hudsonville county areas.

Men and women seem equally inclined to recycle except for one item, scrap metal (30.5% vs. 20.4%). This may be due to the nature of the material itself with regard to use, given that males may have more opportunities to recycle metals in male dominated work and professions such as car repair and other activities where metal parts are integral.

Those who were most likely to recycle newspapers were in two age groups: 65 to 74 years old (72.9%), and 55 to 64 years old (70.2%). The highest percentages of respondents who recycled tin/aluminum were age 18 to 24 (70.7%) and 25 to 34 (69.9%). Many who recycled computers were in three age groups: 25 to 34 years old—12.3%, 35 to 44 years old—13.7%, 45 to 54 years old—17.6%. This is compared to computer recycling among other age groups (55 to 64 years old—8.5%, 65 to 74 years old—5.7%, 75 years and older—5.1%, and 18 to 24 years old—3.4%).

As education level increases, respondents were more likely to recycle tin/aluminum, from 50.8% of less than high school, to 75.9% of those at the highest education level. The same is true for glass, from 37.7% of those with less than high school to 65.1% of those with some graduate or professional schooling. For plastic, other paper, and cardboard, those with a high school degree were least likely to recycle (47.9%, 34.6% and 32.5%, respectively), and those with some graduate or professional schooling were most likely (68.7%, 55.4% and 53.0%, respectively).

Disposal of Used Motor Oils

With regard to the disposal of motor oils (Table 74a and Table 74b), most respondents (65.0%) reported that they take their used oil to a gas station or mechanic shop and an additional 10.5% disposed of used motor oil at a local hazardous waste clean-up event or center. Some respondents (14.3%) indicated that they do not have any used oil to dispose. Small percentages of respondents used other methods to dispose of used motor oils (burn it—1.6%, into the trash—1.1%, ground, soil, driveway, or road—0.5% and other—4.0%).

When compared to all other county areas, most respondents who disposed of oil into the environment (unconventional methods) through burning, trash disposal or on the ground, soil, driveway, or road were from Coopersville/Allendale (10 respondents vs. 6 respondents—Grand Haven/Spring Lake, 6 respondents—Holland/Zeeland, 4 respondents—Jenison/Hudsonville).

Unconventional methods for motor oil disposal were used by males (17 respondents) as well as females (9 respondents). By race, only white respondents (26) used unconventional methods to dispose of motor oils. Unconventional methods were used across all age, education, and income groups.

Thirty-two respondents (4.0%) indicated that they disposed of motor oils in "other ways. Although some statements describing other ways were ambiguous in terms of what happened to the oil (e.g. [in] a little holding tank in the garage, that I installed into the ground), other respondents described methods that could be interpreted as environmentally sensitive. For example, five respondents disposed of used motor oil at a retail store (Auto Zone) and others generally described "proper" measures taken to insure the used motor oil did not enter the lake or groundwater.[8]

Disposal of Used Tires

In order to dispose of used tires, most respondents go to a mechanic or retail tire store (71.3%; Table 75a and Table 75b), an additional 7.0% take their used tires to a recycle center or event, and very small percentages of respondents use other methods (store at home—0.8%, reuse in a different way—0.4%, discard in the trash—0.4%, burn—0.3%, and other—1.0%). Some respondents (16.6%) had no used tires to dispose.

Nine respondents indicated that they stored tires at home or reused tires in a different way. Most of them (5 respondents) were from Coopersville/Allendale.

Of the 5 respondents who disposed of tires into the environment (unconventional methods) through burning and trash disposal, most (3 respondents) came from the Coopersville/Allendale county area.

[8] The full text of open-ended responses is at the back of this report.

For those who commented on other methods of tire disposal (8 respondents) various methods were used including trash collection, to hold down silage tarps, farm use and others.[9]

[9] The full text of open-ended responses is at the back of this report.

INFORMATION SOURCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

This part of the survey asked where respondents would get news and information in the event of a public health emergency such as a chemical, biological or nuclear attack, or an infectious disease outbreak like SARS. A follow-up question asked where they would get information if their first choice was not available. Then respondents were asked to rate eleven possible information sources on how accurate and timely information would be from each source.

Where Would You Get Information in a Public Health Emergency?

In the event of a public health emergency, most respondents (60.5%) would turn to television for their information (Table 76). The second most popular source of information was radio (12.7%), followed by Internet (8.1%) and newspaper (5.1%).

In the absence of a first choice (Table 77), the greatest number of respondents (43.9%) indicated the radio as a source of information in a public health emergency, followed by television (22.0%), newspaper (13.1%), and Internet (9.3%).

More than 10% chose “other” for these questions; 13.5% chose “other” for their first choice and 11.8% did so for their second choice. Thirty-one respondents (4.0%) chose “other” for both choices. Open-ended statements that described other choices indicated that respondents would predominately seek information from doctors (45 respondents), or the Ottawa County Health Department (35

respondents). Some other sources were described as hospitals (7 respondents), work (7 respondents), or parent(s) (4 respondents).[10]

Tests for statistical significance for the first choice to get information in a public health emergency (Table 76) showed that there were differences among groups for two demographic characteristics:

- *Gender ($\chi^2 = 22.608, p < .01$)*. For both females (64.4%) and males (55.7%), television was most often chosen as the first choice for information in a health emergency. However, females indicated television more often than males. Radio was a greater preference for males (18.8%) compared to females (7.9%).
- *Age ($\chi^2 = 55.543, p < .01$)*. Compared to all other age groups, respondents 65 to 74 years old (21.2%) indicated a greater dependency on information from the radio in a public health emergency, followed by those age 55 to 64 years old (16.9%). Those least likely to use the radio as a source of information were 18 to 24 years old (5.3%). Respondents aged 25 to 34 (14.7%) and 35 to 44 (10.4%) chose the Internet as their first source more frequently than other age groups. The next age group most likely to choose the Internet was respondents age 18 to 24 (8.8%). No one aged 75 or older indicated the Internet as a source of information that they would use.

Tests for statistical significance for the second choice to get information in a public health emergency (Table 77) showed that there were differences among groups for two demographic characteristics:

- *Gender ($\chi^2 = 10.149, p < .05$)*. In the absence of a first choice for information in the event of a public health emergency, females indicated that they would use the newspaper more often than males (16.4% vs. 9.0%).
- *Age ($\chi^2 = 51.549, p < .01$)*. Compared to all other age groups, the youngest respondents (18 to 24 years old, 21.4%) and the oldest (75 years and older, 19.2%) would use the newspaper as a second option most often. The next age group to indicate the newspaper as a second

[10] For a complete list of open-ended comments please refer to the appendix at the back of this report.

option included respondents aged 45 to 54 years old (13.9%). More than 40% of all age groups indicated the radio as a second option for information in the event of a public health emergency, except for the youngest age group, 18 to 24 (28.6%).

Accuracy and Timeliness of Information

Respondents were asked to rate on a four-point scale how accurate and timely information from eleven different sources of information would be in the event of a public health emergency (e.g., doctor's office, police department, Ottawa County Health Department and others). Respondents had the following options to choose from: *very accurate and timely* (4), *accurate and timely* (3*), not accurate and timely* (2) or *not at all accurate and timely* (1).

The results for the following section of the report are listed in rank order according to the calculated mean scores, based on the Likert-scale where the source of information with the highest mean score (Centers for Disease Control, 3.45) is first and the sources of information with the lowest mean scores (Media, 3.01; Federal Bureau of Investigation, 3.01) are last. In addition to the general discussion of each of the information sources, the results of the statistical tests are also provided.

1. Centers for Disease Control *(Mean=3.45)*

A large majority of respondents (90.3%) indicated that information from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) would be *very accurate and timely* (58.0%) or *accurate and timely* (32.3%; Table 78). Females had more confidence in the

accuracy and timeliness of the CDC when compared to males (61.5% vs. 53.7% *very accurate and timely*).

2. Ottawa County Health Department *(Mean=3.43)*

A large majority of respondents (93.1%) indicated that the OCHD would be *very accurate and timely* (51.4%) or *accurate and timely* (41.7%) with information in the event of a public health emergency (Table 79). Fewer women indicated that they considered the Ottawa County Health Department an unreliable source of information when compared to men (5.2% vs. 9.5%, *not very/not at all accurate and timely*). Those who were age 75 years and older (82.1%) most frequently indicated that information from the OCHD would be *very accurate and timely*, while members of the youngest age group (18-24 years old) were least likely to feel that way (39.6%).

3. Hospitals *(Mean=3.38)*

Hospitals were identified by most respondents (91.5%) as *very accurate and timely* (48.5%) or *accurate and timely* (43.0%) sources of information in the event of a public emergency (Table 80). Females had more confidence in the accuracy and timeliness of information from hospitals when compared to males (52.3% vs. 43.8% *very accurate and timely*).

4. State Health Department *(Mean=3.35)*

Most respondents (90.3%) felt that information from the State Health Department (Table 81) would be *very accurate and timely* (47.3%) or *accurate and timely* (43.0%). Females had more confidence in the accuracy and timeliness of the State Health Department when compared to males (51.3% vs. 42.5%, *very accurate and timely*).

5. Police Department *(Mean=3.33)*

The police department was ranked fifth in terms of accuracy and timeliness of information during a public health emergency, and was the first information source to drop below 90% of respondents (89.8%) indicating that information would be *very accurate and timely* (45.8%) or *accurate and timely* (44.0%; Table 82). Females reported that information from the police would be *very accurate and timely* more frequently than males (50.4% vs. 40.1%).

Fewer respondents in the youngest age category, 18 to 24 (27.3%), and more respondents in the oldest age category, 75+ (60.0%), reported that information from the police would be *very accurate and timely*, compared with 40-50% of respondents in all other age categories.

6. Fire Department *(Mean=3.26)*

Most respondents (87.4%) felt that information from the fire department would be *very accurate and timely* (42.2%) or *accurate and timely* (45.2%; Table 83).

Females were more likely than males to consider the fire department to be *very accurate and timely* in the event of a public health emergency (46.2% vs. 37.3% males).

7. Another Health Department *(Mean=3.25)*

Most respondents (88.0%) felt that information from another health department would be *very accurate and timely* (38.7%) or *accurate and timely* (49.3%; Table 84). Females reported that information from another health department would be *very accurate and timely* more frequently than males (43.9% vs. 32.3%). Of those that considered another health department to be not very/not at all likely to be accurate and timely in the event of a public health emergency, more were likely to be males (15.3% vs. 9.3%, females).

Respondents in the oldest age group, aged 75 and older, were most likely to report that information from another health department would be *very accurate and timely* (80.0%). Fewer respondents in the two youngest age groups, 18 to 24 (33.3%) and 25 to 34 (32.7%), reported that another health department was likely to be *very accurate and timely*. The middle age group, 45-54 years old, was most likely to feel that another health department would be *not very/not at all accurate and timely* (20.0%).

Those with less than a high school education had the greatest confidence in information from another health department in the event of a public health emergency (60.9%, *very accurate and timely*).

8. Doctor's Office *(Mean=3.15)*

More than 82.1% of respondents indicated that information from a doctor's office would be *very accurate and timely* (39.0%) or *accurate and timely* (43.1%; Table 85) in the event of a public health emergency. Most respondents aged 75 and older (62.2%) indicated that in the event of a public health emergency information from the doctor's office would be *very accurate and timely*. Confidence in information from the doctor's office was least likely for those in the 45 to 54 age group (30.3%, *very accurate and timely*).

9. Schools *(Mean=3.06)*

Schools were ranked ninth by respondents for information in the event of a public health emergency (Table 86), and were the first information source to drop below 80% of respondents (79.8%) who indicated that information would be *very accurate and timely* (30.5%) or *accurate and timely* (49.3%).

Females reported that information from the schools would be *very accurate and timely* more frequently than males (33.5% vs. 26.7%). More than half of the oldest respondents, aged 75 years and older (51.6%), indicated that the schools

were a *very accurate and timely* source of information in the event of a public health emergency. This is compared to 41.2% of respondents 65 to 74 years old and 36.4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old. All other age groups were reported at rates below 28%.

10. Media *(Mean=3.01)*

Almost three-fourths of respondents (73.6%; Table 87) indicated that information from the media would be *very accurate and timely* (34.4%) or *accurate and timely* (39.2%). Of those that considered the media to be very accurate and timely in the event of a public health emergency, respondents were more likely to be females (40.1%) than males (27.2%).

11. Federal Bureau of Investigation *(Mean=3.01)*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was considered by many respondents (71.3%) to be a *very accurate and timely* (40.4%) or *accurate and timely* (30.9%) source of information in the event of a public health emergency (Table 88). Females reported that information from the FBI would be *very accurate and timely* more frequently than males (46.1% vs. 34.1%).

For nearly half of respondents in each of the three youngest age groups (18 to 24 – 49.0%; 25 to 34 – 45.7%; 35 to 44 – 48.0%), and the oldest age group (75 years and older – 48.1%), the FBI was considered a very accurate and timely source of information in the event of a public health emergency. This is

compared to a lower rate of very accurate and timely indications for the FBI for those from age 45 to 74 (45 to 54 – 34.5%; 55 to 64 – 22.9%; 65 to 74 – 23.5%).

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The survey asked several questions about services provided by the Ottawa County Health Department: how effective the Health Department is in preventing disease and promoting physical and environmental health; if the respondent had ever used OCHD services; and if the respondent or any family member had ever made use of five specific services provided by the Health Department.

Effectiveness of Health Department

Respondents were asked to rate how effective the Ottawa County Health Department (OCHD) is in preventing disease and promoting physical and environmental health. Of the 800 total respondents, 445 were able to provide an opinion on this issue (Table 89). A large majority or respondents (78.9%) felt that the OCHD was doing either an excellent (16.2%) or a good (62.7%) job at preventing disease and promoting health. Respondents from Coopersville/Allendale were least likely to report that the OCHD was excellent (6.3%) at preventing disease and promoting health.

Females more frequently than males reported that the County was excellent (20.1% vs. 10.5%) in preventing disease and promoting health. Males were more likely to think that OCHD was fair (20.4% vs. 13.6%) or poor (6.6% vs. 3.4%) in preventing disease and promoting health.

Use of Health Department Services

Half of the respondents (49.9%) indicated that they had used the OCHD services at some time (Table 90). The lowest use by county quadrant was from those in the Jenison/Hudsonville area (44.9%) and the highest from those in the Holland/Zeeland area (54.3%). Females more frequently than males indicated that they had used OCHD services (57.7% vs. 39.9%). By age, use of Health Department Services basically went down as age went up, with 63.2% of the youngest age group and 38.6% of the oldest age group indicating Department use. Those with less than a high school education (38.3%) were least likely to say that they had used OCHD services and those with an associates degree (61.3%) were most likely. Generally the lower income groups indicated that they had used the services more (52.9% to 60.7%) than the higher income groups (46.2% to 48.0%).

Use of Public Swimming Pools in Ottawa County

Overall, almost half (45.0%) of respondents indicated that they or members of their family had ever swum in a public swimming pool in Ottawa County (Table 91). Respondents from Holland/Zeeland were most likely to have used a public pool (61.2%), and respondents from Coopersville/Allendale were least likely to have reported using public pools (25.1%). Respondents who were most likely to have used a public pool were aged 35-44 (52.6%) or 18-24 (51.7%). Those who were least likely to have used a public pool were aged 65-74 (29.4%) and 75 and older (26.3%). Respondents who reported most frequently using public pools

were those with some graduate or professional schooling (62.0%) and those least likely were those with less than high school education (37.3%). Those with the smallest income (24.2%) were least likely to have used a public pool and respondents who had incomes of $75,000 or more (50.0%) and $50,000-74,999 (49.4%) were most likely to have used a public pool.

Septic/Well Permits

About one-quarter (24.9%) of all residents had applied for, or knew a family member who had applied for, a septic or well permit (Table 92). Residents from Coopersville/Allendale (33.0%) and Grand Haven/Spring Lake (29.9%) were more likely, and respondents from Holland/Zeeland (14.8%) were less likely to have applied for a septic or well permit in the county.

Those who were aged either 18-24 (12.5%) or 75 and older (15.5%) least frequently reported applying for a septic or well permit. In the income groups, those making $20,000-$24,999 (32.1%) and those making $75,000 or more (32.7%) were more likely than the other groups to applied for a permit.

Restaurants

Nearly all respondents (97.4%) reported that they or their family members had eaten in an Ottawa County restaurant (Table 93). This is true across most of the demographic groups, with the exceptions of education and income. Respondents with a high school degree/GED reported having ever eaten in a

restaurant in Ottawa County at a lower rate (94.0%) than any other education group. Respondents at the less than $15,000 income level reported eating at an Ottawa County restaurant at the lowest level of any demographic group (87.9%).

Miles of Smiles

A small percentage of respondents or their families (4.5%) has used "Miles of Smiles" dental services (Table 94). Respondents using Miles of Smiles were more likely to be Latino/a (15.9%) than the other race groups (other non-white – 4.2% and white – 3.9%). In the age demographic, those between 25-34 years old (7.4%) and 35-44 years old (5.6%) had made the most use of Miles of Smiles. In the education characteristic, respondents were most likely to be in the less than high school group (13.1%), but the second most likely group was some graduate or professional schooling (7.3%). In income, the most likely group to have used Miles of Smiles was those in the $15,000-$19,999 income range (16.7%).

Significant differences was found for only one demographic characteristic:

- *Area of County ($\chi^2 = 18.024$, $p < .001$)*. Over half of the 36 respondents who had received Miles of Smiles were from Holland/Zeeland (19 respondents, 9.6%). Respondents who were least likely to have used Miles of Smiles were from Jenison/Hudsonville (1.0%).

Hearing/Vision Services in Schools

More than one-third (35.3%) of respondents or their families had received hearing of vision services in an Ottawa County school (Table 95). By county area, respondents in Grand Haven/Spring Lake were more likely (39.5%) and

residents of Jenison/Hudsonville were less likely (31.6%) to have received these services. By race, Hispanics were more likely (39.5%) and other non-whites were less likely (30.4%) to have used them. In the Education groups, those with less than high school education were less likely (25.4%) to have received hearing or vision services, and those with an associates degree were more likely (40.0%). Those in the two highest income groups were more likely to have used the services, $50,000-$74,999 – 39.3% and $75,000 or more – 39.5%.

More females than males reported they or their family members having received hearing or vision services in an Ottawa County school (40.9% vs. 28.1%). This difference could in part be caused by mothers being more aware of services received by their children in school than fathers. Respondents aged 35-44 (54.7%) and 18-24 (53.4%) were most likely to report having received vision or hearing services in an Ottawa County school, while those above age 55 were least likely: 55-64 – 17.6%, 65-74 – 10.0%, and 75+ years old – 7.0%.

COMPARISONS to 1999 OTTAWA COUNTY BRFS and 2002 MICHIGAN BRFS REPORTS

This section of the report provides a brief comparison of BRFS results from Ottawa County in 1999, the State of Michigan in 2002, and the current data, Ottawa County in 2004. This section is intended to be read with its corresponding tables (Tables 96a-117b). Caution is urged in reading too much into results where no confidence interval is provided. A confidence interval was not provided where sample sizes were less than 50, or the proportion of respondents responding in a certain category equaled "0."

Healthcare Coverage

Data from the 2004 Ottawa County BRFS indicate that fewer respondents (age 18-64) in Ottawa County have no healthcare coverage (9.8% ± 2.3%; Tables 96a and 96b) compared to respondents in the 2002 Michigan BRFS (13.8% ± 1.3%). However, the 2004 figure is up from 1999, when only 6.1% (± 1.8%) Ottawa County respondents did not have health insurance.

In Ottawa County, Hispanics, respondents earning less than $20,000 and those with less than high school education were most likely to be uninsured, but the first two categories' sample sizes were small and should be interpreted with caution. Young adults, age 18-34, were also less likely to have healthcare coverage in Michigan and in 2004 Ottawa County but the percentage of

respondents without health coverage in Ottawa County in 2004 was nearly double the figures from 1999 across many demographic groups.

General Health Status

In 2004, 11.6% (± 2.2%; Tables 97a and 97b) of queried Ottawa County residents rated their general health as either fair or poor. This figure is lower than the 2002 statewide numbers (13.5% ± 1.1%), but it is up from the 1999 Ottawa County survey data (7.0% ± 1.8%).

White respondents in Ottawa County and across the state were least likely to report fair or poor health. Not surprisingly, the percentage of respondents reporting fair or poor health increases with age and decreases with higher socioeconomic status, as indicated by higher education and higher income. On almost all of the demographic categories, more respondents in 2004 reported fair or poor health than in 1999.

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Nearly all 2004 Ottawa County respondents reported that they consume less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day (93.5% ± 1.7%; Tables 98a and 98b). This percentage is slightly more than the 2002 Michigan BRFS data (77.4% ± 1.4%), and this remains true across all demographic groups. These questions were not asked in 1999. According to these reported numbers, Ottawa

County respondents consume fewer fruits and vegetables than residents across the state.

Cardiovascular Disease: Angina/Coronary Heart Disease, Heart Attack/ Myocardial Infarction, Stroke

In 2004, Ottawa County respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor that they had any of the following: angina/coronary heart disease, a heart attack/myocardial infarction, or a stroke. Over 4% (4.5% ± 1.7%; Tables 99a and 99b) of respondents age 35 and older indicated that they had angina, 6.1% (± 2.0%; Tables 100a and 100b) indicated that they had had a heart attack, and 4.0% (± 1.6%; Tables 101a and 101b) of respondents had had a stroke. With the exception of stroke (where figures were nearly equal), Ottawa County percentages were below those from the 2002 Michigan BRFS (angina – 7.1% ± 0.9% and heart attack – 7.2% ± 0.7%).

Percentages of those who had experienced these events increased with age and decreased with higher socioeconomic status, as measured by higher education and higher income. Males were more likely than females to have had angina, a heart attack, or stroke. These questions were not asked in 1999.

Diabetes

About 8.1% (± 1.9%; Tables 102a and 102b) of 2004 Ottawa County BRFS respondents indicated that they had diabetes. This figure matches the 2002

Michigan BRFS, but both of these are higher than the 1999 Ottawa County figure. In 1999, only 4.9% (± 1.5%) of respondents reported that they had diabetes.

In 1999 and 2004, higher percentages of Hispanics and other non-white groups reported higher percentages having diabetes than whites, but this figure is based on a small sample size and should be interpreted with caution. Overall, the percentage of respondents with diabetes increases with age and decreases with higher socioeconomic status.

Leisure Time Physical Activity

In 2004, only 9.1% (± 2.0%; Tables 103a and 103b) of Ottawa County respondents reported that they did not engage in any kind of exercise or physical activity[11]. This is substantially lower than the results from 1999 (20.2% ± 2.8%) or from the 2002 Michigan BRFS (24.3% ± 1.4%).

The 1999 and 2004 data show that more men than women are physically inactive, which is opposite the 2002 statewide data. Also, more Ottawa County non-whites and Hispanics than whites are inactive, but the percentages of non-whites and Hispanics who are inactive are lower in 2004 than in 1999. The data

[11] In the 1999 Ottawa Count BRFS, as in the 2002 Michigan BRFS, respondents were asked whether they had participated in any physical activities or exercises during the past month. Percentages for 1999 and 2002 were based on the percentage of respondents who responded that they did not exercise. In 2004, respondents were asked how many times per week they exercised moderately or vigorously for 10-30 minutes and how many times per week they exercised for more than 30 minutes. Percentages were based on the number of respondents who reported zero or none to both of these questions.

also show that as age increases, so does the lack of physical activity, but low percentages of inactive respondents ages 18-64 indicate that most respondents are engaging in some type of exercise. Finally, inactivity, overall, decreases with higher education and with higher income.

Weight Status

In spite of the fact that most 2004 Ottawa County respondents indicated that they exercise, over half are overweight (36.0% ± 3.5%; Tables 104a and 104b) or obese (21.5% ± 3.0%; Tables 105a and 105b), based on body mass index (BMI). These overweight figures are in line with both statewide and 1999 Ottawa County data. However, while the 2004 obese percentages are lower than the state figures, they are up from the 1999 Ottawa County data.

Men were more likely than women to be overweight or obese. People aged 45-74 years old were more likely to be obese across all three surveys, and those with at least some college education were least likely to be obese.

Smoking

Prevalence of cigarette smoking in Ottawa County in 2004 is lower than in the State of Michigan as a whole (15.0% vs. 24.1%; Tables 106a and 106b). However, 2004 data reveals that the proportion of those who smoke has not decreased largely since 1999 (15.0% ± 2.5% vs. 16.6% ± 2.6%).

Each survey indicates that more men than women report being smokers. Higher proportions of smokers also exist among younger age groups, those with high school education or less, and those with lower income.

Oral Health

The proportion of 2004 Ottawa County respondents who had not been to a dentist for any reason in the previous year (17.4% ± 2.6%; Tables 107a and 107b) is less than the statewide numbers (23.9% ± 1.4%), but up from the 1999 figure (15.5% ± 2.5%). Those who were most likely not to have been to the dentist within the past year were males, those age 55 and older, those with less than a college education, and those earning less than $35,000 per year.

Although there are no 2004 data for Ottawa County, 1999 data indicates that percentages of those who had not had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or hygienist in the previous year follow the same trends described above (Tables 108a and 108b).

Flu Shot

According to the 2004 Ottawa County BRFS, 77.5% (± 7.2%; Tables 109a and 109b) of adults age 65 and over had received a flu shot in the previous year. This is slightly more than the 2002 statewide figure of 67.8% (± 3.3%). Ottawa County respondents in 1999 were not asked about flu shots.

Both the 2002 and 2004 surveys show that more females than males received a flu shot, as did respondents with at least some college education compared to those with high school education or less.

Asthma

The 2004 Ottawa County BRFS shows that 11.3% (± 2.2%; Tables 110a and 110b) of county respondents have been told that they have asthma. This figure is similar to the 1999 Ottawa County figure of 11.9% (± 2.3%), and slightly below the 2002 statewide result of 13.0% (± 1.1%).

Overall, female respondents were more likely to have asthma than males. Younger respondents, age 18-24, were more likely than other age groups to have asthma. In 2004, Ottawa County respondents age 45-54 were least likely to have asthma (7.5% ± 4.1%), but in 1999 and statewide, the smallest percentage was in the 65-74 age group (6.7% ± 6.3%, 11.1% ± 3.0%, respectively). In addition, non-white, non-Hispanics were most likely to report having asthma, but this figure is based on small sample sizes and should be interpreted with caution.

Alcohol Abuse

It is difficult to make strong conclusions regarding comparisons on alcohol abuse because the surveys asked for information in different ways. The 2002 Michigan BRFS reports the percentage of respondents who reported consuming five or

more drinks per occasion at least once in the previous month. The 1999 Ottawa County BRFS directly asked respondents how many times during the past month they had consumed five or more drinks on an occasion, and so can be compared to the Michigan results. In 2004, respondents were asked to provide an estimate of how many days per month they drank, and then to estimate an average of how many drinks they consumed on days that they drank. These results cannot be compared to the other two surveys.

Similar to the 2002 Michigan BRFS conclusions, in Ottawa County it was found that binge drinking (five or more drinks per occasion at least once) was more prevalent among males than females (23.7% vs. 9.2% in 1999). 1999 Ottawa County results indicate that Hispanics and other non-white groups are more likely to binge drink than whites, but due to small sample size, care should be taken in interpreting these results.

In Ottawa County 1999 results, as in the state as a whole, binge drinking decreased with age, higher education, and higher income. However, unlike the statewide estimates, the Ottawa County results show a small increase in binge drinking among respondents who are age 75 and older.

HIV Testing

Once again, it's hard to draw strong comparisons between the various surveys on this question. According to the 2004 Ottawa County BRFS, over half of the

respondents (age 18-64) had been tested for HIV (52.6% ± 3.8%; Tables 112a and 112b). This figure is greater than the estimate from the 1999 Ottawa County BRFS (45.3% ± 3.7%) and the estimate from the 2002 Michigan BRFS (44.6% ± 1.8%). However, the Michigan BRFS specifically states that it excludes testing through blood donation and the 1999 Ottawa County did not mention blood donations as part of the question, but the 2004 Ottawa County survey did include blood donations in the question.

Adults who were most likely to have been tested were in the 25-34 age groups, those with at least some college, and those earning $75,000 or more.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Less than half (45.2% ± 2.4%; Tables 113a and 113b) of 2002 Michigan BRFS respondents, age 50 and older, indicated that they had had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past 5 years, but over half (61.6% ± 5.5%) of 2004 Ottawa County respondents indicated that they had had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past 5 years. The question was not asked in 1999.

Both surveys show that the likelihood of having been tested for colorectal cancer increased with age. Also, in Ottawa County, the highest proportion of respondents who had been tested for colorectal cancer were Hispanic, those who had completed some college but had not earned their degree, and those who earned between $50,000 and $74,999 annually. Statewide, the highest

proportion of those who had been tested was Black, but higher proportions reported being college graduates and earning between $20,000 and $34,999 annually.

Prostate Cancer Screening

The 2002 Michigan BRFS asked men over age 50 the following two questions regarding prostate health: 1) “A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?” and 2) “A prostate-specific antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?” The 1999 Ottawa County BRFS asked a question that roughly corresponds to the first question above (regarding the digital rectal exam), and the 2004 Ottawa County BRFS asked a question similar to the second question (regarding a PSA test). Because the questions do not match exactly, comparisons should be interpreted with caution. In addition, sample sizes from Ottawa County were too small to report confidence intervals in most cases.

In 1999, the percentage of Ottawa County males, age 50 and older, who had ever had a clinical prostate exam was 89.4% (± 6.2%; Tables 114a and 114b). This is slightly more than the 2002 figure for the State of Michigan of 84.9% (± 2.9). Respondents who were most likely to have had the exam were those who

had at least some college education and those who were earning at least $35,000 per year.

In 2004, the percentage of Ottawa County males, age 50 and older, who reported having had a prostate cancer screening within the past year was 71.6% (± 7.6%; Tables 115a and 115b). This is well over the 2002 State figure of 54.8% (± 3.8%). The percentage of men who were tested for prostate cancer increases with age, and those who earned $35,000 per year were more likely to be tested than those from lower income categories.

Cervical Cancer Screening

The percentage of Ottawa County females who, in 2004, reported that they had **not** had a pap test in the previous three years (13.4% ± 3.2%; Tables 116a and 116b) is up from 1999 (7.0% ± 2.6%), but is lower than the statewide estimate (14.8% ± 1.5%).

Although sample sizes were small, non-whites/other races were most likely not to have been tested for cervical cancer in 2004, but in 1999, white women were most likely not to have been tested. Women age 30-59 were most likely to have had a pap smear in the past three years compared to other age groups, and women over age 70 were least likely. The percentage of women who have not been tested generally decreases as education increases, and in Ottawa County,

the income category with the highest percentage of women who had not been tested was $20,000 to $34,999.

Breast Cancer Screening

On the 2002 Michigan and 1999 Ottawa County surveys, women were asked how long it had been since their last mammogram and how long it had been since their last clinical breast exam. In 2002, 45.8% (± 2.5%; Tables 117a and 117b) of women over age 40 indicated that they had not had both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the previous year. In 1999, 27.3% (± 5.8%) of Ottawa County women had not had both exams in the previous year.

Women with higher socioeconomic status (higher income and higher education) were less likely not to have had both exams in the previous year. Women age 50-64 were more likely than women age 40-49 or 65 and older to have had both exams.

In 2004, Ottawa County women were only asked whether or not they had ever had a mammogram, so the information is not included in this comparison.

Table 9

Age of Respondents by Household Income (Frequency/Percent)							
	18-24	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75+**
Less than $15,000	2/5.1%	4/3.1%	3/1.9%	7/6.1%	5/7.2%	4/9.1%	9/28.1%
$15,000—$19,999	3/7.7	0/0.0	5/3.1	5/4.3	3/4.3	4/9.1	4/12.5
$20,000—$24,999	9/23.1	5/3.9	3/1.9	3/2.6	0/0.0	5/11.4	5/15.6
$25,000—$34,999	5/12.8	20/15.6	14/8.8	4/3.5	8/11.6	14/31.8	4/12.5
$35,000—$49,999	5/12.8	20/15.6	26/16.3	26/22.6	11/15.9	10/22.7	5/15.6
$50,000—$74,999	5/12.8	48/37.5	52/32.5	33/28.7	23/33.3	5/11.4	4/12.5
$75,000 or more	10/25.6	31/24.2	57/35.6	37/32.2	19/27.5	2/4.5	1/3.1
Total—100.0%	39	128	160	115	69	44	32

Table 13

Number of Children by Household Income (Frequency/Percent)								
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**Total**
Less than $15,000	3/3.9%	2/1.3%	3/7.3%	1/6.7%				9/3.1%
$15,000—$19,999	5/6.5	1/0.7						6/2.1
$20,000—$24,999	4/5.2	3/2.0	1/2.4			1/33.3		9/3.1
$25,000—$34,999	6/7.8	12/8.1	4/9.8	1/6.7		2/66.7	1/50.0	26/9.0
$35,000—$49,999	8/10.4	30/20.1	5/12.2	5/33.3	1/33.3		1/50.0	50/17.2
$50,000—$74,999	25/32.5	53/35.6	14/34.1	6/40.0				98/33.8
$75,000 or more	26/33.8	48/32.2	14/34.1	2/13.3	2/66.7			92/31.7
Total	77/100.0	149/100.0	41/100.0	15/100.0	3/100.0	3/100.0	2/100.0	290/100.0

Table 17a

Females: Height in Inches (Without Shoes) by Weight in Pounds (Frequency/Percent—N = 398)											
	Less than 100	**100-119**	**120-139**	**140-159**	**160-179**	**180-199**	**200-219**	**220-239**	**240-259**	**260 or more**	**Total (100%)**
Less than 60	0/0.0%	2/28.6%	3/42.9%	1/14.3%	1/14.3%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	7
60-64	3/1.6	24/13.0	60/32.4	40/21.6	27/14.6	13/7.0	8/4.3	9/4.9	0/0.0	1/0.5	185
65-69	1/0.5	4/2.2	46/25.0	57/31.0	31/16.8	18/9.8	17/9.2	5/2.7	4/2.2	1/0.5	184
70-74	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/5.0	9/45.0	5/25.0	3/15.0	1/5.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/5.0	20
75-79	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1
80 or more	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1

Table 17b

Males: Height in Inches (Without Shoes) by Weight in Pounds (Frequency/Percent—N = 351)											
	Less than 100	**100-119**	**120-139**	**140-159**	**160-179**	**180-199**	**200-219**	**220-239**	**240-259**	**260 or more**	**Total (100%)**
Less than 60	0/0.0	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	0
60-64	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/11.1	2/22.2	1/11.1	3/33.3	0/0.0	1/11.1	1/11.1	0/0.0	9
65-69	0/0.0	1/1.1	1/1.1	13/14.6	31/34.8	19/21.3	16/18.0	5/5.6	1/1.1	2/2.2	89
70-74	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/0.5	9/4.4	40/19.6	44/21.6	54/26.5	37/18.1	13/6.4	6/2.9	204
75-79	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/2.1	2/4.2	9/18.8	14/29.2	10/20.8	7/14.6	5/10.4	48
80 or more	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1

29. Would You Say That in General Your Health Is...
(5 Categories—Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Excellent (5)	Very Good (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)	Mean
Total	181/22.7%	312/39.0%	214/26.8%	71/8.9%	22/2.8%	3.70
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	39/19.5	79/39.5	59/29.5	15/7.5	8/4.0	3.63
Coopersville/Allendale	45/22.5	81/40.5	54/27.0	17/8.5	3/1.5	3.74
Holland/Zeeland	41/20.5	80/40.0	50/25.0	22/11.0	7/3.5	3.63
Jenison/Hudsonville	56/28.0	72/36.0	51/25.5	17/8.5	4/2.0	3.79
Gender						
Female	109/24.4	165/37.0	119/26.7	41/9.2	12/2.7	3.71
Male	72/20.3	147/41.5	95/26.8	30/8.5	10/2.8	3.68
Race						
White	172/23.7	287/39.5	189/26.0	60/8.3	18/2.5	3.74
Hispanic or Latino/a	5/11.1	16/35.6	15/33.3	6/13.3	3/6.7	3.31
Non-White/Other Race	4/16.7	9/37.5	6/25.0	5/20.8	0/0.0	3.50
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	10/17.2	30/51.7	14/24.1	4/6.9	0/0.0	3.79
25-34 yrs. old	42/25.8	72/44.2	45/27.6	4/2.5	0/0.0	3.93
35-44 yrs. old	63/32.0	69/35.0	50/25.4	12/6.1	3/1.5	3.90
45-54 yrs. old	26/16.4	60/37.7	49/30.8	17/10.7	7/4.4	3.51
55-64 yrs. old	19/20.2	41/43.6	19/20.2	13/13.8	2/2.1	3.66
65-74 yrs. old	12/17.1	27/38.6	20/28.6	7/10.0	4/17.1	3.51
75+ yrs. old	9/15.3	13/22.0	17/28.8	14/23.7	6/10.2	3.08
Education						
Less than High School	9/14.8	21/34.4	15/24.6	11/18.0	5/8.2	3.30
High School Graduate (includes GED)	40/17.1	95/40.6	69/29.5	23/9.8	7/3.0	3.59
Some College/No Degree	31/18.6	58/34.7	46/27.5	26/15.6	6/3.6	3.49
Associate Degree	28/36.8	30/39.5	14/18.4	4/5.3	0/0.0	4.08
Bachelor's Degree	46/26.0	71/40.1	52/29.4	5/2.8	3/1.7	3.86
Some Graduate or Professional/Degree	27/32.5	36/43.4	17/20.5	2/2.4	1/1.2	4.04
Income						
Less than $15,000	3/8.8	10/29.4	12/35.3	7/20.6	2/5.9	3.15
$15,000 – 19,999	4/16.7	5/20.8	10/41.7	4/16.7	1/4.2	3.29
$20,000 – 24,999	5/16.7	14/46.7	7/23.3	3/10.0	1/3.3	3.63
$25,000 – 34,999	14/20.3	24/34.8	26/37.7	5/7.2	0/0.0	3.68
$35,000 – 49,999	15/14.6	44/42.7	23/22.3	16/15.5	5/4.9	3.47
$50,000 – 74,999	42/24.7	62/36.5	49/28.8	14/8.2	3/1.8	3.74
$75,000 or more	47/29.9	69/43.9	35/22.3	6/3.8	0/0.0	4.00

29a. Would You Say That in General Your Health Is...
(2 Categories—Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Good to Excellent	Fair/Poor	Total
Total	707/88.4%	93/11.6%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	177/88.5	23/11.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	180/90.0	20/10.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	171/85.5	29/14.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	179/89.5	21/10.5	200
Gender			
Female	393/88.1	53/11.9	446
Male	314/88.7	40/11.3	354
Race			
White	648/89.3	78/10.7	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	36/80.0	9/20.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	19/79.2	5/20.8	24
*Age*** (x^2 = 50.901, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	54/93.1	4/6.9	58
25-34 yrs. old	159/97.5	4/2.5	163
35-44 yrs. old	182/92.4	15/7.6	197
45-54 yrs. old	135/84.9	24/15.1	159
55-64 yrs. old	79/84.0	15/16.0	94
65-74 yrs. old	59/84.3	11/15.7	70
75+ yrs. old	39/66.1	20/33.9	59
*Education*** (x^2 = 39.013, p.< .001)			
Less than High School	45/73.8	16/26.2	61
High School Graduate (includes GED)	204/87.2	30/12.8	234
Some College/No Degree	135/80.8	32/19.2	167
Associate Degree	72/94.7	4/5.3	76
Bachelor's Degree	169/95.5	8/4.5	177
Some Graduate or Professional/Degree	80/96.4	3/3.6	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	25/73.5	9/26.5	34
$15,000 – 19,999	19/79.2	5/20.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	26/86.7	4/13.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	64/92.8	5/7.2	69
$35,000 – 49,999	82/79.6	21/20.4	103
$50,000 – 74,999	153/90.0	17/10.0	170
$75,000 or more	151/96.2	6/3.8	157

31. Do You Have Any Kind of Health Care Coverage?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	729	91.1%	800
Area of County * (x^2 = 8.949, p.< .05)			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	187	93.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	186	93.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	172	86.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	184	92.0	200
Gender			
Female	410	91.9	446
Male	319	90.1	354
Race			
White	671	92.4	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	33	73.3	45
Non-White/Other Race	22	91.7	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	50	86.2	58
25-34 yrs. old	141	86.5	163
35-44 yrs. old	179	90.9	197
45-54 yrs. old	149	93.7	159
55-64 yrs. old	86	91.5	94
65-74 yrs. old	69	98.6	70
75+ yrs. old	55	93.2	59
*Education*** (x^2 = 15.373, p.< .01)			
Less than high school	49	80.3	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	209	89.3	234
Some college, no degree	155	92.8	167
Associate degree	70	92.1	76
Bachelor's degree	164	92.7	177
Some graduate or professional school /degree	81	97.6	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	25	73.5	34
$15,000 – 19,999	20	83.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	24	80.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	60	87.0	69
$35,000 – 49,999	93	90.3	103
$50,000 – 74,999	158	92.9	170
$75,000 or more	154	98.1	157

33. Have You Ever Been Told That You Have Diabetes?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Households	71	8.9%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	17	8.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	19	9.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	18	9.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	17	8.5	200
Gender			
Female	41	9.2	446
Male	30	8.5	354
Race			
White	62	8.5	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	5	11.1	45
Non-White/Other Race	3	12.5	24
*Age*** ($x^2 = 38.194$, $p < .001$)			
18-24 yrs. old	1	1.7	58
25-34 yrs. old	6	3.7	163
35-44 yrs. old	9	4.6	197
45-54 yrs. old	15	9.4	159
55-64 yrs. old	14	14.9	94
65-74 yrs. old	14	20.0	70
75+ yrs. old	12	20.3	59
*Education** ($x^2 = 11.576$, $p < .05$)			
Less than high school	11	18.1	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	26	11.1	234
Some college, no degree	14	8.4	167
Associate degree	4	5.3	76
Bachelor's degree	10	5.6	177
Some graduate or professional school /degree	6	7.2	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	6	17.6	34
$15,000 – 19,999	3	12.5	24
$20,000 – 24,999	3	10.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	9	13.0	69
$35,000 – 49,999	14	13.6	103
$50,000 – 74,999	12	7.1	170
$75,000 or more	9	5.7	157

35. Females With Diabetes: Was This Only During Pregnancy?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Females	7	17.1%	41
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0	0.0	9
Coopersville/Allendale	4	36.4	11
Holland/Zeeland	2	18.2	11
Jenison/Hudsonville	1	10.0	10
Race			
White	6	17.6	34
Hispanic or Latino/a	0	0.0	5
Non-White/Other Race	1	50.0	2
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	1	100.0	1
25-34 yrs. old	4	66.7	6
35-44 yrs. old	2	33.3	6
45-54 yrs. old	0	0.0	7
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	6
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	9
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	6
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	5
High school graduate (includes GED)	3	16.7	18
Some college, no degree	3	30.0	10
Associate degree	0	0.0	2
Bachelor's degree	1	20.0	5
Some graduate or professional school /degree	0	0.0	1
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	4
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	2
$20,000 – 24,999	1	33.3	3
$25,000 – 34,999	3	42.9	7
$35,000 – 49,999	1	12.5	8
$50,000 – 74,999	0	0.0	3
$75,000 or more	2	40.0	5

37. Have You Ever Been Told You Have High Blood Pressure?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Households	187	23.4%	799
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	52	26.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	51	25.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	44	22.1	199
Jenison/Hudsonville	40	20.0	200
Gender			
Female	107	24.0	446
Male	80	22.7	353
Race			
White	173	23.9	725
Hispanic or Latino/a	9	20.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	2	8.3	24
*Age*** (x^2 = 162.553, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	1	1.7	58
25-34 yrs. old	11	6.7	163
35-44 yrs. old	28	14.3	196
45-54 yrs. old	29	18.2	159
55-64 yrs. old	45	47.9	94
65-74 yrs. old	40	57.1	70
75+ yrs. old	33	55.9	59
*Education*** (x^2 = 42.626, p.< .001)			
Less than high school	29	47.5	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	71	30.3	234
Some college, no degree	37	22.3	166
Associate degree	8	10.5	76
Bachelor's degree	25	14.1	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	16	19.3	83
Income * (x^2 = 13.973, p.< .05)			
Less than $15,000	10	29.4	34
$15,000 – 19,999	11	45.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	9	30.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	17	24.6	69
$35,000 – 49,999	24	23.3	103
$50,000 – 74,999	29	17.2	169
$75,000 or more	29	18.5	157

39. Females With High Blood Pressure: Was This Only During Pregnancy?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Females	8	7.5%	107
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	1	3.2	31
Coopersville/Allendale	2	5.9	34
Holland/Zeeland	3	13.6	22
Jenison/Hudsonville	2	10.0	20
Race			
White	7	7.1	99
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	20.0	5
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	1
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	1	100.0	1
25-34 yrs. old	3	75.0	4
35-44 yrs. old	1	6.7	15
45-54 yrs. old	2	12.5	16
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	23
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	25
75+ yrs. old	1	4.3	23
Education			
Less than high school	1	4.5	22
High school graduate (includes GED)	3	7.9	38
Some college, no degree	2	8.7	23
Associate degree	0	0.0	3
Bachelor's degree	1	8.3	12
Some graduate or professional school /degree	1	12.5	8
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	6
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	6
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	6
$25,000 – 34,999	3	33.3	9
$35,000 – 49,999	2	15.4	13
$50,000 – 74,999	0	0.0	15
$75,000 or more	1	6.7	15

41. How Long Ago Was Your Blood Cholesterol Checked?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Within the past year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 or more years ago	Never checked	Total
Total	508/65.5%	70/9.0%	81/10.4%	32/4.1%	85/11.0%	776
Area of County * (x^2 = 21.014, p.≤ .05)						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	140/72.9	15/7.8	20/10.4	8/4.2	9/4.7	192
Coopersville/Allendale	110/56.7	25/12.9	24/12.4	11/5.7	24/12.4	194
Holland/Zeeland	128/66.0	15/7.7	20/10.3	5/2.6	26/13.4	194
Jenison/Hudsonville	130/66.3	15/7.7	17/8.7	8/4.1	26/13.3	196
Gender						
Female	286/65.6	39/8.9	46/10.6	15/3.4	50/11.5	436
Male	222/65.3	31/9.1	35/10.3	17/5.0	35/10.3	340
Race						
White	470/66.1	63/8.9	74/10.4	31/4.4	73/10.3	711
Hispanic or Latino/a	22/55.0	6/15.0	4/10.0	0/0.0	8/20.0	40
Non-White/Other Race	14/66.7	1/4.8	2/9.5	1/4.8	3/14.3	21
*Age*** (x^2 = 176.218, p.< .001)						
18-24 yrs. old	25/45.5	5/9.1	2/3.6	1/1.8	22/40.0	55
25-34 yrs. old	70/47.0	12/8.1	22/14.8	7/4.7	38/25.5	149
35-44 yrs. old	105/54.1	27/13.9	33/17.0	12/6.2	17/8.8	194
45-54 yrs. old	112/70.9	16/10.1	17/10.8	8/5.1	5/3.2	158
55-64 yrs. old	82/88.2	6/6.5	4/4.3	1/1.1	0/0.0	93
65-74 yrs. old	61/88.4	3/4.3	1/1.4	2/2.9	2/2.9	69
75+ yrs. old	53/91.4	1/1.7	2/3.4	1/1.7	1/1.7	58
Education						
Less than high school	41/71.9	7/12.3	3/5.3	1/1.8	5/8.8	57
High school graduate (includes GED)	151/65.9	23/10.0	19/8.3	8/3.5	28/12.2	229
Some college, no degree	107/66.0	11/6.8	16/9.9	7/4.3	21/13.0	162
Associate degree	44/59.5	9/12.2	7/9.5	3/4.1	11/14.9	74
Bachelor's degree	112/65.9	10/5.9	22/12.9	9/5.3	17/10.0	170
Some grad/professional school/degree	52/63.4	9/11.0	14/17.1	4/4.9	3/3.7	82
Income						
Less than $15,000	27/79.4	1/2.9	3/8.8	0/0.0	3/8.8	34
$15,000 – 19,999	15/65.2	2/8.7	3/13.0	1/4.3	2/8.7	23
$20,000 – 24,999	17/63.0	2/7.4	3/11.1	0/0.0	5/18.5	27
$25,000 – 34,999	36/55.4	8/12.3	5/7.7	4/6.2	12/18.5	65
$35,000 – 49,999	65/63.7	8/7.8	11/10.8	5/4.9	13/12.7	102
$50,000 – 74,999	101/62.0	18/11.0	21/12.9	5/3.1	18/11.0	163
$75,000 or more	105/68.2	13/8.4	21/13.6	8/5.2	7/4.5	154

43. Have You Ever Been Told Your Blood Cholesterol is High?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	208	26.3%	792
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	56	28.1	199
Coopersville/Allendale	52	26.1	199
Holland/Zeeland	50	25.4	197
Jenison/Hudsonville	50	25.4	197
Gender			
Female	107	24.3	441
Male	101	28.8	351
Race			
White	192	26.7	720
Hispanic or Latino/a	7	16.3	43
Non-White/Other Race	7	29.2	24
*Age*** ($x^2 = 86.709$, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	0	0.0	56
25-34 yrs. old	18	11.3	159
35-44 yrs. old	40	20.4	196
45-54 yrs. old	51	32.3	158
55-64 yrs. old	42	44.7	94
65-74 yrs. old	36	51.4	70
75+ yrs. old	21	35.6	59
Education			
Less than high school	18	29.5	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	67	29.3	229
Some college/no degree	37	22.3	166
Associate degree	18	23.7	76
Bachelor's degree	45	25.7	175
Some graduate or professional/degree	23	27.7	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	11	32.4	34
$15,000 – 19,999	8	33.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	8	27.6	29
$25,000 – 34,999	18	27.3	66
$35,000 – 49,999	26	25.2	103
$50,000 – 74,999	44	26.0	169
$75,000 or more	38	24.4	156

57. Have You Ever Been Told That You Had Asthma
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	90	11.3%	798
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	23	11.6	199
Coopersville/Allendale	24	12.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	24	12.1	199
Jenison/Hudsonville	19	9.5	200
Gender			
Female	57	12.8	445
Male	33	9.3	353
Race			
White	81	11.2	724
Hispanic or Latino/a	4	8.9	45
Non-White/Other Race	5	20.8	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	13	22.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	18	11.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	21	10.7	196
45-54 yrs. old	12	7.5	159
55-64 yrs. old	12	12.9	93
65-74 yrs. old	7	10.0	70
75+ yrs. old	7	11.9	59
Education			
Less than high school	9	14.8	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	24	10.3	233
Some college, no degree	24	14.4	167
Associate degree	11	14.5	76
Bachelor's degree	14	8.0	176
Some graduate or professional school/degree	8	9.6	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	7	21.2	33
$15,000 – 19,999	2	8.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	2	6.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	10	14.5	69
$35,000 – 49,999	14	13.6	103
$50,000 – 74,999	19	11.2	170
$75,000 or more	16	10.2	157

109. How Many of Your Children Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Asthma
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	None	1	2	3	Total*
Total Households With Children	305/81.6%	58/15.5%	10/2.7%	1/0.3%	374
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	74/85.1	11/12.6	2/2.3	0/0.0	87
Coopersville/Allendale	86/83.5	13/12.6	4/3.9	0/0.0	103
Holland/Zeeland	68/78.2	18/20.7	1/1.1	0/0.0	87
Jenison/Hudsonville	77/79.4	16/16.5	3/3.1	1/1.0	97
Gender					
Female	165/78.6	37/17.6	7/3.3	1/0.5	210
Male	140/85.4	21/12.8	3/1.8	0/0.0	164
Race					
White	276/81.4	53/15.6	9/2.7	1/0.3	339
Hispanic or Latino/a	22/91.7	1/4.2	1/4.2	0/0.0	24
Non-White/Other Race	6/60.0	4/40.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	10
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	24/85.7	4/14.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	28
25-34 yrs. old	99/84.6	13/11.1	5/4.3	0/0.0	117
35-44 yrs. old	129/77.7	31/18.7	5/3.0	1/0.6	166
45-54 yrs. old	47/83.9	9/16.1	0/0.0	0/0.0	56
55-64 yrs. old	6/85.7	1/14.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	7
Education					
Less than high school	18/90.0	1/5.0	1/5.0	0/0.0	20
High school graduate (GED included)	85/78.7	18/16.7	5/4.6	0/0.0	108
Some college/no degree	55/74.3	16/21.6	2/2.7	1/1.4	74
Associate degree	37/82.2	8/17.8	0/0.0	0/0.0	45
Bachelor's degree	70/85.4	10/12.2	2/2.4	0/0.0	82
Some graduate or professional school/degree	39/88.6	5/11.4	0/0.0	0/0.0	44
Income					
Less than $15,000	7/77.8	1/11.1	1/11.1	0/0.0	9
$15,000 – 19,999	4/80.0	1/20.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	5/55.6	4/44.4	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
$25,000 – 34,999	18/72.0	5/20.0	2/8.0	0/0.0	25
$35,000 – 49,999	37/74.0	10/20.0	2/4.0	1/2.0	50
$50,000 – 74,999	80/83.3	14/14.6	2/2.1	0/0.0	96
$75,000 or more	73/82.0	13/14.6	3/3.4	0/0.0	89

* Nine people with children under age 18 answered don't know to this question and one refused to answer it.

109a. Are There Children in Your Household With Asthma
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Households with children	69	18.4%	374
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	13	14.9	87
Coopersville/Allendale	17	16.5	103
Holland/Zeeland	19	21.8	87
Jenison/Hudsonville	20	20.6	97
Race			
White	63	18.6	339
Hispanic or Latino/a	2	8.3	24
Non-White/Other Race	4	40.0	10
Income			
Less than $15,000	2	22.2	9
$15,000 – 19,999	1	20.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	4	44.4	9
$25,000 – 34,999	7	28.0	25
$35,000 – 49,999	13	26.0	50
$50,000 – 74,999	16	16.7	96
$75,000 or more	16	18.0	89

111. Have You Ever Been Told That You Had a Heart Attack (Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)			
Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	35	4.4%	799
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	9	4.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	7	3.5	199
Holland/Zeeland	13	6.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	6	3.0	200
*Gender*** (x^2 = 15.995, p.< .001)			
Female	8	1.8	445
Male	27	7.6	354
Race			
White	31	4.3	725
Hispanic or Latino/a	2	4.4	45
Non-White/Other Race	2	8.3	24
*Age*** (x^2 = 64.194, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	0	0.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	0	0.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	2	1.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	5	3.1	159
55-64 yrs. old	9	9.6	94
65-74 yrs. old	7	10.0	70
75+ yrs. old	12	20.7	58
Education			
Less than high school	4	6.6	61
High school graduate (GED included)	12	5.2	233
Some college/no degree	12	7.2	167
Associate degree	1	1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	4	2.3	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	2	2.4	83
*Income** (x^2 = 15.866, p.< .05)			
Less than $15,000	2	6.1	33
$15,000 – 19,999	4	16.7	24
$20,000 – 24,999	2	6.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	5	7.2	69
$35,000 – 49,999	8	7.8	103
$50,000 – 74,999	3	1.8	170
$75,000 or more	4	2.5	157

113. Have You Ever Been Told That You Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	27	3.4%	796
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	7	3.6	197
Coopersville/Allendale	5	2.5	199
Holland/Zeeland	11	5.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	4	2.0	200
Gender			
Female	11	2.5	442
Male	16	4.5	354
Race			
White	24	3.3	723
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	2.2	45
Non-White/Other Race	2	8.3	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	1	1.7	58
25-34 yrs. old	0	0.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	0	0.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	5	3.1	159
55-64 yrs. old	4	4.3	93
65-74 yrs. old	7	10.1	69
75+ yrs. old	10	17.5	57
Education			
Less than high school	5	8.3	60
High school graduate (GED included)	5	2.1	233
Some college/no degree	11	6.7	165
Associate degree	1	1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	5	2.8	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	2	6.3	32
$15,000 – 19,999	1	4.2	24
$20,000 – 24,999	1	3.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	5	7.2	69
$35,000 – 49,999	4	3.9	103
$50,000 – 74,999	4	2.4	170
$75,000 or more	2	1.3	157

115. Have You Ever Been Told That You Had a Stroke
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	25	3.1%	799
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	6	3.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	6	3.0	199
Holland/Zeeland	6	3.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	7	3.5	200
Gender			
Female	10	2.2	445
Male	15	4.2	354
Race			
White	23	3.2	725
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	2.2	45
Non-White/Other Race	1	4.2	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	1	1.7	58
25-34 yrs. old	1	0.6	163
35-44 yrs. old	2	1.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	2	1.3	159
55-64 yrs. old	5	5.3	94
65-74 yrs. old	6	8.6	70
75+ yrs. old	8	13.8	58
Education			
Less than high school	4	6.6	61
High school graduate (GED included)	6	2.6	233
Some college/no degree	6	3.6	167
Associate degree	4	5.3	76
Bachelor's degree	5	2.8	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	2	6.1	33
$15,000 – 19,999	1	4.2	24
$20,000 – 24,999	1	3.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	5	7.2	69
$35,000 – 49,999	4	3.9	103
$50,000 – 74,999	4	2.4	170
$75,000 or more	1	0.6	157

59. Have You Had a Flu Shot in the Last Twelve Months
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	309	38.6%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	86	43.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	72	36.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	71	35.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	80	40.0	200
*Gender** ($x^2 = 4.031$, p.< .05)			
Female	186	41.7	446
Male	123	34.7	354
Race			
White	280	38.6	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	16	35.6	45
Non-White/Other Race	10	41.7	24
*Age*** ($x^2 = 136.092$, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	13	22.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	38	23.3	163
35-44 yrs. old	52	26.4	197
45-54 yrs. old	52	32.7	159
55-64 yrs. old	54	57.4	94
65-74 yrs. old	50	71.4	70
75+ yrs. old	50	84.7	59
Education			
Less than High School	26	42.6	61
High School Graduate	80	34.2	234
Some College/No Degree	68	40.7	167
Associate Degree	27	35.5	76
Bachelor's Degree	64	36.2	177
Some Graduate or Professional School or Degree	44	53.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	14	41.2	34
$15,000 – 19,999	12	50.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	12	40.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	30	43.5	69
$35,000 – 49,999	36	35.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	48	28.2	170
$75,000 or more	55	35.0	157

93. How Long Has It Been Since You Last Visited a Dentist/Clinic?
(Five Categories—Frequency /Percent)

Demographic	Within Past Year	1 to 2 Yrs	2 to 5 Yrs	5 or More Yrs	Never	Total
Total	657/82.6%	49/6.2%	50/6.3%	31/3.9%	8/1.0%	795
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	162/81.0	9/4.5	16/8.0	12/6.0	1/0.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	162/81.4	16/8.0	10/5.0	9/4.5	2/1.0	199
Holland/Zeeland	161/81.3	15/7.6	13/6.6	5/2.5	4/2.0	198
Jenison/Hudsonville	172/86.9	9/4.5	11/5.6	5/2.5	1/0.5	198
Gender						
Female	373/84.0	28/6.3	21/4.7	18/4.1	4/0.9	444
Male	284/80.9	21/6.0	29/8.3	13/3.7	4/1.1	351
Race						
White	600/83.1	41/5.7	46/6.4	29/4.0	6/0.8	722
Hispanic or Latino/a	34/77.3	3/6.8	3/6.8	2/4.5	2/4.5	44
Non-White/Other Race	19/79.2	5/20.8	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	24
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	51/87.9	4/6.9	3/5.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	132/82.0	12/7.5	11/6.8	5/3.1	1/0.6	161
35-44 yrs. old	168/85.3	8/4.1	14/7.1	5/2.5	2/1.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	135/84.9	14/8.8	4/2.5	4/2.5	2/1.3	159
55-64 yrs. old	78/83.0	7/7.4	4/4.3	4/4.3	1/1.1	94
65-74 yrs. old	53/77.9	1/1.5	5/7.4	7/10.3	2/2.9	68
75 yrs. and older	40/69.0	3/5.2	9/15.5	6/10.3	0/0.0	58
Education						
Less than high school	34/57.6	8/13.6	5/8.5	10/16.9	2/3.4	59
High school graduate (incl GED)	187/80.6	13/5.6	18/7.8	11/4.7	3/1.3	232
Some college/no degree	140/83.8	10/6.0	11/6.6	4/2.4	2/1.2	167
Associate degree	67/88.2	3/3.9	3/3.9	2/2.6	1/1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	150/85.2	12/6.8	11/6.3	3/1.7	0/0.0	176
Some grad/prof school/degree	77/92.8	3/3.6	2/2.4	1/1.2	0/0.0	83
Income						
Less than $15,000	14/42.4	2/6.1	5/15.2	11/33.3	1/3.0	33
$15,000 – 19,999	15/62.5	2/8.3	4/16.7	1/4.2	2/8.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	22/78.6	3/10.7	2/7.1	1/3.6	0/0.0	28
$25,000 – 34,999	49/71.0	7/10.1	6/8.7	5/7.2	2/2.9	69
$35,000 – 49,999	83/81.4	12/11.8	4/3.9	3/2.9	0/0.0	102
$50,000 – 74,999	154/90.6	1/0.6	13/7.6	1/0.6	1/0.6	170
$75,000 or more	141/89.8	8/5.1	6/3.8	2/1.3	0/0.0	157

93a. How Long Has It Been Since You Last Visited a Dentist/ Clinic?
(Two Categories—Frequency /Percent)

Demographic	Up to 2 Yrs.	2 Yrs. or more /Never	Total
Total	706/88.8%	89/11.2%	795
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	171/85.5	29/14.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	178/89.4	21/10.6	199
Holland/Zeeland	176/88.9	22/11.1	198
Jenison/Hudsonville	181/91.4	17/8.6	198
Gender			
Female	401/90.3	43/9.7	444
Male	305/86.9	46/13.1	351
Race			
White	641/88.8	81/11.2	722
Hispanic or Latino/a	37/84.1	7/15.9	44
Non-White/Other Race	24/100.0	0/0.0	24
*Age*** ($x^2 = 24.921$, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	55/94.8	3/5.2	58
25-34 yrs. old	144/89.4	17/10.6	161
35-44 yrs. old	176/89.3	21/10.7	197
45-54 yrs. old	149/93.7	10/6.3	159
55-64 yrs. old	85/90.4	9/9.6	94
65-74 yrs. old	54/79.4	14/20.6	68
75 yrs. and older	43/74.1	15/25.9	58
*Education*** ($x^2 = 27.598$, p.< .001)			
Less than high school	42/71.2	17/28.8	59
High school graduate (including GED)	200/86.2	32/13.8	232
Some college/no degree	150/89.8	17/10.2	167
Associate degree	70/92.1	6/7.9	76
Bachelor's degree	162/92.0	14/8.0	176
Some grad/prof school/degree	80/96.4	3/3.6	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	16/48.5	17/51.5	33
$15,000 – 19,999	17/70.8	7/29.2	24
$20,000 – 24,999	25/89.3	3/10.7	28
$25,000 – 34,999	56/81.2	13/18.8	69
$35,000 – 49,999	95/93.1	7/6.9	102
$50,000 – 74,999	155/91.2	15/8.8	170
$75,000 or more	149/94.9	8/5.1	157

97. Females: Have You Ever Had a Mammogram?
(Frequency and Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Females	278	62.3%	446
*Area of County** (x^2 = 8.809, p.< .05)			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	74	71.8	103
Coopersville/Allendale	80	63.0	127
Holland/Zeeland	58	52.3	111
Jenison/Hudsonville	66	62.9	105
Race			
White	258	63.2	408
Hispanic or Latino/a	14	58.3	24
Non-White/Other Race	5	41.7	12
*Age*** (x^2 = 232.279, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	6	14.6	41
25-34 yrs. old	12	12.4	97
35-44 yrs. old	64	64.6	99
45-54 yrs. old	78	92.9	84
55-64 yrs. old	50	100.0	50
65-74 yrs. old	37	90.2	41
75+ yrs. old	31	91.2	34
*Education*** (x^2 = 15.371, p.< .01)			
Less than high school	25	75.8	33
High school graduate (includes GED)	86	67.7	127
Some college/no degree	68	63.0	108
Associate degree	31	66.0	47
Bachelor's degree	42	46.2	91
Some graduate or professional school/degree	24	61.5	39
Income			
Less than $15,000	15	79.0	19
$15,000 – 19,999	9	81.8	11
$20,000 – 24,999	12	60.0	20
$25,000 – 34,999	22	48.9	45
$35,000 – 49,999	33	56.9	58
$50,000 – 74,999	42	58.3	72
$75,000 or more	49	59.0	83

95. Are You Now Pregnant ?
(Frequency and Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Females age 18 to 44 yrs old	14	5.9%	237
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	3	6.5	46
Coopersville/Allendale	3	4.4	68
Holland/Zeeland	3	4.5	67
Jenison/Hudsonville	5	8.9	56
Race			
White	13	6.3	208
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	5.0	20
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	9
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	3	7.3	41
25-34 yrs. old	8	8.2	97
35-44 yrs. old	3	3.0	99
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	10
High school graduate (includes GED)	6	10.5	57
Some college/no degree	2	3.5	57
Associate degree	2	7.7	26
Bachelor's degree	2	3.2	63
Some graduate or professional school/degree	2	8.3	24
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	5
$15,000 – 19,999	1	33.3	3
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	10
$25,000 – 34,999	1	4.0	25
$35,000 – 49,999	1	2.9	34
$50,000 – 74,999	3	6.4	47
$75,000 or more	4	7.7	52

95a. Crosstabulation: Are You Now Pregnant? x Do You Take Any Vitamins That Contain Folic Acid?
(Frequency and Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Pregnant Females	13	92.9%	14
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	3	100.0	3
Coopersville/Allendale	2	66.7	3
Holland/Zeeland	3	100.0	3
Jenison/Hudsonville	5	100.0	5
Race			
White	12	92.3	13
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	100.0	1
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	0
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	3	100.0	3
25-34 yrs. old	7	87.5	8
35-44 yrs. old	3	100.0	3
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	0
High school graduate (includes GED)	5	83.3	6
Some college/no degree	2	100.0	2
Associate degree	2	100.0	2
Bachelor's degree	2	100.0	2
Some graduate or professional school/degree	2	100.0	2
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	0
$15,000 – 19,999	1	100.0	1
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	0
$25,000 – 34,999	1	100.0	1
$35,000 – 49,999	1	100.0	1
$50,000 – 74,999	3	100.0	3
$75,000 or more	4	100.0	4

101. Females: Do You Take Any Vitamins That Contain Folic Acid?
(Frequency and Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Females	269	61.7%	436
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	65	65.7	99
Coopersville/Allendale	75	60.0	125
Holland/Zeeland	70	63.6	110
Jenison/Hudsonville	59	57.8	102
*Race** ($x^2 = 8.625$, $p.< .05$)			
White	254	63.7	399
Hispanic or Latino/a	9	37.5	24
Non-White/Other Race	5	41.7	12
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	20	48.8	41
25-34 yrs. old	58	60.4	96
35-44 yrs. old	57	58.2	98
45-54 yrs. old	52	62.7	83
55-64 yrs. old	38	77.6	49
65-74 yrs. old	24	63.2	38
75+ yrs. old	20	64.5	31
Education			
Less than high school	18	58.1	31
High school graduate (includes GED)	75	61.5	122
Some college/no degree	63	59.4	106
Associate degree	27	58.7	46
Bachelor's degree	55	61.1	90
Some graduate or professional school/degree	29	74.4	39
Income			
Less than $15,000	7	36.8	19
$15,000 – 19,999	6	54.5	11
$20,000 – 24,999	14	73.7	19
$25,000 – 34,999	24	60.0	40
$35,000 – 49,999	36	62.1	58
$50,000 – 74,999	45	63.4	71
$75,000 or more	58	69.9	83

99. Females: How long Has It Been Since Your Last Pap Smear?
(Six Categories—Frequency/Percent All Females)

Demographic	Within past year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 or more years	Never had one	Total
Total Females	296/67.4%	63/14.4%	21/4.8%	15/3.4%	17/3.9%	27/6.2%	439
Area of County							
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	69/67.6	16/15.7	6/5.9	4/3.9	2/2.0	5/4.9	102
Coopersville/Allendale	82/66.1	19/15.3	5/4.0	3/2.4	6/4.8	9/7.3	124
Holland/Zeeland	73/67.0	15/13.8	5/4.6	7/6.4	5/4.6	4/3.7	109
Jenison/Hudsonville	72/69.2	13/12.5	5/4.8	1/1.0	4/3.8	9/8.7	104
Race							
White	268/66.8	58/14.5	21/5.2	14/3.5	17/4.2	23/5.7	401
Hispanic or Latino/a	19/79.2	4/16.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/4.2	24
Non-White/Other Race	8/66.7	1/8.3	0/0.0	1/8.3	0/0.0	2/16.7	12
Age							
18-24 yrs. old	29/74.4	1/2.6	0/0.0	1/2.6	0/0.0	8/20.5	39
25-34 yrs. old	66/68.0	16/16.5	5/5.2	2/2.1	0/0.0	8/8.2	97
35-44 yrs. old	68/69.4	16/16.3	8/8.2	4/4.1	0/0.0	2/2.0	98
45-54 yrs. old	65/78.3	8/9.6	3/3.6	2/2.4	3/3.6	2/2.4	83
55-64 yrs. old	26/53.1	14/28.6	3/6.1	3/6.1	3/6.1	0/0.0	49
65-74 yrs. old	21/52.5	4/10.0	1/2.5	2/5.0	9/22.5	3/7.5	40
75+ yrs. old	21/63.6	4/12.1	1/3.0	1/3.0	2/6.1	4/12.1	33
Education							
Less than high school	17/54.8	8/25.8	0/0.0	2/6.5	1/3.2	3/9.7	31
High school graduate (incl GED)	82/65.1	20/15.9	5/4.0	2/1.6	7/5.6	10/7.9	126
Some college/no degree	71/68.3	14/13.5	7/6.7	3/2.9	6/5.8	3/2.9	104
Associate degree	29/61.7	8/17.0	4/8.5	2/4.3	1/2.1	3/6.4	47
Bachelor's degree	67/74.4	7/7.8	3/3.3	5/5.6	2/2.2	6/6.7	90
Some grad/prof school/degree	28/71.8	6/15.4	2/5.1	1/2.6	0/0.0	2/5.1	39
Income							
Less than $15,000	15/83.3	2/11.1	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/5.5	18
$15,000 – 19,999	8/72.7	1/9.1	1/9.1	0/0.0	1/9.1	0/0.0	11
$20,000 – 24,999	15/75.0	2/10.0	0/0.0	2/10.0	0/0.0	1/5.0	20
$25,000 – 34,999	22/48.9	9/20.0	2/4.4	3/6.7	5/11.1	4/8.9	45
$35,000 – 49,999	34/61.8	13/23.6	2/3.6	3/5.5	3/5.5	0/0.0	55
$50,000 – 74,999	45/62.5	11/15.3	6/8.3	5/6.9	1/1.4	4/5.6	72
$75,000 or more	66/79.5	9/10.8	5/6.0	1/1.2	1/1.2	1/1.2	83

99a. Females: How long Has It Been Since Your Last Pap Smear?
(Three Categories—Frequency/Percent All Females)

Demographic	Within past year	1 yr. to less than 2 yrs. ago	2 yrs ago or more/never	Total
Total Females	296/67.4	63/14.4	80/18.2	439
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	69/67.6	16/15.7	17/16.7	102
Coopersville/Allendale	82/66.1	19/15.3	23/18.5	124
Holland/Zeeland	73/67.0	15/13.8	21/19.3	109
Jenison/Hudsonville	72/69.2	13/12.5	19/18.3	104
Race				
White	268/66.8	58/14.5	75/18.7	401
Hispanic or Latino/a	19/79.2	4/16.7	1/4.2	24
Non-White/Other Race	8/66.7	1/8.3	3/25.0	12
*Age*** ($x^2 = 30.167$, $p.< .01$)				
18-24 yrs. old	29/74.4	1/2.6	9/23.1	39
25-34 yrs. old	66/68.0	16/16.5	15/15.5	97
35-44 yrs. old	68/69.4	16/16.3	14/14.3	98
45-54 yrs. old	65/78.3	8/9.6	10/12.0	83
55-64 yrs. old	26/53.1	14/28.6	9/18.4	49
65-74 yrs. old	21/52.5	4/10.0	15/37.5	40
75+ yrs. old	21/63.6	4/12.1	8/24.2	33
Education				
Less than high school	17/54.8	8/25.8	6/19.4	31
High school graduate (incl GED)	82/65.1	20/15.9	24/19.0	126
Some college/no degree	71/68.3	14/13.5	19/18.3	104
Associate degree	29/61.7	8/17.0	10/21.3	47
Bachelor's degree	67/74.4	7/7.8	16/17.8	90
Some grad/prof school/degree	28/71.8	6/15.4	5/12.8	39
Income				
Less than $15,000	15/83.3	2/11.1	1/5.6	18
$15,000 – 19,999	8/72.7	1/9.1	2/18.2	11
$20,000 – 24,999	15/75.0	2/10.0	3/15.0	20
$25,000 – 34,999	22/48.9	9/20.0	14/31.1	45
$35,000 – 49,999	34/61.8	13/23.6	8/14.5	55
$50,000 – 74,999	45/62.5	11/15.3	16/22.2	72
$75,000 or more	66/79.5	9/10.8	8/9.6	83

105. Males: How Long Has It Been Since Your Last Prostate Exam?
(Six Categories—Frequency/Percent Males Over 40 Years Old)

Demographic	Within past year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 or more years	Never had one	Total
Total Males	115/53.2%	27/12.5%	14/6.5%	11/5.1%	7/3.2%	42/19.4%	216
Area of County							
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	35/53.8	9/13.8	5/7.7	3/4.6	0/0.0	13/20.0	65
Coopersville/Allendale	17/43.6	6/15.4	3/7.7	1/2.6	3/7.7	9/23.1	39
Holland/Zeeland	34/63.0	6/11.1	3/5.6	2/3.7	3/5.6	6/11.1	54
Jenison/Hudsonville	29/50.0	6/10.3	3/5.2	5/8.6	1/1.7	14/24.1	58
Race							
White	108/54.0	26/13.0	12/6.0	10/5.0	6/3.0	38/19.0	200
Hispanic or Latino/a	5/62.5	1/12.5	0/0.0	1/12.5	1/12.5	0/0.0	8
Non-White/Other Race	2/33.3	0/0.0	1/16.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/50.0	6
Age							
40-44 yrs. old	10/20.4	8/16.3	4/8.2	2/4.1	2/4.1	23/46.9	49
45-54 yrs. old	28/38.4	12/16.4	7/9.6	3/4.1	5/6.8	18/24.7	73
55-64 yrs. old	36/81.8	3/6.8	2/4.5	3/6.8	0/0.0	0/0.0	44
65-74 yrs. old	21/77.8	2/7.4	0/0.0	3/11.1	0/0.0	1/3.7	27
75+ yrs. old	20/87.0	2/8.7	1/4.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	23
Education							
Less than high school	12/70.6	1/5.8	0/0.0	1/5.8	0/0.0	0/0.0	17
High school graduate (incl GED)	35/50.0	8/11.4	5/7.1	2/2.9	3/4.3	17/24.3	70
Some college, no degree	17/43.6	7/17.9	4/10.3	4/10.3	1/2.6	6/15.4	39
Associate degree	6/40.0	2/13.3	0/0.0	1/6.7	1/6.7	5/33.3	15
Bachelor's degree	30/61.2	5/10.2	3/6.1	1/2.0	1/2.0	9/18.4	49
Some grad/prof school/degree	15/57.7	4/15.4	2/8.0	2/8.0	1/3.8	2/8.0	26
Income							
Less than $15,000	8/72.7	0/0.0	1/9.1	0/0.0	1/9.1	1/9.1	11
$15,000 – 19,999	4/40.0	0/0.0	1/10.0	1/10.0	1/10.0	3/30.0	10
$20,000 – 24,999	2/50.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	4
$25,000 – 34,999	6/50.0	2/6.7	1/8.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/25.0	12
$35,000 – 49,999	20/62.5	3/9.4	3/9.4	1/3.1	0/0.0	5/15.6	32
$50,000 – 74,999	30/53.6	5/8.9	2/3.6	3/5.4	4/7.1	12/21.4	56
$75,000 or more	19/46.3	6/14.6	3/7.3	3/7.3	0/0.0	10/24.4	41

105a. Males: How Long Has It Been Since Your Last Prostate Exam?
(Three Categories—Frequency/Percent Males Over 40 Years Old)

Demographic	Within past year	1 yr. to less than 2 yrs. ago	2 years ago or more/never	Total
Total Males	115/53.2%	27/12.5%	74/34.3%	216
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	35/53.8	9/13.8	21/32.3	65
Coopersville/Allendale	17/43.6	6/15.4	16/41.0	39
Holland/Zeeland	34/63.0	6/11.1	14/25.9	54
Jenison/Hudsonville	29/50.0	6/10.3	23/39.7	58
Race				
White	108/54.0	26/13.0	66/33.0	200
Hispanic or Latino/a	5/62.5	1/12.5	2/25.0	8
Non-White/Other Race	2/33.3	0/0.0	4/66.7	6
*Age*** ($x^2 = 61.420$, p.< .001)				
40-44 yrs. old	10/20.4	8/16.3	31/63.3	49
45-54 yrs. old	28/38.4	12/16.4	33/45.2	73
55-64 yrs. old	36/81.8	3/6.8	5/11.4	44
65-74 yrs. old	21/77.8	2/7.4	4/14.8	27
75+ yrs. old	20/87.0	2/8.7	1/4.3	23
Education				
Less than high school	12/70.6	1/5.9	4/23.5	17
High school graduate (incl GED)	35/50.0	8/11.4	27/38.6	70
Some college, no degree	17/43.6	7/17.9	15/38.5	39
Associate degree	6/40.0	2/13.3	7/46.7	15
Bachelor's degree	30/61.2	5/10.2	14/28.6	49
Some grad/prof school/degree	15/57.7	4/15.4	7/26.9	26
Income				
Less than $15,000	8/72.7	0/0.0	3/27.3	11
$15,000 – 19,999	4/40.0	0/0.0	6/60.0	10
$20,000 – 24,999	2/50.0	1/25.0	1/25.0	4
$25,000 – 34,999	6/50.0	2/16.7	4/33.3	12
$35,000 – 49,999	20/62.5	3/9.4	9/28.1	32
$50,000 – 74,999	30/53.6	5/8.9	21/37.5	56
$75,000 or more	19/46.3	6/14.6	16/39.0	41

107. How Long Has It Been Since Your Last Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy?
(Six Categories—Frequency/Percent of Those 50 Years and Older)

Demographic	Within past year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to10 years	10 or More years	Never had one	Total
Total (50 Years and Older)	88/29.1%	41/13.6%	57/18.9%	18/6.0%	10/3.3%	88/29.1%	302
Area of County							
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	23/27.1	13/15.3	19/22.4	2/2.4	4/4.7	24/28.2	85
Coopersville/Allendale	24/35.3	7/10.3	7/10.3	4/5.9	0/0.0	26/38.2	68
Holland/Zeeland	22/30.6	13/18.1	14/19.4	4/5.6	4/5.6	15/20.8	72
Jenison/Hudsonville	19/24.7	8/10.4	17/22.1	8/10.4	2/2.6	23/29.9	77
Gender							
Female	46/27.5	22/13.2	36/21.6	4/2.4	7/4.2	52/31.1	167
Male	42/31.1	19/14.1	21/15.6	14/10.4	3/2.2	36/26.7	135
Race							
White	84/29.3	39/13.6	55/19.2	17/5.9	8/2.8	84/29.3	287
Hispanic or Latino/a	4/44.4	2/22.2	1/11.1	1/11.1	0/0.0	1/11.1	9
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	2/50.0	4
Age							
50-54 yrs. old	20/22.7	15/17.0	10/11.4	2/2.3	2/2.3	39/44.3	88
55-64 yrs. old	29/31.2	10/10.8	26/28.0	8/8.6	4/4.3	16/17.2	93
65-74 yrs. old	19/28.8	8/12.1	10/15.2	7/10.6	2/3.0	20/30.3	66
75+ yrs. old	20/36.4	8/14.5	11/20.0	1/1.8	2/3.6	13/23.6	55
Education							
Less than high school	10/30.3	3/9.1	5/15.2	3/9.1	2/6.1	10/30.3	33
High school graduate (incl GED)	32/31.7	13/12.9	11/10.9	3/3.0	2/2.0	40/39.6	101
Some college/no degree	22/34.4	10/15.6	17/26.6	5/7.8	1/1.6	9/14.1	64
Associate degree	2/9.1	2/9.1	5/22.7	1/4.5	1/4.5	11/50.0	22
Bachelor's degree	15/28.8	8/15.4	12/23.1	3/5.8	3/5.8	11/21.2	52
Some grad/prof school/degree	6/21.4	5/17.9	7/25.0	3/10.7	1/3.6	6/21.4	28
Income							
Less than $15,000	4/18.2	2/9.1	4/18.2	2/9.1	1/4.5	9/40.9	22
$15,000 – 19,999	4/28.6	2/14.3	4/28.6	1/7.1	1/7.1	2/14.3	14
$20,000 – 24,999	5/55.6	2/22.2	2/22.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
$25,000 – 34,999	8/29.6	2/7.4	3/11.1	3/11.1	1/3.7	10/37.0	27
$35,000 – 49,999	13/29.5	9/20.5	6/13.6	3/6.8	2/4.5	11/25.0	44
$50,000 – 74,999	16/33.3	3/6.3	13/27.1	4/8.3	2/4.2	10/20.8	48
$75,000 or more	11/25.0	3/6.8	10/22.7	3/6.8	1/2.3	16/36.4	44

107. How Long Has It Been Since Your Last Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy?
(Five Categories—Frequency/Percent of Those 50 Years and Older)

Demographic	Within past year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 or more years	Never had one	Total
Total (50 Years and Older)	88/29.1%	41/13.6%	57/18.9%	18/6.0%	88/29.1%	302
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	23/27.1	13/15.3	19/22.4	2/2.4	24/28.2	85
Coopersville/Allendale	24/35.3	7/10.3	7/10.3	4/5.9	26/38.2	68
Holland/Zeeland	22/30.6	13/18.1	14/19.4	4/5.6	15/20.8	72
Jenison/Hudsonville	19/24.7	8/10.4	17/22.1	8/10.4	23/29.9	77
Gender						
Female	46/27.5	22/13.2	36/21.6	4/2.4	52/31.1	167
Male	42/31.1	19/14.1	21/15.6	14/10.4	36/26.7	135
Race						
White	84/29.3	39/13.6	55/19.2	17/5.9	84/29.3	287
Hispanic or Latino/a	4/44.4	2/22.2	1/11.1	1/11.1	1/11.1	9
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	2/50.0	4
*Age*** ($x^2 = 28.817$, p.< .001)						
50-54 yrs. old	20/22.7	15/17.0	10/11.4	2/2.3	39/44.3	88
55-64 yrs. old	29/31.2	10/10.8	26/28.0	8/8.6	16/17.2	93
65-74 yrs. old	19/28.8	8/12.1	10/15.2	7/10.6	20/30.3	66
75+ yrs. old	20/36.4	8/14.5	11/20.0	1/1.8	13/23.6	55
Education						
Less than high school	10/30.3	3/9.1	5/15.2	3/9.1	10/30.3	33
High school graduate (incl GED)	32/31.7	13/12.9	11/10.9	3/3.0	40/39.6	101
Some college/no degree	22/34.4	10/15.6	17/26.6	5/7.8	9/14.1	64
Associate degree	2/9.1	2/9.1	5/22.7	1/4.5	11/50.0	22
Bachelor's degree	15/28.8	8/15.4	12/23.1	3/5.8	11/21.2	52
Some grad/prof school/degree	6/21.4	5/17.9	7/25.0	3/10.7	6/21.4	28
Income						
Less than $15,000	4/18.2	2/9.1	4/18.2	2/9.1	9/40.9	22
$15,000 – 19,999	4/28.6	2/14.3	4/28.6	1/7.1	2/14.3	14
$20,000 – 24,999	5/55.6	2/22.2	2/22.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
$25,000 – 34,999	8/29.6	2/7.4	3/11.1	3/11.1	10/37.0	27
$35,000 – 49,999	13/29.5	9/20.5	6/13.6	3/6.8	11/25.0	44
$50,000 – 74,999	16/33.3	3/6.3	13/27.1	4/8.3	10/20.8	48
$75,000 or more	11/25.0	3/6.8	10/22.7	3/6.8	16/36.4	44

163. Have You Ever Been Tested for HIV
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	373	47.7%	782
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	104	53.1	196
Coopersville/Allendale	85	43.6	195
Holland/Zeeland	93	47.4	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	91	46.7	195
Gender			
Female	200	46.1	434
Male	173	49.7	348
Race			
White	338	47.3	714
Hispanic or Latino/a	23	54.8	42
Non-White/Other Race	10	47.6	21
*Age*** ($x^2 = 88.292$, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	27	48.2	56
25-34 yrs. old	111	68.1	163
35-44 yrs. old	115	59.6	193
45-54 yrs. old	62	40.0	155
55-64 yrs. old	34	36.2	94
65-74 yrs. old	19	27.5	69
75+ yrs. old	5	9.6	52
*Education*** ($x^2 = 23.308$, p.< .001)			
Less than high school	20	34.5	58
High school graduate (including GED)	89	39.4	226
Some college/no degree	75	46.0	163
Associate degree	38	50.0	76
Bachelor's degree	102	58.3	175
Some graduate or professional school/degree	49	59.8	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	16	51.6	31
$15,000 – 19,999	9	37.5	24
$20,000 – 24,999	12	40.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	31	45.6	68
$35,000 – 49,999	43	43.0	100
$50,000 – 74,999	88	52.1	169
$75,000 or more	90	58.1	155

167. Have You Been Treated for a Sexually Transmitted or Venereal Disease in the Past Year
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Households	11	1.4%	787
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0	0.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	4	2.1	195
Holland/Zeeland	5	2.5	197
Jenison/Hudsonville	2	1.0	195
Gender			
Female	4	0.9	436
Male	7	2.0	351
Race			
White	8	1.1	718
Hispanic or Latino/a	3	7.1	42
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	22
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	4	7.0	57
25-34 yrs. old	3	1.8	163
35-44 yrs. old	4	2.1	194
45-54 yrs. old	0	0.0	156
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	93
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	69
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	55
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	59
High school graduate	5	2.2	227
Some college/no degree (including GED)	1	0.6	166
Associate degree	1	1.3	75
Bachelor's degree	3	1.7	176
Some graduate or professional school/degree	1	1.2	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	33
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	1	3.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	1	1.5	68
$35,000 – 49,999	0	0.0	101
$50,000 – 74,999	4	2.4	170
$75,000 or more	0	0.0	155

169. Have You Given or Received Money or Drugs in Exchange for Sex in the Past Year
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	2	0.3%	786
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0	0.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	0	0.0	194
Holland/Zeeland	1	0.5	197
Jenison/Hudsonville	1	0.5	195
Gender			
Female	0	0.0	436
Male	2	0.6	350
Race			
White	1	0.1	717
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	2.4	42
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	22
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	1	1.8	57
25-34 yrs. old	1	0.6	163
35-44 yrs. old	0	0.0	194
45-54 yrs. old	0	0.0	155
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	93
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	69
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	55
Education			
Less than high school	1	1.7	59
High school graduate (including GED)	0	0.0	226
Some college/no degree	1	0.6	166
Associate degree	0	0.0	75
Bachelor's degree	0	0.0	176
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	1	3.0	33
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0	0.0	68
$35,000 – 49,999	0	0.0	101
$50,000 – 74,999	0	0.0	169
$75,000 or more	0	0.0	155

171. Males: Have You Had Sex With Another Male Without a Condom in the Past Year
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total Males	3	0.9%	350
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	1	1.0	97
Coopersville/Allendale	0	0.0	70
Holland/Zeeland	2	2.3	88
Jenison/Hudsonville	0	0.0	95
Race			
White	1	0.3	316
Hispanic or Latino	2	10.0	20
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	11
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	1	5.9	17
25-34 yrs. old	2	3.0	66
35-44 yrs. old	0	0.0	96
45-54 yrs. old	0	0.0	73
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	44
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	29
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	25
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	29
High school graduate (including GED)	2	1.9	105
Some college/no degree	1	1.7	59
Associate degree	0	0.0	29
Bachelor's degree	0	0.0	85
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	43
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	15
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	13
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	10
$25,000 – 34,999	0	0.0	24
$35,000 – 49,999	0	0.0	44
$50,000 – 74,999	1	1.0	97
$75,000 or more	0	0.0	73

45. How Many Servings of Fruit Do You Usually Eat Per Day
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	None	1-2	3	4	5 or More	Total
Total	61/7.8%	477/60.9%	154/19.7%	59/7.5%	32/4.1%	783
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	22/11.1	117/59.1	29/14.6	22/11.1	8/4.0	198
Coopersville/Allendale	15/7.6	121/61.4	43/21.8	12/6.1	6/3.0	197
Holland/Zeeland	14/7.1	116/59.2	46/23.5	11/5.6	9/4.6	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	10/5.2	123/64.1	36/18.8	14/7.3	9/4.7	192
Gender						
Female	24/5.5	248/56.8	106/24.3	44/10.1	15/3.4	437
Male	37/10.7	229/66.2	48/13.9	15/4.3	17/4.9	346
Race						
White	54/7.6	438/61.3	134/18.8	58/8.1	30/4.2	714
Hispanic or Latino/a	3/6.8	26/59.1	14/31.8	0/0.0	1/2.3	44
Non-White/Other Race	4/18.2	12/54.5	5/22.7	1/4.5	0/0.0	22
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	4/7.0	29/50.9	14/24.6	4/7.0	6/10.5	57
25-34 yrs. old	17/10.8	94/59.5	29/18.4	16/10.1	2/1.3	158
35-44 yrs. old	14/7.2	128/66.0	36/18.6	8/4.1	8/4.1	194
45-54 yrs. old	16/10.1	105/66.0	26/16.4	8/5.0	4/2.5	159
55-64 yrs. old	7/7.5	56/60.2	18/19.4	10/10.8	2/2.2	93
65-74 yrs. old	3/4.5	37/56.1	16/24.2	6/9.1	4/6.1	66
75+ yrs. old	0/0.0	28/50.0	15/26.8	7/12.5	6/10.7	56
Education						
Less than high school	9/16.1	32/57.1	11/19.6	2/3.6	2/3.6	56
High school graduate (incl GED)	25/10.8	143/61.9	40/17.3	12/5.2	11/4.8	231
Some college/no degree	13/7.9	95/57.9	32/19.5	17/10.4	7/4.3	164
Associate degree	6/8.0	46/61.3	14/18.7	5/6.7	4/5.3	75
Bachelor's degree	6/3.4	109/62.6	38/21.8	15/8.6	6/3.4	174
Some grad/prof school/degree	2/2.5	52/64.2	17/21.0	8/9.9	2/2.5	81
Income						
Less than $15,000	4/11.8	20/58.8	6/17.6	4/11.8	0/0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	2/8.3	14/58.3	6/25.0	0/0.0	2/8.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0/0.0	16/55.2	7/24.1	2/6.9	4/13.8	29
$25,000 – 34,999	7/10.3	46/67.6	10/14.7	4/5.9	1/1.5	68
$35,000 – 49,999	3/3.0	71/70.3	21/20.8	3/3.0	3/3.0	101
$50,000 – 74,999	21/12.5	99/58.9	33/19.6	9/5.4	6/3.6	168
$75,000 or more	12/7.7	93/59.6	27/17.3	20/12.8	4/2.6	156

45a. How Many Servings of Fruit Do You Usually Eat Per Day (Frequency/Percent)					
Demographic	None	1-2	3	4 or more	Total
Total	61/7.8%	477/60.9%	154/19.7%	91/11.6%	783
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	22/11.1	117/59.1	29/14.6	30/15.2	198
Coopersville/Allendale	15/7.6	121/61.4	43/21.8	18/9.1	197
Holland/Zeeland	14/7.1	116/59.2	46/23.5	20/10.2	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	10/5.2	123/64.1	36/18.8	23/12.0	192
*Gender*** ($x^2 = 23.119$, p.< .001)					
Female	24/5.5	248/56.8	106/24.3	59/13.5	437
Male	37/10.7	229/66.2	48/13.9	32/9.2	346
Race					
White	54/7.6	438/61.3	134/18.8	88/12.3	714
Hispanic or Latino/a	3/6.8	26/59.1	14/31.8	1/2.3	44
Non-White/Other Race	4/18.2	12/54.5	5/22.7	1/4.5	22
*Age** ($x^2 = 29.291$, p.< .05)					
18-24 yrs. old	4/7.0	29/50.9	14/24.6	10/17.5	57
25-34 yrs. old	17/10.8	94/59.5	29/18.4	18/11.4	158
35-44 yrs. old	14/7.2	128/66.0	36/18.6	16/8.2	194
45-54 yrs. old	16/10.1	105/66.0	26/16.4	12/7.5	159
55-64 yrs. old	7/7.5	56/60.2	18/19.4	12/12.9	93
65-74 yrs. old	3/4.5	37/56.1	16/24.2	10/15.2	66
75+ yrs. old	0/0.0	28/50.0	15/26.8	13/23.2	56
Education					
Less than high school	9/16.1	32/57.1	11/19.6	4/7.1	56
High school graduate (incl GED)	25/10.8	143/61.9	40/17.3	23/10.0	231
Some college/no degree	13/7.9	95/57.9	32/19.5	24/14.6	164
Associate degree	6/8.0	46/61.3	14/18.7	9/12.0	75
Bachelor's degree	6/3.4	109/62.6	38/21.8	21/12.1	174
Some grad/prof school/degree	2/2.5	52/64.2	17/21.0	10/12.3	81
Income					
Less than $15,000	4/11.8	20/58.8	6/17.6	4/11.8	34
$15,000 – 19,999	2/8.3	14/58.3	6/25.0	2/8.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0/0.0	16/55.2	7/24.1	6/20.7	29
$25,000 – 34,999	7/10.3	46/67.6	10/14.7	5/7.4	68
$35,000 – 49,999	3/3.0	71/70.3	21/20.8	6/5.9	101
$50,000 – 74,999	21/12.5	99/58.9	33/19.6	15/8.9	168
$75,000 or more	12/7.7	93/59.6	27/17.3	24/15.4	156

47. How Many Servings of Vegetables Do You Usually Eat Per Day (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	None	1-2	3	4	5 or More	Total
Total	35/4.5%	518/65.9%	156/19.8%	44/5.6%	33/4.2%	786
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	8/4.0	124/62.6	40/20.2	16/8.1	10/5.1	198
Coopersville/Allendale	11/5.6	126/64.0	37/18.8	15/7.6	8/4.1	197
Holland/Zeeland	9/4.6	134/68.4	38/19.4	8/4.1	7/3.6	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	7/3.6	134/68.7	41/21.0	5/2.6	8/4.1	195
Gender						
Female	13/3.0	266/60.6	105/23.9	33/7.5	22/5.0	439
Male	22/6.3	252/72.6	51/14.7	11/3.2	11/3.2	347
Race						
White	33/4.6	469/65.5	145/20.3	40/5.6	29/4.1	716
Hispanic or Latino/a	1/2.3	29/67.4	6/14.0	3/7.0	4/9.3	43
Non-White/Other Race	1/4.3	17/73.9	5/21.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	23
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	3/5.3	35/61.4	10/17.5	6/10.5	3/5.3	57
25-34 yrs. old	14/8.8	97/60.6	30/18.8	13/8.1	6/3.8	160
35-44 yrs. old	6/3.1	141/72.3	34/17.4	5/2.6	9/4.6	195
45-54 yrs. old	7/4.4	103/64.8	38/23.9	6/3.8	5/3.1	159
55-64 yrs. old	3/3.2	62/66.7	20/21.5	4/4.3	4/4.3	93
65-74 yrs. old	2/3.0	47/71.2	10/15.2	5/7.6	2/3.0	66
75+ yrs. old	0/0.0	33/58.9	14/25.0	5/8.9	4/7.1	56
Education						
Less than high school	8/14.0	31/54.4	13/22.8	3/5.3	2/3.5	57
High school graduate (incl GED)	14/6.1	160/69.9	34/14.8	10/4.4	11/4.8	229
Some college/no degree	6/3.6	110/66.7	34/20.6	10/6.1	5/3.0	165
Associate degree	1/1.3	55/73.3	10/13.3	5/6.7	4/5.3	75
Bachelor's degree	6/3.4	107/60.8	49/27.8	10/5.7	4/2.3	176
Some grad/prof school/degree	0/0.0	55/67.1	15/18.3	5/6.1	7/8.5	82
Income						
Less than $15,000	4/11.8	24/70.6	5/14.7	1/2.9	0/0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	13/54.2	8/33.3	0/0.0	3/12.5	24
$20,000 – 24,999	1/3.4	17/58.6	6/20.7	4/13.8	1/3.4	29
$25,000 – 34,999	5/7.4	47/69.1	15/22.1	1/1.5	0/0.0	68
$35,000 – 49,999	4/3.9	66/64.7	19/18.6	10/9.8	3/2.9	102
$50,000 – 74,999	11/6.5	116/68.6	30/17.8	7/4.1	5/3.0	169
$75,000 or more	4/2.6	104/66.7	29/18.6	11/7.1	8/5.1	156

47a. How Many Servings of Vegetables Do You Usually Eat Per Day
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	None	1-2	3	4 or more	Total
Total	35/4.5%	518/65.9%	156/19.8%	77/9.8%	786
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	8/4.0	124/62.6	40/20.2	26/13.1	198
Coopersville/Allendale	11/5.6	126/64.0	37/18.8	23/11.7	197
Holland/Zeeland	9/4.6	134/68.4	38/19.4	15/7.7	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	7/3.6	134/68.7	41/21.0	13/6.7	195
*Gender*** ($x^2 = 25.103$, p.< .001)					
Female	13/3.0	266/60.6	105/23.9	55/12.5	439
Male	22/6.3	252/72.6	51/14.7	22/6.3	347
Race					
White	33/4.6	469/65.5	145/20.3	69/9.6	716
Hispanic or Latino/a	1/2.3	29/67.4	6/14.0	7/16.3	43
Non-White/Other Race	1/4.3	17/73.9	5/21.7	0/0.0	23
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	3/5.3	35/61.4	10/17.5	9/15.8	57
25-34 yrs. old	14/8.8	97/60.6	30/18.8	19/11.9	160
35-44 yrs. old	6/3.1	141/72.3	34/17.4	14/7.2	195
45-54 yrs. old	7/4.4	103/64.8	38/23.9	11/6.9	159
55-64 yrs. old	3/3.2	62/66.7	20/21.5	8/8.6	93
65-74 yrs. old	2/3.0	47/71.2	10/15.2	7/10.6	66
75+ yrs. old	0/0.0	33/58.9	14/25.0	9/16.1	56
*Education*** ($x^2 = 35.924$, p.< .01)					
Less than high school	8/14.0	31/54.4	13/22.8	5/8.8	57
High school graduate (incl GED)	14/6.1	160/69.9	34/14.8	21/9.2	229
Some college/no degree	6/3.6	110/66.7	34/20.6	15/9.1	165
Associate degree	1/1.3	55/73.3	10/13.3	9/12.0	75
Bachelor's degree	6/3.4	107/60.8	49/27.8	14/8.0	176
Some grad/prof school/degree	0/0.0	55/67.1	15/18.3	12/14.6	82
Income					
Less than $15,000	4/11.8	24/70.6	5/14.7	1/2.9	34
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	13/54.2	8/33.3	3/12.5	24
$20,000 – 24,999	1/3.4	17/58.6	6/20.7	5/17.2	29
$25,000 – 34,999	5/7.4	47/69.1	15/22.1	1/1.5	68
$35,000 – 49,999	4/3.9	66/64.7	19/18.6	13/12.7	102
$50,000 – 74,999	11/6.5	116/68.6	30/17.8	12/7.1	169
$75,000 or more	4/2.6	104/66.7	29/18.6	19/12.2	156

49. Are You Now Trying to Lose Weight?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	330	41.3%	799
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	80	40.2	199
Coopersville/Allendale	81	40.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	86	43.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	83	41.5	200
*Gender*** (x^2 = 23.071, p.< .001)			
Female	217	48.8	445
Male	113	31.9	354
Race			
White	292	40.3	725
Hispanic or Latino/a	22	48.9	45
Non-White/Other Race	13	54.2	24
*Age*** (x^2 = 28.524, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	21	36.2	58
25-34 yrs. old	67	41.1	163
35-44 yrs. old	85	43.1	197
45-54 yrs. old	63	39.9	158
55-64 yrs. old	57	60.6	94
65-74 yrs. old	26	37.1	70
75+ yrs. old	11	18.6	59
Education			
Less than high school	24	39.3	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	96	41.2	233
Some college, no degree	70	41.9	167
Associate degree	29	38.2	76
Bachelor's degree	76	42.9	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	34	41.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	15	41.1	34
$15,000 – 19,999	10	41.7	24
$20,000 – 24,999	9	30.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	32	46.4	69
$35,000 – 49,999	44	42.7	103
$50,000 – 74,999	70	41.2	170
$75,000 or more	70	44.6	157

51. If Trying to Lose Weight, Weight Loss Program
(Frequency/Percent of Those Trying to Lose Weight)

Demographic	Eating Fewer Calories	Eating Less Fat	Eating Fewer Carbohydrates	Physical Activity	Other	Nothing	Total
Total	191/57.9%	172/52.1%	151/45.8%	237/71.8%	24/7.3%	4/1.2%	330
Area of County							
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	51/63.8	40/50.0	41/51.3	59/73.8	6/7.5	0/0.0	80
Coopersville/Allendale	44/54.3	41/50.6	32/39.5	60/74.1	6/7.4	0/0.0	81
Holland/Zeeland	42/48.8	43/50.0	39/45.3	59/68.6	7/8.1	1/1.2	86
Jenison/Hudsonville	54/65.1	48/57.9	39/47.0	59/71.1	5/6.0	3/3.6	83
Gender							
Female	129/59.4	118/54.4	102/47.0	153/70.5	19/8.8	1/0.5	217
Male	62/54.9	54/47.8	49/43.4	84/74.3	5/4.4	3/2.7	113
Race							
White	176/60.3	157/53.8	138/47.3	211/72.3	18/6.2	2/0.7	292
Hispanic or Latino/a	9/40.9	7/31.8	7/31.8	17/77.3	3/13.6	2/9.1	22
Non-White/Other Race	4/30.8	6/46.2	6/46.2	7/53.8	3/23.1	0/0.0	13
Age							
18-24 yrs. old	12/57.1	10/47.6	7/33.3	19/90.5	2/9.5	0/0.0	21
25-34 yrs. old	32/47.8	25/37.3	22/32.8	46/68.7	8/11.9	2/3.0	67
35-44 yrs. old	57/67.1	50/58.8	40/47.1	67/78.8	7/8.2	1/1.2	85
45-54 yrs. old	34/54.0	28/44.4	28/44.4	43/68.3	4/6.3	0/0.0	63
55-64 yrs. old	33/57.9	37/64.9	34/59.6	42/73.7	3/5.3	0/0.0	57
65-74 yrs. old	14/53.8	14/53.8	16/61.5	17/65.4	0/0.0	1/3.8	26
75+ yrs. old	9/81.8	8/72.7	4/36.4	3/27.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	11
Education							
Less than high school	11/18.0	15/24.6	10/16.4	15/24.6	1/1.6	0/0.0	61
High school graduate (incl GED)	56/58.3	48/50.0	46/47.9	61/63.5	7/7.3	1/1.0	96
Some college, no degree	34/48.6	39/55.7	33/47.1	50/71.4	8/11.4	1/1.4	70
Associate degree	19/65.5	18/62.1	13/44.8	23/79.3	3/10.3	0/0.0	29
Bachelor's degree	49/64.5	35/46.1	36/47.4	60/78.9	4/5.3	1/1.3	76
Some grad/prof school/degree	22/26.5	1720.5	12/14.5	28/33.7	1/1.2	1/1.2	83
Income							
Less than $15,000	11/32.4	10/29.4	7/20.6	11/32.4	0/0.0	0/0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	8/80.0	7/70.0	5/50.0	6/60.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	10
$20,000 – 24,999	4/44.4	4/44.4	4/44.4	7/77.8	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
$25,000 – 34,999	14/43.8	15/46.9	11/34.4	22/68.8	4/12.5	1/3.1	32
$35,000 – 49,999	22/50.0	24/54.5	18/40.9	31/70.5	5/11.4	0/0.0	44
$50,000 – 74,999	43/61.4	38/54.3	34/48.6	50/71.4	4/5.7	1/1.4	70
$75,000 or more	37/52.9	31/44.3	35/50.0	55/78.6	6/8.6	1/1.4	70

v5355. Indicated Zero for Exercise
(Frequency/Percent of "Zero" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	70	8.8%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	15	7.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	18	9.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	18	9.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	19	9.5	200
Gender			
Female	33	7.4	445
Male	37	10.5	354
Race			
White	58	8.0	725
Hispanic or Latino/a	9	20.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	3	12.5	24
*Age*** ($x^2 = 28.524$, p.< .001)			
18-24 yrs. old	1	1.7	58
25-34 yrs. old	9	5.5	163
35-44 yrs. old	16	8.1	197
45-54 yrs. old	12	7.6	158
55-64 yrs. old	6	6.4	94
65-74 yrs. old	9	12.9	70
75+ yrs. old	17	28.8	59
Education			
Less than high school	13	21.3	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	28	12.0	233
Some college, no degree	15	9.0	167
Associate degree	1	1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	11	6.2	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	1	1.2	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	3	8.8	34
$15,000 – 19,999	5	20.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	4	13.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	4	5.8	69
$35,000 – 49,999	10	9.7	103
$50,000 – 74,999	12	7.1	170
$75,000 or more	6	3.8	157

53. How Many Days Per Week Physical Activity is 30 Minutes or More
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Total	123/15.6%	30/3.8%	105/13.3%	196/24.8%	99/12.5%	103/13.0%	28/3.5%	106/13.4%	790
Area of County									
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	27/13.7	7/3.6	22/11.2	47/23.9	30/15.2	31/15.7	6/3.0	27/13.7	197
Coopersville/Allendale	33/16.8	11/5.6	32/16.3	41/20.9	20/10.2	26/13.3	10/5.1	23/11.7	196
Holland/Zeeland	29/14.7	5/2.5	17/8.6	61/31.0	26/13.2	25/12.7	6/3.0	28/14.2	197
Jenison/Hudsonville	34/17.0	7/3.5	34/17.0	47/23.5	23/11.5	21/10.5	6/3.0	28/14.0	200
Gender									
Female	71/16.2	14/3.2	52/11.9	113/25.8	61/13.9	58/13.2	16/3.7	53/12.1	438
Male	52/14.8	16/4.5	53/15.1	83/23.6	38/10.8	45/12.8	12/3.4	53/15.1	352
Race									
White	110/15.3	27/3.8	96/13.4	176/24.5	87/12.1	99/13.8	25/3.5	98/13.6	718
Hispanic or Latino/a	9/20.5	2/4.5	6/13.6	11/25.0	8/18.2	2/4.5	2/4.5	4/9.1	44
Non-White/Other Race	4/16.7	0/0.0	1/4.2	8/33.3	4/16.7	2/8.3	1/4.2	4/16.7	24
Age									
18-24 yrs. old	3/5.2	4/6.9	7/12.1	19/32.8	9/15.5	4/6.9	5/8.6	7/12.1	58
25-34 yrs. old	21/13.0	5/3.1	23/14.2	49/30.2	25/15.4	19/11.7	5/3.1	15/9.3	162
35-44 yrs. old	27/13.8	8/4.1	28/14.3	51/26.0	23/11.7	34/17.3	1/0.5	24/12.2	196
45-54 yrs. old	20/13.0	7/4.5	25/16.2	31/20.1	20/13.0	19/12.3	7/4.5	25/16.2	154
55-64 yrs. old	13/13.8	2/2.1	12/12.8	27/28.7	10/10.6	15/16.0	2/2.1	13/13.8	94
65-74 yrs. old	17/24.6	2/2.9	5/7.2	12/17.4	8/11.6	8/11.6	3/4.3	14/20.3	69
75+ yrs. old	22/38.6	2/3.5	5/8.8	7/12.3	4/7.0	4/7.0	5/8.8	8/14.0	57
Education									
Less than high school	20/34.5	1/1.7	7/12.1	10/17.2	2/3.4	3/5.2	2/3.4	13/22.4	58
High school graduate	45/19.4	11/4.7	27/11.6	55/23.7	28/12.1	24/10.3	7/3.0	35/15.1	232
Some college/no degree	26/15.8	9/5.5	23/13.9	39/23.6	19/11.5	19/11.5	8/4.8	22/13.3	165
Associate degree	6/8.0	1/1.3	12/16.0	20/26.7	14/18.7	7/9.3	3/4.0	12/16.0	75
Bachelor's degree	22/12.5	4/2.3	23/13.1	46/26.1	28/15.9	30/17.0	4/2.3	19/10.8	176
Some grad /prof school/ degree	3/3.6	4/4.8	13/15.7	26/31.3	8/9.6	20/24.1	4/4.8	5/6.0	83
Income									
Less than $15,000	6/18.2	0/0.0	4/12.1	1/3.0	2/6.1	6/18.2	2/6.1	12/36.4	33
$15,000 – 19,999	8/33.3	4/16.7	0/0.0	2/8.3	2/8.3	3/12.5	0/0.0	5/20.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	6/20.0	0/0.0	4/13.3	4/13.3	6/20.0	2/6.7	1/3.3	7/23.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	9/13.0	1/1.4	7/10.1	24/34.8	10/14.5	7/10.1	2/2.9	9/13.0	69
$35,000 – 49,999	15/14.7	2/2.0	15/14.7	31/30.4	13/12.7	10/9.8	6/5.9	10/9.8	102
$50,000 – 74,999	23/13.6	10/5.9	27/16.0	43/25.4	24/14.2	18/10.7	8/4.7	16/9.5	169
$75,000 or more	13/8.3	5/3.2	23/14.7	44/28.2	27/17.3	26/16.7	3/1.9	15/9.6	156

53a. How Many Days Per Week Physical Activity is 30 Minutes or More
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	0	1–2	3-4	5-7	Total
Total	123/15.6%	135/17.1%	295/37.3%	237/30.0%	790
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	27/13.7	29/14.7	77/39.1	64/32.5	197
Coopersville/Allendale	33/16.8	43/21.9	61/31.1	59/30.1	196
Holland/Zeeland	29/14.7	22/11.2	87/44.2	59/29.9	197
Jenison/Hudsonville	34/17.0	41/20.5	70/35.0	55/27.5	200
Gender					
Female	71/16.2	66/15.1	174/39.7	127/29.0	438
Male	52/14.8	69/19.6	121/34.4	110/31.3	352
Race					
White	110/15.3	123/17.1	263/36.6	222/30.9	718
Hispanic or Latino/a	9/20.5	8/18.2	19/43.2	8/18.2	44
Non-White/Other Race	4/16.7	1/4.2	12/50.0	7/29.2	24
*Age*** (x^2 = 49.056, p.< .001)					
18-24 yrs. old	3/5.2	11/19.0	28/48.3	16/27.6	58
25-34 yrs. old	21/13.0	28/17.3	74/45.7	39/24.1	162
35-44 yrs. old	27/13.8	36/18.4	74/37.8	59/30.1	196
45-54 yrs. old	20/13.0	32/20.8	51/33.1	51/33.1	154
55-64 yrs. old	13/13.8	14/14.9	37/39.4	30/31.9	94
65-74 yrs. old	17/24.6	7/10.1	20/29.0	25/36.2	69
75+ yrs. old	22/38.6	7/12.3	11/19.3	17/29.8	57
*Education*** (x^2 = 37.137, p.< .01)					
Less than high school	20/34.5	8/13.8	12/20.7	18/31.0	58
High school graduate	45/19.4	38/16.4	83/35.8	66/28.4	232
Some college/no degree	26/15.8	32/19.4	58/35.2	49/29.7	165
Associate degree	6/8.0	13/17.3	34/45.3	22/29.3	75
Bachelor's degree	22/12.5	27/15.3	74/42.0	53/30.1	176
Some grad /prof school/ degree	3/3.6	17/20.5	34/41.0	29/34.9	83
*Income*** (x^2 = 43.503, p.< .01)					
Less than $15,000	6/18.2	4/12.1	3/9.1	20/60.6	33
$15,000 – 19,999	8/33.3	4/16.7	4/16.7	8/33.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	6/20.0	4/13.3	10/33.3	10/33.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	9/13.0	8/11.6	34/49.3	18/26.1	69
$35,000 – 49,999	15/14.7	17/16.7	44/43.1	26/25.5	102
$50,000 – 74,999	23/13.6	37/21.9	67/39.6	42/24.9	169
$75,000 or more	13/8.3	28/17.9	71/45.5	44/28.2	156

55. How Many Days Per Week Physical Activity is Between 10 and 30 Minutes
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Total	284/36.7%	39/5.0%	121/15.7%	79/10.2%	52/6.7%	54/7.0%	17/2.2%	127/16.4%	773
Area of County									
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	59/30.7	9/4.7	30/15.6	18/9.4	18/9.4	16/8.3	4/2.1	38/19.8	192
Coopersville/Allendale	78/40.8	10/5.2	26/13.6	20/10.5	15/7.9	7/3.7	3/1.6	32/16.8	191
Holland/Zeeland	71/36.6	9/4.6	36/18.6	23/11.9	12/6.2	19/9.8	6/3.1	18/9.3	194
Jenison/Hudsonville	76/38.8	11/5.6	29/14.8	18/9.2	7/3.6	12/6.1	4/2.0	39/19.9	196
Gender									
Female	153/35.9	19/4.5	66/15.5	44/10.3	32/7.5	29/6.8	11/2.6	72/16.9	426
Male	131/37.8	20/5.8	55/15.9	35/10.1	20/5.8	25/7.2	6/1.7	55/15.9	347
Race									
White	255/36.4	37/5.3	110/15.7	71/10.1	44/6.3	49/7.0	15/2.1	120/17.1	701
Hispanic or Latino/a	20/45.5	2/4.5	6/13.6	3/6.8	6/13.6	4/9.1	2/4.5	1/2.3	44
Non-White/Other Race	7/29.2	0/0.0	4/16.7	5/20.8	1/4.2	1/4.2	0/0.0	6/25.0	24
Age									
18-24 yrs. old	17/29.8	4/7.0	7/12.3	7/12.3	6/10.5	3/5.3	1/1.8	12/21.1	57
25-34 yrs. old	49/30.8	13/8.2	28/17.6	14/8.8	14/8.8	7/4.4	8/5.0	26/16.4	159
35-44 yrs. old	67/35.6	4/2.1	32/17.0	23/12.2	13/6.9	17/9.0	2/1.1	30/16.0	188
45-54 yrs. old	60/39.2	8/5.2	24/15.7	16/10.5	9/5.9	12/7.8	2/1.3	22/14.4	153
55-64 yrs. old	25/27.8	5/5.6	21/23.3	8/8.9	4/4.4	8/8.9	1/1.1	18/20.0	90
65-74 yrs. old	34/49.3	3/4.3	3/4.3	6/8.7	4/5.8	3/4.3	1/1.4	15/21.7	69
75+ yrs. old	32/56.1	2/3.5	6/10.5	5/8.8	2/3.5	4/7.0	2/3.5	4/7.0	57
Education									
Less than high school	23/42.6	2/3.7	5/9.3	4/7.4	5/9.3	6/1.1	2/3.7	7/13.0	54
High school graduate	87/38.7	13/5.8	33/14.7	24/10.7	17/7.6	9/4.0	4/1.8	38/16.9	225
Some college, no degree	61/37.2	7/4.3	23/14.0	20/12.2	14/8.5	10/6.1	3/1.8	26/15.9	164
Associate degree	18/24.3	22.7/2.7	12/16.2	5/6.8	4/5.4	12/16.2	5/6.8	16/21.6	74
Bachelor's degree	64/37.0	10/5.8	24/13.9	18/10.4	9/5.2	15/8.7	2/1.2	31/17.9	173
Some grad/prof school/degree	30/36.6	5/6.1	24/29.3	8/9.8	3/3.7	2/2.4	1/1.2	9/11.0	82
Income									
Less than $15,000	17/54.8	1/3.2	2/6.5	0/0.0	3/9.7	4/12.9	1/3.2	3/9.7	31
$15,000 – 19,999	12/52.2	2/8.7	3/13.0	1/4.3	0/0.0	3/13.0	0/0.0	2/8.7	23
$20,000 – 24,999	8/27.6	1/3.4	5/17.2	7/24.1	2/6.9	1/3.4	1/3.4	4/13.8	29
$25,000 – 34,999	18/26.5	6/8.8	13/19.1	11/16.2	8/11.8	1/1.5	1/1.5	10/14.7	68
$35,000 – 49,999	28/28.3	7/7.1	20/20.2	12/12.1	10/10.1	5/5.1	3/3.0	14/14.1	99
$50,000 – 74,999	63/38.2	5/3.0	19/11.5	17/10.3	9/5.5	13/7.9	7/4.2	32/19.4	165
$75,000 or more	60/39.0	8/5.2	29/18.8	16/10.4	9/5.8	9/5.8	0/0.0	23/14.9	154

55a. How Many Days Per Week Physical Activity is Between 10 and 30 Minutes
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	0	1–2	3-4	5-7	Total
Total	284/36.7%	160/20.7%	131/16.9%	198/25.6%	773
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	59/30.7	39/20.3	36/18.8	58/30.2	192
Coopersville/Allendale	78/40.8	36/18.8	35/18.3	42/22.0	191
Holland/Zeeland	71/36.6	45/23.2	35/18.0	43/22.2	194
Jenison/Hudsonville	76/38.8	40/20.4	25/12.8	55/28.1	196
Gender					
Female	153/35.9	85/20.0	76/17.8	112/26.3	426
Male	131/37.8	75/21.6	55/15.9	86/24.8	347
Race					
White	255/36.4	147/21.0	115/16.4	184/26.2	701
Hispanic or Latino/a	20/45.5	8/18.2	9/20.5	7/15.9	44
Non-White/Other Race	7/29.2	4/16.7	6/25.0	7/29.2	24
*Age** ($x^2 = 30.615$, $p < .05$)					
18-24 yrs. old	17/29.8	11/19.3	13/22.8	16/28.1	57
25-34 yrs. old	49/30.8	41/25.8	28/17.6	41/25.8	159
35-44 yrs. old	67/35.6	36/19.1	36/19.1	49/26.1	188
45-54 yrs. old	60/39.2	32/20.9	25/16.3	36/23.5	153
55-64 yrs. old	25/27.8	26/28.9	12/13.3	27/30.0	90
65-74 yrs. old	34/49.3	6/8.7	10/14.5	19/27.5	69
75+ yrs. old	32/56.1	8/14.0	7/12.3	10/17.5	57
*Education*** ($x^2 = 33.613$, $p < .01$)					
Less than high school	23/42.6	7/13.0	9/16.7	15/27.8	54
High school graduate	87/38.7	46/20.4	41/18.2	51/22.7	225
Some college, no degree	61/37.2	30/18.3	34/20.7	39/23.8	164
Associate degree	18/24.3	14/18.9	9/12.2	33/44.6	74
Bachelor's degree	64/37.0	34/19.7	27/15.6	48/27.7	173
Some grad/prof school/degree	30/36.6	29/35.4	11/13.4	12/14.6	82
*Income*** ($x^2 = 35.737$, $p < .01$)					
Less than $15,000	17/54.8	3/9.7	3/9.7	8/25.8	31
$15,000 – 19,999	12/52.2	5/21.7	1/4.3	5/21.7	23
$20,000 – 24,999	8/27.6	6/20.7	9/31.0	6/20.7	29
$25,000 – 34,999	18/26.5	19/27.9	19/27.9	12/17.6	68
$35,000 – 49,999	28/28.3	27/27.3	22/22.2	22/22.2	99
$50,000 – 74,999	63/38.2	24/14.5	26/15.8	52/31.5	165
$75,000 or more	60/39.0	37/24.0	25/16.2	32/20.8	154

67a. Do You Smoke Now?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	120	15.0%	798
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	29	14.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	35	17.7	198
Holland/Zeeland	29	14.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	27	13.5	200
*Gender** (x^2 = 4.033, p. <.05)			
Female	57	12.8	446
Male	63	17.9	352
Race			
White	110	15.2	724
Hispanic or Latino/a	5	11.1	45
Non-White/Other Race	4	16.7	24
*Age*** (x^2 = 30.601, p. <.001)			
18-24 yrs. old	17	29.3	58
25-34 yrs. old	31	19.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	26	13.3	196
45-54 yrs. old	33	20.8	159
55-64 yrs. old	5	5.3	94
65-74 yrs. old	5	7.1	70
75+ yrs. old	3	5.2	58
*Education*** (x^2 = 30.357, p. <.001)			
Less than high school	12	20.0	60
High school graduate (includes GED)	52	22.2	234
Some college/no degree	31	18.7	166
Associate degree	8	10.5	76
Bachelor's degree	13	7.3	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	3	3.6	83
*Income*** (x^2 = 25.496, p. <.001)			
Less than $15,000	9	26.5	34
$15,000 – 19,999	5	20.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	9	30.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	17	24.6	69
$35,000 – 49,999	22	21.4	103
$50,000 – 74,999	22	13.0	169
$75,000 or more	10	6.4	157

61. If You Smoke Now, How Old Were You When You First Smoked?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	6-12 Years Old	13-15 Years Old	16-18 Years Old	19 Years and Older	Total
Total	19/15.8%	60/50.0%	26/21.7%	15/12.5%	120
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	6/20.7	14/48.3	8/27.6	1/3.4	29
Coopersville/Allendale	5/14.3	18/51.4	6/17.1	6/17.1	35
Holland/Zeeland	5/17.2	16/55.2	3/10.3	5/17.2	29
Jenison/Hudsonville	3/11.1	12/44.4	9/33.3	3/11.1	27
Gender					
Female	5/8.8	33/57.9	12/21.1	7/12.3	57
Male	14/22.2	27/42.9	14/22.2	8/12.7	63
Race					
White	17/15.5	56/50.9	24/21.8	13/11.8	110
Hispanic or Latino/a	2/40.0	2/40.0	1/20.0	0/0.0	5
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	1/25.0	1/25.0	2/50.0	4
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	4/23.5	8/47.1	4/23.5	1/5.9	17
25-34 yrs. old	5/16.1	18/58.1	5/16.1	3/9.7	31
35-44 yrs. old	2/7.7	14/53.8	6/23.1	4/15.4	26
45-54 yrs. old	6/18.2	13/39.4	8/24.2	6/18.2	33
55-64 yrs. old	1/20.0	2/40.0	1/20.0	1/20.0	5
65-74 yrs. old	0/0.0	4/80.0	1/20.0	0/0.0	5
75+ yrs. old	1/33.3	1/33.3	1/33.3	0/0.0	3
Education					
Less than high school	2/16.7	7/58.3	2/16.7	1/8.3	12
High school graduate	9/17.3	26/50.0	14/26.9	3/5.8	52
Some college/no Degree	4/12.9	18/58.1	5/16.1	4/12.9	31
Associate degree	1/12.5	3/37.5	2/25.0	2/25.0	8
Bachelor's degree	1/7.7	6/46.2	2/15.4	4/30.8	13
Some graduate or professional school/degree	2/66.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/33.3	3
Income					
Less than $15,000	2/22.2	5/55.6	2/22.2	0/0.0	9
$15,000 – 19,999	2/40.0	2/40.0	1/20.0	0/0.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	1/11.1	3/33.3	4/44.4	1/11.1	9
$25,000 – 34,999	2/11.8	9/52.9	3/17.6	3/17.6	17
$35,000 – 49,999	1/4.5	16/72.7	3/13.6	2/9.1	22
$50,000 – 74,999	4/18.2	8/36.4	7/31.8	3/13.6	22
$75,000 or more	1/10.0	6/60.0	1/10.0	2/20.0	10

63. Which Best Describes the Rules About Smoking in Your Home? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Not Allowed	Allowed Some Places/Some Times	Allowed Anywhere	No Rules	Total
Total	680/85.3%	39/4.9%	15/1.9%	63/7.9%	797
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	175/87.9	6/3.0	3/1.5	15/7.5	199
Coopersville/Allendale	171/85.5	12/6.0	4/2.0	13/6.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	163/81.9	13/6.5	4/2.0	19/9.5	199
Jenison/Hudsonville	171/85.9	8/4.0	4/2.0	16/8.0	199
Gender					
Female	388/87.2	23/5.2	4/0.9	30/6.7	445
Male	292/83.0	16/4.5	11/3.1	33/9.4	352
Race					
White	620/85.8	30/4.1	13/1.8	60/8.3	723
Hispanic or Latino/a	37/82.2	5/11.1	0/0.0	3/6.7	45
Non-White/Other Race	20/83.3	2/8.3	2/8.3	0/0.0	24
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	53/91.4	3/5.2	0/0.0	2/3.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	145/90.1	5/3.1	3/1.9	8/5.0	161
35-44 yrs. old	172/87.3	7/3.6	2/1.0	16/8.1	197
45-54 yrs. old	128/80.5	11/6.9	6/3.8	14/8.8	159
55-64 yrs. old	76/81.7	6/6.5	2/2.2	9/9.7	93
65-74 yrs. old	59/84.3	5/7.1	1/1.4	5/7.1	70
75+ yrs. old	47/79.7	2/3.4	1/1.7	9/15.3	59
Education					
Less than high school	43/71.7	5/8.3	3/5.0	9/15.0	60
High school graduate (incl GED)	193/83.2	17/7.3	9/3.9	13/5.6	232
Some college/no degree	142/85.0	9/5.4	2/1.2	14/8.4	167
Associate degree	70/92.1	2/2.6	0/0.0	4/5.3	76
Bachelor's degree	156/88.1	3/1.7	1/0.6	17/9.6	177
Some grad/prof school/degree	74/89.2	3/3.6	0/0.0	6/7.2	83
Income					
Less than $15,000	23/67.6	2/5.9	2/5.9	7/20.6	34
$15,000 – 19,999	20/83.3	1/4.2	1/4.2	2/8.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	27/90.0	2/6.7	0/0.0	1/3.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	52/76.5	5/7.4	2/2.9	9/13.2	68
$35,000 – 49,999	87/85.3	6/5.9	1/1.0	8/7.8	102
$50,000 – 74,999	146/85.9	11/6.5	3/1.8	10/5.9	170
$75,000 or more	142/91.0	5/3.2	0/0.0	9/5.8	156

65. Prevalence and Type of Tobacco Use (Do You Currently Use...)
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Chewing tobacco	Cigarettes	Cigars	Pipe	Do not use tobacco	Total
Total	1/0.1%	98/12.3%	17/2.1%	4/0.5%	681/85.1%	800
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0/0.0	20/10.0	5/2.5	1/0.5	177/88.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	0/0.0	32/16.0	3/1.5	3/1.5	163/81.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	0/0.0	23/11.5	4/2.0	0/0.0	170/85.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	1/0.5	23/11.5	5/2.5	0/0.0	171/85.5	200
Gender						
Female	0/0.0	46/10.3	1/0.2	0/0.0	395/88.6	446
Male	1/0.3	52/14.7	16/4.5	4/1.1	286/80.8	354
Race						
White	1/0.1	89/12.3	16/2.2	4/0.6	617/85.0	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	0/0.0	5/11.1	1/0.0	0/0.0	39/86.7	45
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	4/16.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	20/83.3	24
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	0/0.0	16/27.6	2/3.4	0/0.0	42/72.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	0/0.0	24/14.7	4/2.5	0/0.0	132/81.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	0/0.0	23/11.7	3/1.5	0/0.0	172/87.3	197
45-54 yrs. old	0/0.0	27/17.0	6/3.8	2/1.3	126/79.2	159
55-64 yrs. old	1/1.1	4/4.3	2/2.1	1/1.1	86/91.5	94
65-74 yrs. old	0/0.0	2/2.9	0/0.0	0/0.0	67/95.7	70
75+ yrs. old	0/0.0	2/3.4	0/0.0	1/1.7	56/94.9	59
Education						
Less than high school	0/0.0	12/19.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	19/31.1	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	1/0.4	41/17.5	8/3.4	3/1.3	184/78.6	234
Some college, no degree	0/0.0	27/16.2	2/1.2	0/0.0	139/83.2	167
Associate degree	0/0.0	6/7.9	1/1.3	0/0.0	68/89.5	76
Bachelor's degree	0/0.0	10/5.6	4/2.3	1/0.6	162/91.5	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0/0.0	1/1.2	2/2.4	0/0.0	80	83
Income						
Less than $15,000	0/0.0	7/20.6	0/0.0	0/0.0	24/70.6	34
$10,000 – 14,999	0/0.0	2/12.5	1/6.3	1/6.3	12/75.0	16
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	6/25.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	18/75.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0/0.0	8/26.7	5/16.7	0/0.0	19/63.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0/0.0	15/21.7	1/1.4	0/0.0	51/73.9	69
$35,000 – 49,999	0/0.0	15/14.6	2/1.9	0/0.0	87/84.5	103
$50,000 – 74,999	1/0.6	17/10.0	3/1.8	1/0.6	147/86.5	170
$75,000 or more	0/0.0	9/5.7	2/1.3	0/0.0	146/93.0	157

67. In the Past Six Months Have You Drunk Alcohol?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	527	65.9%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	139	69.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	123	61.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	139	69.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	126	63.0	200
Gender			
Female	274	61.4	446
Male	253	71.5	354
Race			
White	483	66.5	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	26	57.8	45
Non-White/Other Race	14	58.3	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	42	72.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	125	76.7	163
35-44 yrs. old	137	69.5	197
45-54 yrs. old	107	67.3	159
55-64 yrs. old	64	68.1	94
65-74 yrs. old	34	48.6	70
75+ yrs. old	18	30.5	59
Education			
Less than high school	26	42.6	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	141	60.3	234
Some college/no degree	110	65.9	167
Associate degree	61	80.3	76
Bachelor's degree	135	76.3	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	54	65.1	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	12	35.3	34
$15,000 – 19,999	12	50.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	20	66.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	35	50.7	69
$35,000 – 49,999	67	65.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	132	77.6	170
$75,000 or more	132	84.1	157

83 & 85. How many Days Per Month Did You Have at Least One Drink of an Alcoholic Beverage?
(Frequency/Percent of Those Who Drank in Last Six Months)

Demographic	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	12-20 days	24-30 days	Total
Total	38/8.1%	63/13.4%	227/48.4%	105/22.4%	36/7.7%	469
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	8/6.6	18/14.9	57/47.1	29/24.0	9/7.4	121
Coopersville/Allendale	11/10.5	19/18.1	49/46.7	20/19.0	6/5.7	105
Holland/Zeeland	11/8.9	11/8.9	63/50.8	28/22.6	11/8.9	124
Jenison/Hudsonville	8/6.7	15/12.6	58/48.7	28/23.5	10/8.4	119
Gender						
Female	28/12.2	34/14.8	109/47.4	44/19.1	15/6.5	230
Male	10/4.2	29/12.1	118/49.4	61/25.5	21/8.8	239
Race						
White	36/8.4	62/14.5	202/47.1	97/22.6	32/7.5	429
Hispanic or Latino/a	2/8.3	1/4.2	16/66.7	3/12.5	2/8.3	24
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	0/0.0	8/61.5	3/23.1	2/15.4	13
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	3/7.7	6/15.4	18/46.2	10/25.6	2/5.1	39
25-34 yrs. old	13/11.7	10/9.0	57/51.4	26/23.4	5/4.5	111
35-44 yrs. old	6/5.0	20/16.5	63/52.1	25/20.7	7/5.8	121
45-54 yrs. old	8/8.4	14/14.7	46/48.4	21/22.1	6/6.3	95
55-64 yrs. old	6/10.7	7/12.5	26/46.4	11/19.6	6/10.7	56
65-74 yrs. old	2/6.5	4/12.9	12/38.7	8/25.8	5/16.1	31
75+ yrs. old	0/0.0	2/12.5	5/31.3	4/25.0	5/31.3	16
Education						
Less than high school	3/12.5	4/16.7	13/54.2	3/12.5	1/4.2	24
High school graduate (incl GED)	9/7.4	23/18.9	57/46.7	25/20.5	8/6.6	122
Some college/no degree	4/4.2	8/8.4	47/49.5	26/27.4	10/10.5	95
Associate degree	5/9.8	7/13.7	25/49.0	11/21.6	3/5.9	51
Bachelor's degree	11/8.8	17/13.6	58/46.4	29/23.2	10/8.0	125
Some grad/prof school/degree	6/11.5	4/7.7	27/51.9	11/21.2	4/7.7	52
Income						
Less than $15,000	1/10.0	2/20.0	4/40.0	2/20.0	1/10.0	10
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	1/9.1	4/36.4	2/18.2	4/36.4	11
$20,000 – 24,999	2/11.8	2/11.8	7/41.2	6/35.3	0/0.0	17
$25,000 – 34,999	0/0.0	6/20.0	13/43.3	7/23.3	4/13.3	30
$35,000 – 49,999	7/11.1	6/9.5	35/55.6	14/22.2	1/1.6	63
$50,000 – 74,999	10/8.1	21/16.9	53/42.7	31/25.0	9/7.3	124
$75,000 or more	7/6.4	13/11.9	59/54.1	24/22.0	6/5.5	109

87. On the Days You Drank, On Average How Many Drinks Did You Have?
(Frequency/Percent of Those Who Drank in Last Six Months)

Demographic	1 drink	2 drinks	3 drinks	4 drinks	5 or more drinks	Total
Total	213/47.4%	127/28.3%	56/12.5%	18/4.0%	35/7.8%	449
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	55/46.2	35/29.4	15/12.6	6/5.0	8/6.7	119
Coopersville/Allendale	47/45.6	32/31.1	9/8.7	7/6.8	8/7.8	103
Holland/Zeeland	53/46.5	28/24.6	16/14.0	2/1.8	15/13.2	114
Jenison/Hudsonville	58/51.3	32/28.3	16/14.2	3/2.7	4/3.5	113
Gender						
Female	127/58.3	55/25.2	20/9.2	7/3.2	9/4.1	218
Male	86/37.2	72/31.2	36/15.6	11/4.8	26/11.3	231
Race						
White	201/49.0	115/28.0	49/12.0	18/4.4	27/6.6	410
Hispanic or Latino/a	4/17.4	9/39.1	3/13.0	0/0.0	7/30.4	23
Non-White/Other Race	7/53.8	3/23.1	2/15.4	0/0.0	1/7.7	13
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	8/21.1	13/34.2	7/18.4	2/5.3	8/21.1	38
25-34 yrs. old	45/41.7	30/27.8	10/9.3	7/6.5	16/14.8	108
35-44 yrs. old	41/34.7	42/35.6	23/19.5	7/5.9	5/4.2	118
45-54 yrs. old	49/55.7	25/28.4	9/10.2	2/2.3	3/3.4	88
55-64 yrs. old	36/66.7	10/18.5	6/11.1	0/0.0	2/3.7	54
65-74 yrs. old	21/75.0	6/21.4	1/3.6	0/0.0	0/0.0	28
75+ yrs. old	13/86.7	1/7.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/7.0	15
Education						
Less than high school	10/43.5	6/26.1	1/4.3	1/4.3	5/21.7	23
High school graduate (incl GED)	53/44.5	30/25.2	16/13.4	5/4.2	15/12.6	119
Some college/no degree	43/47.8	22/24.4	15/16.7	2/2.2	8/8.9	90
Associate degree	25/50.0	19/38.0	3/6.0	3/6.0	0/0.0	50
Bachelor's degree	59/50.4	33/28.2	17/14.5	3/2.6	5/4.3	117
Some grad/prof school/degree	23/46.0	17/34.0	4/8.0	4/8.0	2/4.0	50
Income						
Less than $15,000	5/50.0	3/30.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	2/20.0	10
$15,000 – 19,999	3/33.3	2/22.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	4/44.4	9
$20,000 – 24,999	6/35.3	6/35.3	1/5.9	2/11.8	2/11.8	17
$25,000 – 34,999	10/34.5	11/37.9	3/10.3	1/3.4	4/13.8	29
$35,000 – 49,999	29/48.3	13/21.7	9/15.0	3/5.0	6/10.0	60
$50,000 – 74,999	64/53.3	26/21.7	16/13.3	6/5.0	8/6.7	120
$75,000 or more	39/37.5	40/38.5	17/16.3	5/4.8	3/2.9	104

87x8385. Days Drank Per Month x Drinks Per Day = Drinks Per Month
(Frequency/Percent of Those Who Drank in Last Six Months)

Demographic	Abstain	Light Drinker	Moderate Drinker	Heavy Drinker	Total
Total	11/2.4%	220/47.8%	192/41.7%	37/8.0%	460
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	4/3.3	58/47.2	48/39.0	13/10.6	123
Coopersville/Allendale	4/3.7	54/50.5	40/37.4	9/8.4	107
Holland/Zeeland	3/2.6	59/50.4	45/38.5	10/8.5	117
Jenison/Hudsonville	0/0.0	49/43.4	59/52.2	5/4.4	113
Gender					
Female	6/2.7	127/56.7	82/36.6	9/4.0	224
Male	5/2.1	93/39.4	110/46.6	28/11.9	236
Race					
White	8/1.9	202/48.3	176/42.1	32/7.7	418
Hispanic or Latino/a	2/8.0	11/44.0	9/36.0	3/12.0	25
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	7/53.8	4/30.8	2/15.4	13
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	1/2.6	14/35.9	18/46.2	6/15.4	39
25-34 yrs. old	1/0.9	54/49.5	41/37.6	13/11.9	109
35-44 yrs. old	6/4.8	48/38.7	62/50.0	8/6.5	124
45-54 yrs. old	0/0.0	48/54.5	37/42.0	3/3.4	88
55-64 yrs. old	2/3.6	32/57.1	18/32.1	4/7.1	56
65-74 yrs. old	0/0.0	17/60.7	10/35.7	1/3.6	28
75+ yrs. old	1/6.3	7/43.8	6/37.5	2/12.5	16
Education					
Less than high school	1/4.2	14/58.3	8/33.3	1/4.2	24
High school graduate (incl GED)	3/2.5	60/49.2	42/34.4	17/13.9	122
Some college/no degree	2/2.2	41/44.6	41/44.6	8/8.7	92
Associate degree	1/2.0	24/47.1	26/51.0	0/0.0	51
Bachelor's degree	4/3.3	57/47.1	53/43.8	7/5.8	121
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0/0.0	24/48.0	22/44.0	4/8.0	50
Income					
Less than $15,000	1/9.1	5/45.5	5/45.5	0/0.0	11
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	3/33.3	3/33.3	3/33.3	9
$20,000 – 24,999	1/5.6	9/50.0	5/27.8	3/16.7	18
$25,000 – 34,999	1/3.3	13/43.3	14/46.7	2/6.7	30
$35,000 – 49,999	1/1.6	32/52.5	25/41.0	3/4.9	61
$50,000 – 74,999	0/0.0	60/50.0	50/41.7	10/8.3	120
$75,000 or more	6/5.5	44/40.0	52/47.3	8/7.3	110

89. Location for the Consumption of Five or More Alcoholic Beverages
(Frequency/Percent of Those Who Drank 5 or More Alcoholic Beverages)

Demographic	Your home	Another person's home	Restaurant	Bar or club	Public place	Other	Total
Total Households	18/50.0%	6/16.7%	2/5.6%	6/16.7%	3/8.3%	1/2.8%	36
Area of County							
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	5/62.5	2/25.0	0/0.0	1/12.5	0/0.0	0/0.0	8
Coopersville/Allendale	4/50.0	1/12.5	0/0.0	2/25.0	1/12.5	0/0.0	8
Holland/Zeeland	9/56.3	2/12.5	1/6.3	1/6.3	2/12.5	1/6.3	16
Jenison/Hudsonville	0/0.0	1/25.0	1/25.0	2/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	4
Gender							
Female	2/22.2	2/22.2	0/0.0	3/33.3	1/11.1	1/11.1	9
Male	16/59.3	4/14.8	2/7.4	3/11.1	2/7.4	0/0.0	27
Race							
White	13/46.4	5/17.9	1/3.6	6/21.4	2/7.1	1/3.6	28
Hispanic or Latino/a	5/71.4	1/14.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/14.3	0/0.0	7
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1
Age							
18-24 yrs. old	4/50.0	1/12.5	0/0.0	3/37.5	0/0.0	0/0.0	8
25-34 yrs. old	6/37.5	5/31.3	1/6.3	1/6.3	2/12.5	1/6.3	16
35-44 yrs. old	4/66.7	0/0.0	1/16.7	0/0.0	1/16.7	0/0.0	6
45-54 yrs. old	2/66.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/33.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	3
55-64 yrs. old	2/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	2
65-74 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	100
75+ yrs. old							
Education							
Less than high school	3/60.0	1/20.0	0/0.0	1/20.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	5
High school graduate (incl GED)	8/53.3	3/20.0	0/0.0	2/13.3	2/13.3	0/0.0	15
Some college/no degree	2/25.0	2/25.0	1/12.5	2/25.0	0/0.0	1/12.5	8
Associate degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0
Bachelor's degree	4/66.7	0/0.0	1/16.7	1/16.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	6
Some grad/prof school/degree	1/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/50.0	0/0.0	2
Income							
Less than $15,000	1/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	2
$15,000 – 19,999	2/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	2/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	4
$20,000 – 24,999	0/0.0	1/50.0	0/0.0	1/50.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	2
$25,000 – 34,999	2/50.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	4
$35,000 – 49,999	5/83.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/16.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	6
$50,000 – 74,999	3/37.5	3/37.5	1/12.5	0/0.0	1/12.5	0/0.0	8
$75,000 or more	2/50.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	1/25.0	0/0.0	4

91. Have You Ever Driven a Motor Vehicle After Five or More Drinks?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers of Those Who Drink 5 or More Drinks)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	20	57.1%	35
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	5	71.4	7
Coopersville/Allendale	3	37.5	8
Holland/Zeeland	9	56.3	16
Jenison/Hudsonville	3	75.0	4
Gender			
Female	2	22.2	9
Male	18	69.2	26
Race			
White	16	59.3	27
Hispanic or Latino/a	3	42.9	7
Non-White/Other Race	1	100.0	1
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	4	50.0	8
25-34 yrs. old	12	75.0	16
35-44 yrs. old	3	50.0	6
45-54 yrs. old	1	33.3	3
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	1
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	0
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	1
Education			
Less than high school	3	60.0	5
High school graduate (includes GED)	8	57.1	14
Some college/no degree	3	37.5	8
Associate degree	0	0.0	0
Bachelor's degree	5	83.3	6
Some graduate or professional school/degree	1	50.0	2
Income			
Less than $15,000	1	50.0	2
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	3
$20,000 – 24,999	1	50.0	2
$25,000 – 34,999	3	75.0	4
$35,000 – 49,999	2	33.3	6
$50,000 – 74,999	7	87.5	8
$75,000 or more	2	50.0	4

68. In the Past Six Months Have You Used Marijuana?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	18	2.3%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	7	3.5	200
Coopersville/Allendale	3	1.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	6	3.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	2	1.0	200
Gender			
Female	5	1.1	446
Male	13	3.7	354
Race			
White	15	2.1	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	2	4.4	45
Non-White/Other Race	1	4.2	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	6	10.3	58
25-34 yrs. old	5	3.1	163
35-44 yrs. old	2	1.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	4	2.5	159
55-64 yrs. old	1	1.1	94
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	70
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	59
Education			
Less than high school	4	6.6	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	5	2.1	234
Some college/no degree	4	2.4	167
Associate degree	1	1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	4	2.3	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	3	8.8	34
$15,000 – 19,999	3	12.5	24
$20,000 – 24,999	2	6.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	1	1.4	69
$35,000 – 49,999	2	1.9	103
$50,000 – 74,999	4	2.4	170
$75,000 or more	0	0.0	157

69. In the Past Six Months Have You Used Cocaine?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	4	0.5%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0	0.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	2	1.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	2	1.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	0	0.0	200
Gender			
Female	0	0.0	446
Male	4	1.1	354
Race			
White	3	0.4	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	2.2	45
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	0	0.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	2	1.2	163
35-44 yrs. old	1	0.5	197
45-54 yrs. old	1	0.6	159
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	94
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	70
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	59
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	2	0.9	234
Some college/no degree	0	0.0	167
Associate degree	0	0.0	76
Bachelor's degree	2	1.1	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0	0.0	69
$35,000 – 49,999	0	0.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	2	1.2	170
$75,000 or more	1	0.6	157

70. In the Past Six Months Have You Used Speed or Methamphetamine?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	1	0.1%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0	0.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	0	0.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	1	0.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	0	0.0	200
Gender			
Female	0	0.0	446
Male	1	0.3	354
Race			
White	1	0.1	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	0	0.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	0	0.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	0	0.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	1	0.5	197
45-54 yrs. old	0	0.0	159
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	94
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	70
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	59
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	1	0.4	234
Some college/no degree	0	0.0	167
Associate degree	0	0.0	76
Bachelor's degree	0	0.0	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	1	4.2	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0	0.0	69
$35,000 – 49,999	0	0.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	0	0.0	170
$75,000 or more	0	0.0	157

71. In the Past Six Months Have You Used LSD or Other Psychedelic Drugs?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	1	0.1%	800
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0	0.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	0	0.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	1	0.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	0	0.0	200
Gender			
Female	0	0.0	446
Male	1	0.3	354
Race			
White	1	0.1	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	0	0.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	0	0.0	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	0	0.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	1	0.6	163
35-44 yrs. old	0	0.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	0	0.0	159
55-64 yrs. old	0	0.0	94
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	70
75+ yrs. old	0	0.0	59
Education			
Less than high school	0	0.0	61
High school graduate (includes GED)	0	0.0	234
Some college/no degree	0	0.0	167
Associate degree	0	0.0	76
Bachelor's degree	1	0.6	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	0	0.0	83
Income			
Less than $15,000	0	0/0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0/0.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0/0.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0	0/0.0	69
$35,000 – 49,999	0	0/0.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	0	0/0.0	170
$75,000 or more	0	0/0.0	157

165. Have You Used Intravenous Drugs in the Past Year
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	16	2.0%	787
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	4	2.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	5	2.6	195
Holland/Zeeland	6	3.0	197
Jenison/Hudsonville	1	0.5	195
Gender			
Female	12	2.8	436
Male	4	1.1	351
Race			
White	14	1.9	718
Hispanic or Latino/a	1	2.4	42
Non-White/Other Race	1	4.5	22
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	2	3.5	57
25-34 yrs. old	1	0.6	163
35-44 yrs. old	2	1.0	194
45-54 yrs. old	6	3.8	156
55-64 yrs. old	4	4.3	93
65-74 yrs. old	0	0.0	69
75+ yrs. old	1	1.8	55
Education			
Less than high school	2	3.4	59
High school graduate (including GED)	1	0.4	227
Some college/no degree	6	3.6	166
Associate degree	2	2.7	75
Bachelor's degree	1	0.6	176
Some graduate or professional school/degree	4	4.9	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	2	6.1	33
$15,000 – 19,999	0	0.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0	0.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	2	2.9	68
$35,000 – 49,999	3	3.0	101
$50,000 – 74,999	1	0.6	170
$75,000 or more	3	1.9	155

73. Have You Ever Known of Your Child Using Alcohol?
(Frequency /Percent of Those Reporting Children Ages 5-17)

Demographic	Child(ren) Does Not Use	Yes, Confirmed Use	Suspect Use, But Do not Know	Total
Total	241/80.3%	30/10.0%	29/9.7%	300
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	62/86.1	5/6.9	5/6.9	72
Coopersville/Allendale	76/91.6	4/4.8	3/3.6	83
Holland/Zeeland	44/59.5	14/18.9	16/21.6	74
Jenison/Hudsonville	59/83.1	7/9.9	5/7.0	71
Gender				
Female	130/80.7	14/8.7	17/10.6	161
Male	111/79.9	16/11.5	12/8.6	139
Race				
White	227/84.1	25/9.3	18/6.7	270
Hispanic or Latino/a	8/42.1	1/5.3	10/52.6	19
Non-White/Other Race	6/60.0	3/30.0	1/10.0	10
Age				
18-24 yrs. old	13/81.3	2/12.5	1/6.3	16
25-34 yrs. old	52/77.6	5/7.5	10/14.9	67
35-44 yrs. old	123/80.4	14/9.2	16/10.5	153
45-54 yrs. old	46/83.6	7/12.7	2/3.6	55
55-64 yrs. old	7/77.8	2/22.2	0/0.0	9
Education				
Less than high school	7/36.8	4/21.1	8/42.1	19
High school graduate (incl GED)	73/82.0	7/7.9	9/10.1	89
Some college/no degree	46/73.0	13/20.6	4/6.3	63
Associate degree	34/94.4	0/0.0	2/5.6	36
Bachelor's degree	51/87.9	3/5.2	4/6.9	58
Some grad/prof school/degree	30/85.7	3/8.6	2/5.7	35
Income				
Less than $15,000	7/77.8	1/11.1	1/11.1	9
$15,000 – 19,999	2/40.0	2/40.0	1/20.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	4/66.7	1/16.7	1/16.7	6
$25,000 – 34,999	12/66.7	3/16.7	3/16.7	18
$35,000 – 49,999	33/82.5	2/5.0	5/12.5	40
$50,000 – 74,999	65/82.3	7/8.9	7/8.9	79
$75,000 or more	61/84.7	8/11.1	3/4.2	72

75. Have You Ever Known of Your Child Using Marijuana?
(Frequency /Percent of Those Reporting Children Ages 5-17)

Demographic	Child(ren) Does Not Use	Yes, Confirmed Use	Suspect Use, But Do not Know	Total
Total	247/82.6%	17/5.7%	35/11.7%	299
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	62/86.1	2/2.8	8/11.1	72
Coopersville/Allendale	78/94.0	2/2.4	3/3.6	83
Holland/Zeeland	47/64.4	9/12.3	17/23.3	73
Jenison/Hudsonville	60/84.5	4/5.6	7/9.9	71
Gender				
Female	133/82.6	9/5.6	19/11.8	161
Male	114/82.6	8/5.8	16/11.6	138
Race				
White	233/86.6	14/5.2	22/8.2	269
Hispanic or Latino/a	8/42.1	1/5.3	10/52.6	19
Non-White/Other Race	6/60.0	1/10.0	3/30.0	10
Age				
18-24 yrs. old	13/86.7	1/6.7	1/6.7	15
25-34 yrs. old	52/77.6	3/4.5	12/17.9	67
35-44 yrs. old	126/82.4	10/6.5	17/11.1	153
45-54 yrs. old	49/89.1	1/1.8	5/9.1	55
55-64 yrs. old	7/77.8	2/22.2	0/0.0	9
Education				
Less than high school	7/36.8	1/5.3	11/57.9	19
High school graduate (incl GED)	72/81.8	6/6.8	10/11.4	88
Some college/no degree	51/81.0	6/9.5	6/9.5	63
Associate degree	35/97.2	0/0.0	1/2.8	36
Bachelor's degree	52/89.7	2/3.4	4/6.9	58
Some grad/prof school/degree	30/85.7	2/5.7	3/8.6	35
Income				
Less than $15,000	7/77.8	0/0.0	2/22.2	9
$15,000 – 19,999	2/40.0	0/0.0	3/60.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	5/83.3	0/0.0	1/16.7	6
$25,000 – 34,999	11/61.1	3/16.7	4/22.2	18
$35,000 – 49,999	31/77.5	3/7.5	6/15.0	40
$50,000 – 74,999	67/84.8	4/5.1	8/10.1	79
$75,000 or more	65/90.3	4/5.6	3/4.2	72

77. Have You Ever Known of Your Child Using Ecstasy?
(Frequency /Percent of Those Reporting Children Ages 5-17)

Demographic	Child(ren) Does Not Use	Yes, Confirmed Use	Suspect Use, But Do not Know	Total
Total	259/86.9%	6/2.0%	33/11.1%	298
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	65/91.5	0/0.0	6/8.5	71
Coopersville/Allendale	80/96.4	0/0.0	3/3.6	83
Holland/Zeeland	50/68.5	5/6.8	18/24.7	73
Jenison/Hudsonville	64/90.1	1/1.4	6/8.5	71
Gender				
Female	139/86.9	3/1.9	18/11.3	160
Male	120/87.0	3/2.2	15/10.9	138
Race				
White	244/91.0	4/1.5	20/7.5	268
Hispanic or Latino/a	9/47.4	0/0.0	10/52.6	19
Non-White/Other Race	6/60.0	1/10.0	3/30.0	10
Age				
18-24 yrs. old	13/86.7	1/6.7	1/6.7	15
25-34 yrs. old	55/82.1	1/1.5	11/16.4	67
35-44 yrs. old	129/84.9	4/2.6	19/12.5	152
45-54 yrs. old	53/96.4	0/0.0	2/3.6	55
55-64 yrs. old	9/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
Education				
Less than high school	8/44.4	0/0.0	10/55.6	18
High school graduate (incl GED)	74/84.1	3/3.4	11/12.5	88
Some college/no degree	58/92.1	1/1.6	4/6.3	63
Associate degree	35/97.2	0/0.0	1/2.8	36
Bachelor's degree	53/91.4	0/0.0	5/8.6	58
Some grad/prof school/degree	31/88.6	2/5.7	2/5.7	35
Income				
Less than $15,000	8/88.9	0/0.0	1/11.1	9
$15,000 – 19,999	3/60.0	0/0.0	2/40.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	5/83.3	0/0.0	1/16.7	6
$25,000 – 34,999	13/72.2	1/5.6	4/22.2	18
$35,000 – 49,999	33/82.5	1/2.5	6/15.0	40
$50,000 – 74,999	70/89.7	0/0.0	8/10.3	78
$75,000 or more	67/93.1	2/2.8	3/4.2	72

79. Have You Ever Known of Your Child Using Inhalants?
(Frequency /Percent of Those Reporting Children Ages 5-17)

Demographic	Child(ren) Does Not Use	Yes, Confirmed Use	Suspect Use, But Do not Know	Total
Total	259/86.6%	7/2.3%	33/11.0%	299
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	64/88.9	1/1.4	7/9.7	72
Coopersville/Allendale	80/96.4	0/0.0	3/3.6	83
Holland/Zeeland	51/69.9	5/6.8	17/23.3	73
Jenison/Hudsonville	64/90.1	1/1.4	6/8.5	71
Gender				
Female	139/86.3	3/1.9	19/11.8	161
Male	120/87.0	4/2.9	14/10.1	138
Race				
White	244/90.7	5/1.9	20/7.4	269
Hispanic or Latino/a	9/47.4	0/0.0	10/52.6	19
Non-White/Other Race	6/60.0	1/10.0	3/30.0	10
Age				
18-24 yrs. old	13/86.7	1/6.7	1/6.7	15
25-34 yrs. old	55/82.1	1/1.5	11/16.4	67
35-44 yrs. old	129/84.3	5/3.3	19/12.4	153
45-54 yrs. old	53/96.4	0/0.0	2/3.6	55
55-64 yrs. old	9/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
Education				
Less than high school	9/47.4	0/0.0	10/52.6	19
High school graduate (incl GED)	74/84.1	4/4.5	10/11.4	88
Some college/no degree	57/90.5	1/1.6	5/7.9	63
Associate degree	35/97.2	0/0.0	1/2.8	36
Bachelor's degree	53/91.4	0/0.0	5/8.6	58
Some grad/prof school/degree	31/88.6	2/5.7	2/5.7	35
Income				
Less than $15,000	8/88.9	0/0.0	1/11.1	9
$15,000 – 19,999	3/60.0	1/20.0	1/20.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	5/83.3	0/0.0	1/16.7	6
$25,000 – 34,999	13/72.2	1/5.6	4/22.2	18
$35,000 – 49,999	33/82.5	1/2.5	6/15.0	40
$50,000 – 74,999	71/89.9	0/0.0	8/10.1	79
$75,000 or more	67/93.1	2/2.8	3/4.2	72

81. Have You Ever Known of Your Child Using LSD or Other Psychedelic Drugs?
(Frequency /Percent of Those Reporting Children Ages 5-17)

Demographic	Child(ren) Does Not Use	Yes, Confirmed Use	Suspect Use, But Do not Know	Total
Total	261/87.3%	6/2.0%	32/10.7%	299
Area of County				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	66/91.7	0/0.0	6/8.3	72
Coopersville/Allendale	80/96.4	0/0.0	3/3.6	83
Holland/Zeeland	51/69.9	5/6.8	17/23.3	73
Jenison/Hudsonville	64/90.1	1/1.4	6/8.5	71
Gender				
Female	140/87.0	3/1.9	18/11.2	161
Male	121/87.7	3/2.2	14/10.1	138
Race				
White	246/91.4	4/1.5	19/7.1	269
Hispanic or Latino/a	9/47.4	0/0.0	10/52.6	19
Non-White/Other Race	6/60.0	1/10.0	3/30.0	10
Age				
18-24 yrs. old	13/86.7	1/6.7	1/6.7	15
25-34 yrs. old	55/82.1	1/1.5	11/16.4	67
35-44 yrs. old	131/85.6	4/2.6	18/11.8	153
45-54 yrs. old	53/96.4	0/0.0	2/3.6	55
55-64 yrs. old	9/100.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	9
Education				
Less than high school	9/47.4	0/0.0	10/52.6	19
High school graduate (incl GED)	76/86.4	3/3.4	9/10.2	88
Some college/no degree	57/90.5	1/1.6	5/7.9	63
Associate degree	35/97.2	0/0.0	1/2.8	36
Bachelor's degree	53/91.4	0/0.0	5/8.6	58
Some grad/prof school/degree	31/88.6	2/5.7	2/5.7	35
Income				
Less than $15,000	8/88.9	0/0.0	1/11.1	9
$15,000 – 19,999	4/80.0	0/0.0	1/20.0	5
$20,000 – 24,999	5/83.3	0/0.0	1/16.7	6
$25,000 – 34,999	13/72.2	1/5.6	4/22.2	18
$35,000 – 49,999	33/82.5	1/2..5	6/15.0	40
$50,000 – 74,999	72/91.1	0/0.0	7/8.9	79
$75,000 or more	67/93.1	2/2.8	3/4.2	72

157a. Do You Recycle...
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Newspapers	Tin/Aluminum	Plastic	Phone Books	Glass	Total
Total	496/62.0%	477/59.6%	448/56.0%	442/55.3%	374/46.8%	800
Area of County			$X^2 = 14.083$**		$X^2 = 24.524$**	
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	127/63.5	132/66.0	128/64.0	114/57.0	116/58.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	112/56.0	108/54.0	99/49.5	107/53.5	75/37.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	133/66.5	120/60.0	122/61.0	113/56.5	105/52.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	124/62.0	117/58.5	99/49.5	108/54.0	78/39.0	200
Gender						
Female	273/61.2	255/57.2	254/57.0	246/55.2	205/46.0	446
Male	223/63.0	222/62.7	194/54.8	196/55.4	169/47.7	354
Race						
White	454/62.5	433/59.6	409/56.3	404/55.6	344/47.4	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	23/51.1	24/53.3	23/51.1	22/48.9	19/42.2	45
Non-White/Other Race	16/66.7	16/66.7	12/50.0	13/54.2	10/41.7	24
Age	$X^2 = 14.389$*	$X^2 = 17.619$**				
18-24 yrs. old	32/55.2	41/70.7	37/63.8	21/36.2	31/53.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	86/52.8	114/69.9	97/59.5	87/53.4	74/45.4	163
35-44 yrs. old	119/60.4	114/57.9	111/56.3	107/54.3	98/49.7	197
45-54 yrs. old	104/65.4	94/59.1	87/54.7	94/59.1	72/45.3	159
55-64 yrs. old	66/70.2	50/53.2	51/54.3	58/61.7	43/45.7	94
65-74 yrs. old	51/72.9	36/51.4	37/52.9	40/57.1	32/45.7	70
75 yrs. and older	38/64.4	28/47.5	28/47.5	35/59.3	24/40.7	59
Education		$X^2 = 17.155$**	$X^2 = 19.195$**		$X^2 = 22.379$**	
Less than high school	38/62.3	31/50.8	32/52.5	33/54.1	23/37.7	61
High school graduate (incl GED)	135/57.7	129/55.1	112/47.9	116/49.6	91/38.9	234
Some college/no degree	107/64.1	91/54.5	90/53.9	97/58.1	74/44.3	167
Associate degree	46/60.5	47/61.8	40/52.6	43/56.6	37/48.7	76
Bachelor's degree	109/61.6	115/65.0	116/65.5	96/54.2	94/53.1	177
Some grad/prof school/degree	60/72.3	63/75.9	57/68.7	56/67.5	54/65.1	83
Income						
Less than $15,000	20/58.8	17/50.0	19/55.9	18/52.9	17/50.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	14/58.3	10/41.7	10/41.7	11/45.8	10/41.7	24
$20,000 – 24,999	17/56.7	20/66.7	20/66.7	16/53.3	17/56.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	40/58.0	35/50.7	33/47.8	34/49.3	25/36.2	69
$35,000 – 49,999	63/61.2	64/62.1	64/62.1	59/57.3	50/48.5	103
$50,000 – 74,999	108/63.5	107/62.9	91/53.5	100/58.8	76/44.7	170
$75,000 or more	95/60.5	100/63.7	89/56.7	80/51.0	81/51.6	157

157b. Do You Recycle... (Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)						
Demographic	Other Paper	Cardboard	Scrap Metal	Computer Equipment	Do Not Recycle	Total
Total	333/41.6%	330/41.3%	199/24.9%	92/11.5%	133/16.6%	800
Area of County	X^2 = 24.256**	X^2 = 25.604**				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	106/53.0	93/46.5	54/27.0	19/9.5	32/16.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	59/29.5	65/32.5	58/29.0	30/15.0	42/21.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	90/45.0	106/53.0	50/25.0	27/13.5	28/14.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	78/39.0	66/33.0	37/18.5	16/8.0	31/15.5	200
Gender			X^2 = 10.784**			
Female	181/40.6	188/42.2	91/20.4	56/12.6	81/18.2	446
Male	152/42.9	142/40.1	108/30.5	36/10.2	52/14.7	354
Race	X^2 = 12.430**		X^2 = 6.687*			
White	310/42.7	299/41.2	187/25.8	81/11.2	126/17.4	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	8/17.8	19/42.2	4/8.9	6/13.3	4/8.9	45
Non-White/Other Race	13/54.2	10/41.7	7/29.2	5/20.8	2/8.3	24
Age				X^2 = 16.077*		
18-24 yrs. old	22/37.9	26/44.8	7/12.1	2/3.4	11/19.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	60/36.8	61/37.4	46/28.2	20/12.3	24/14.7	163
35-44 yrs. old	75/38.1	91/46.2	49/24.9	27/13.7	37/18.8	197
45-54 yrs. old	75/47.2	65/40.9	46/28.9	28/17.6	23/14.5	159
55-64 yrs. old	42/44.7	37/39.4	22/23.4	8/8.5	13/13.8	94
65-74 yrs. old	31/44.3	25/35.7	20/28.6	4/5.7	14/20.0	70
75 yrs. and older	28/47.5	25/42.4	9/15.3	3/5.1	11/18.6	59
Education	X^2 = 13.972*	X^2 = 13.589*			X^2 = 11.124*	
Less than high school	22/36.1	27/44.3	12/19.7	5/8.2	14/23.0	61
High school graduate (incl GED)	81/34.6	76/32.5	65/27.8	25/10.7	51/21.8	234
Some college/no degree	78/46.7	70/41.9	37/22.2	23/13.8	22/13.2	167
Associate degree	30/39.5	32/42.1	23/30.3	10/13.2	12/15.8	76
Bachelor's degree	75/42.4	80/45.2	36/20.3	19/10.7	26/14.7	177
Some grad/prof school/degree	46/55.4	44/53.0	26/31.3	10/12.0	8/9.6	83
Income						
Less than $15,000	13/38.2	10/29.4	6/17.6	2/5.9	10/29.4	34
$15,000 – 19,999	12/50.0	11/45.8	5/20.8	4/16.7	7/29.2	24
$20,000 – 24,999	12/40.0	13/43.3	8/26.7	4/13.3	4/13.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	22/31.9	27/39.1	14/20.3	7/10.1	14/20.3	69
$35,000 – 49,999	45/43.7	47/45.6	33/32.0	21/20.4	17/16.5	103
$50,000 – 74,999	75/44.1	66/38.8	44/25.9	16/9.4	25/14.7	170
$75,000 or more	67/42.7	71/45.2	42/26.8	16/10.2	28/17.8	157

159a. How Do You Dispose of Used Motor Oils
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Gas Station or Mechanic Shop	Local Hazardous Waste Clean Up	Burn It	Into the Trash	Ground, Soil, Driveway or Road
Total	520/65.0%	84/10.5%	13/1.6%	9/1.1%	4/0.5%
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	121/60.5	27/13.5	0/0.0	6/3.0	0/0.0
Coopersville/Allendale	127/63.5	30/15.0	8/4.0	1/0.5	1/0.5
Holland/Zeeland	130/65.0	10/5.0	2/1.0	2/1.0	2/1.0
Jenison/Hudsonville	142/71.0	17/8.5	3/1.5	0/0.0	1/0.5
Gender					
Female	287/64.3	38/8.5	3/0.7	4/0.9	2/0.4
Male	233/65.8	46/13.0	10/2.8	5/1.4	2/0.6
Race					
White	466/64.2	80/11.0	13/1.8	9/1.2	4/0.6
Hispanic or Latino/a	33/73.3	1/2.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0
Non-White/Other Race	17/70.8	3/12.5	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	41/70.7	3/5.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.7
25-34 yrs. old	105/64.4	13/8.0	6/3.7	3/1.8	0/0.0
35-44 yrs. old	125/63.5	23/11.7	4/2.0	3/1.5	0/0.0
45-54 yrs. old	104/65.4	30/18.9	2/1.3	3/1.9	2/1.3
55-64 yrs. old	61/64.9	10/10.6	1/1.1	0/0.0	0/0.0
65-74 yrs. old	47/67.1	5/7.1	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0
75 yrs. and older	37/62.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.7
Education					
Less than high school	39/63.9	3/4.9	2/3.3	1/1.6	0/0.0
High school graduate (incl GED)	140/59.8	24/10.3	7/3.0	1/0.4	3/1.3
Some college/no degree	115/68.9	24/14.4	0/0.0	1/0.6	0/0.0
Associate degree	55/72.4	9/11.8	1/1.3	0/0.0	0/0.0
Bachelor's degree	116/65.5	14/7.9	2/1.1	3/1.7	0/0.0
Some grad/prof school/degree	53/63.9	10/12.0	1/1.2	3/3.6	1/1.2
Income					
Less than $15,000	20/58.8	3/8.8	2/5.9	0/0.0	1/2.9
$15,000 – 19,999	14/58.3	4/16.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/4.2
$20,000 – 24,999	20/66.7	2/6.7	1/3.3	0/0.0	0/0.0
$25,000 – 34,999	42/60.9	9/13.0	1/1.4	1/1.1	0/0.0
$35,000 – 49,999	67/65.0	10/9.7	2/1.9	1/1.0	1/1.0
$50,000 – 74,999	114/67.1	20/11.8	3/1.8	3/1.8	0/0.0
$75,000 or more	96/61.1	23/14.6	3/1.9	3/1.9	0/0.0

159b. How Do You Dispose of Used Motor Oils
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Private Sewer Drain	Public Sewer/ Storm Drain	Other	No Oil to Dispose	Total
Total	0/0.0%	0/0.0%	32/4.0%	114/14.3%	800
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0/0.0	0/0.0	7/3.5	34/17.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	0/0.0	0/0.0	5/2.5	18/9.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	0/0.0	0/0.0	11/5.5	37/18.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	0/0.0	0/0.0	9/4.5	25/12.5	200
Gender					
Female	0/0.0	0/0.0	14/3.1	73/16.4	446
Male	0/0.0	0/0.0	18/5.1	41/11.6	354
Race					
White	0/0.0	0/0.0	30/4.1	102/14.0	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/2.2	8/17.8	45
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/4.2	3/12.5	24
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	2/3.4	5/8.6	58
25-34 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	7/4.3	22/13.5	163
35-44 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	9/4.6	24/12.2	197
45-54 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	7/4.4	14/8.8	159
55-64 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/3.2	21/22.3	94
65-74 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/4.3	11/15.7	70
75 yrs. and older	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.7	17/28.8	59
Education					
Less than high school	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/4.9	10/16.4	61
High school graduate (incl GED)	0/0.0	0/0.0	13/5.6	36/15.4	234
Some college/no degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	5/3.0	19/12.0	167
Associate degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	4/5.3	7/9.2	76
Bachelor's degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	4/2.3	28/15.8	177
Some grad/prof school/degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/3.6	13/15.7	83
Income					
Less than $15,000	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/2.9	5/14.7	34
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/4.2	3/12.5	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/3.3	6/20.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/4.3	11/15.9	69
$35,000 – 49,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	4/3.9	19/18.4	103
$50,000 – 74,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	13/7.6	17/10.0	170
$75,000 or more	0/0.0	0/0.0	6/3.8	20/12.7	157

161a. How Do You Dispose of Used Tires
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Mechanic or Retail Tire Store	Recycle Center/Event	Store at Home	Reuse in Different Way	Total
Total	570/71.3%	56/7.0%	6/0.8%	3/0.4%	800
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	147/73.5	19/9.5	1/0.5	0/0.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	145/72.5	16/8.0	3/1.5	2/1.0	200
Holland/Zeeland	122/61.0	11/5.5	1/0.5	1/0.5	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	156/78.0	10/5.0	1/0.5	0/0.0	200
Gender					
Female	305/68.4	30/6.7	4/0.9	3/0.7	446
Male	265/74.9	26/7.3	2/0.6	0/0.0	354
Race					
White	529/72.9	53/7.3	5/0.7	3/0.4	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	23/51.1	0/0.0	1/2.2	0/0.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	15/62.5	2/8.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	24
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	41/70.7	3/5.2	1/1.7	0/0.0	58
25-34 yrs. old	117/71.8	8/4.9	3/1.8	1/0.6	163
35-44 yrs. old	145/73.6	11/5.6	1/0.5	0/0.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	116/73.0	24/15.1	1/0.6	1/0.6	159
55-64 yrs. old	66/70.2	6/6.4	0/0.0	0/0.0	94
65-74 yrs. old	48/68.6	3/4.3	0/0.0	1/1.4	70
75 yrs. and older	37/62.7	1/1.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	59
Education					
Less than high school	34/55.7	4/6.6	0/0.0	0/0.0	61
High school graduate (incl GED)	155/66.2	17/7.3	1/0.4	1/0.4	234
Some college/no degree	125/74.9	13/7.8	2/1.2	1/0.6	167
Associate degree	61/80.3	5/6.6	2/2.6	1/1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	129/72.9	11/6.2	1/0.6	0/0.0	177
Some grad/prof school/degree	64/77.1	6/7.2	0/0.0	0/0.0	83
Income					
Less than $15,000	17/50.0	4/11.8	2/5.9	0/0.0	34
$15,000 – 19,999	17/70.8	2/8.3	0/0.0	0/0.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	18/60.0	4/13.3	0/0.0	1/3.3	30
$25,000 – 34,999	45/65.2	5/7.2	1/1.4	1/1.4	69
$35,000 – 49,999	68/66.0	12/11.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	135/79.4	7/4.1	2/1.2	0/0.0	170
$75,000 or more	120/76.4	9/5.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	157

161b. How Do You Dispose of Used Tires
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Discard in the Trash	Burn	Other	No Tires to Dispose	Total
Total	3/0.4%	2/0.3%	8/1.0%	133/16.6%	800
Area of County					
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	0/0.0	1/0.5	3/1.5	30/15.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	3/1.5	0/0.0	4/2.0	19/9.5	200
Holland/Zeeland	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	58/29.0	200
Jenison/Hudsonville	0/0.0	1/0.5	1/0.5	26/13.0	200
Gender					
Female	0/0.0	1/0.2	6/1.3	80/17.9	446
Male	3/0.8	1/0.3	2/0.6	53/15.0	354
Race					
White	3/0.4	1/0.1	7/1.0	108/14.9	726
Hispanic or Latino/a	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	18/40.0	45
Non-White/Other Race	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/4.2	6/25.0	24
Age					
18-24 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	7/12.1	58
25-34 yrs. old	0/0.0	1/0.6	3/1.8	26/16.0	163
35-44 yrs. old	1/0.5	0/0.0	3/1.5	32/16.2	197
45-54 yrs. old	1/0.6	0/0.0	1/0.6	17/10.7	159
55-64 yrs. old	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.1	22/23.4	94
65-74 yrs. old	1/1.4	0/0.0	0/0.0	12/17.1	70
75 yrs. and older	0/0.0	1/1.7	0/0.0	17/28.8	59
Education					
Less than high school	2/3.3	2/3.3	0/0.0	17/27.9	61
High school graduate (incl GED)	1/0.4	0/0.0	4/1.7	43/18.4	234
Some college/no degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/0.6	22/13.2	167
Associate degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.3	6/7.9	76
Bachelor's degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/0.6	33/18.6	177
Some grad/prof school/degree	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.2	12/14.5	83
Income					
Less than $15,000	1/2.9	1/2.9	0/0.0	8/23.5	34
$15,000 – 19,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	5/20.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	0/0.0	8/26.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	1/1.4	14/20.3	69
$35,000 – 49,999	1/1.0	0/0.0	2/1.9	19/18.4	103
$50,000 – 74,999	0/0.0	0/0.0	3/1.8	20/11.8	170
$75,000 or more	1/0.6	0/0.0	1/0.6	24/15.3	157

131. Where Would You Get Information in a Public Health Emergency? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Newspaper	Radio	Television	Internet	Other	Total
Total	40/5.1%	99/12.7%	471/60.5%	63/8.1%	105/13.5%	778
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	9/4.6	28/14.4	120/61.5	15/7.7	23/11.8	195
Coopersville/Allendale	8/4.1	21/10.8	120/61.5	17/8.7	29/14.9	195
Holland/Zeeland	13/6.8	19/9.9	113/58.9	14/7.3	33/17.2	192
Jenison/Hudsonville	10/5.1	31/15.8	118/60.2	17/8.7	20/10.2	196
*Gender*** ($\chi^2 = 22.608$, $p < .01$)						
Female	22/5.1	34/7.9	279/64.4	33/7.6	65/15.0	433
Male	18/5.2	65/18.8	192/55.7	30/8.7	40/11.6	345
Race						
White	36/5.1	89/12.6	433/61.1	55/7.8	96/13.5	709
Hispanic or Latino/a	2/4.9	5/12.2	25/61.0	4/9.8	5/12.2	41
Non-White/Other Race	1/4.2	3/12.5	12/50.0	4/16.7	4/16.7	24
*Age*** ($\chi^2 = 55.543$, $p < .01$)						
18-24 yrs. old	4/7.0	3/5.3	32/56.1	5/8.8	13/22.8	57
25-34 yrs. old	7/4.3	16/9.8	96/58.9	24/14.7	20/12.3	163
35-44 yrs. old	8/4.1	25/13.0	124/64.2	20/10.4	16/8.3	193
45-54 yrs. old	10/6.5	19/12.3	98/63.6	9/5.8	18/11.7	154
55-64 yrs. old	5/5.6	15/16.9	54/60.7	2/2.2	13/14.6	89
65-74 yrs. old	3/4.5	14/21.2	39/59.1	3/4.5	7/10.6	66
75 yrs. and older	3/5.4	7/12.5	28/50.0	0/0.0	18/32.1	56
Education						
Less than high school	1/1.7	7/12.1	38/65.5	3/5.2	9/15.5	58
High school graduate (incl GED)	14/6.3	38/17.0	129/57.6	10/4.5	33/14.7	224
Some college/no degree	6/3.7	17/10.5	99/61.1	13/8.0	27/16.7	162
Associate degree	6/8.0	9/12.0	45/60.0	9/12.0	6/8.0	75
Bachelor's degree	8/4.5	18/10.2	110/62.5	17/9.7	23/13.1	176
Some grad/prof school/degree	5/6.2	10/12.3	49/60.5	11/13.6	6/7.4	81
Income						
Less than $15,000	1/3.3	3/10.0	18/60.0	0/0.0	8/26.7	30
$15,000 – 19,999	3/12.5	2/8.3	13/54.2	0/0.0	6/25.0	24
$20,000 – 24,999	3/10.3	3/10.3	17/58.6	1/3.4	5/17.2	29
$25,000 – 34,999	3/4.5	8/11.9	37/55.2	7/10.4	12/17.9	67
$35,000 – 49,999	3/3.0	14.13.9	68/67.3	5/5.0	11/10.9	101
$50,000 – 74,999	11/6.5	27/16.0	99/58.6	15/8.9	17/10.1	169
$75,000 or more	9/5.8	17/11.0	93/60.0	17/11.0	19/12.3	155

133. In the Absence of Your First Choice: Where Would You Get Information in a Public Health Emergency?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Newspaper	Radio	Television	Internet	Other	Total
Total	99/13.1%	332/43.9%	166/22.0%	70/9.3%	89/11.8%	756
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	23/12.0	90/47.1	39/20.4	19/9.9	20/10.5	191
Coopersville/Allendale	29/15.8	81/44.0	37/20.1	15/8.2	22/12.0	184
Holland/Zeeland	21/11.1	88/46.3	37/19.5	18/9.5	26/13.7	190
Jenison/Hudsonville	26/13.6	73/38.2	53/27.7	18/9.4	21/11.0	191
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 10.149$, $p < .05$)						
Female	69/16.4	182/43.2	87/20.7	34/8.1	49/11.6	421
Male	30/9.0	150/44.8	79/23.6	36/10.7	40/11.9	335
Race						
White	92/13.3	303/43.9	148/21.4	65/9.4	82/11.9	690
Hispanic or Latino/a	6/15.0	16/40.0	10/25.0	3/7.5	5/12.5	40
Non-White/Other Race	1/4.5	12/54.5	6/27.3	1/4.5	2/9.1	22
*Age*** ($\chi^2 = 51.549$, $p < .01$)						
18-24 yrs. old	12/21.4	16/28.6	12/21.4	9/16.1	7/12.5	56
25-34 yrs. old	18/11.1	70/43.2	42/25.9	21/13.0	11/6.8	162
35-44 yrs. old	23/12.2	89/47.1	42/22.2	21/11.1	14/7.4	189
45-54 yrs. old	21/13.9	71/47.0	28/18.5	11/7.3	20/13.2	151
55-64 yrs. old	11/13.1	39/46.4	20/23.8	4/4.8	10/11.9	84
65-74 yrs. old	4/6.5	25/40.3	16/25.8	4/6.5	13/21.0	62
75 yrs. and older	10/19.2	22/42.3	6/11.5	0/0.0	14/26.9	52
Education						
Less than high school	8/14.0	32/56.1	10/17.5	0/0.0	7/12.3	57
High school graduate (incl GED)	27/12.7	93/43.9	48/22.6	13/6.1	31/14.6	212
Some college/no degree	20/12.9	68/43.9	32/20.6	14/9.0	21/13.5	155
Associate degree	13/17.6	28/37.8	20/27.0	9/12.2	4/5.4	74
Bachelor's degree	19/10.9	77/44.0	34/19.4	27/15.4	18/10.3	175
Some grad/prof school/degree	11/13.6	33/40.7	22/27.2	7/8.6	8/9.9	81
Income						
Less than $15,000	3/11.1	13/48.1	3/11.1	2/7.4	6/22.2	27
$15,000 – 19,999	4/16.7	8/33.3	6/25.0	1/4.2	5/20.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	4/13.8	13/44.8	3/10.3	4/13.8	5/17.2	29
$25,000 – 34,999	5/7.5	29/43.3	17/25.4	4/6.0	12/17.9	67
$35,000 – 49,999	11/11.0	53/53.0	22/22.0	6/6.0	8/8.0	100
$50,000 – 74,999	16/9.5	73/43.5	41/24.4	19/11.3	19/11.3	168
$75,000 or more	20/13.2	61/40.4	34/22.5	21/13.9	15/9.9	151

147. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the CDC? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	388/58.0%	216/32.3%	45/6.7%	20/3.0%	669	3.45
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	102/57.0	60/33.5	9/5.0	8/4.5	179	3.43
Coopersville/Allendale	91/54.8	55/33.1	17/10.2	3/1.8	166	3.41
Holland/Zeeland	102/62.6	44/27.0	11/6.7	6/3.7	163	3.48
Jenison/Hudsonville	93/57.8	57/35.4	8/5.0	3/1.9	161	3.49
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 6.179$, $p < .05$)						
Female	228/61.5	115/31.0	21/5.7	7/1.9	371	3.52
Male	160/53.7	101/33.9	24/8.1	13/4.4	298	3.37
Race						
White	355/58.0	201/32.8	41/6.7	15/2.5	612	3.46
Hispanic or Latino/a	22/61.1	10/27.8	2/5.6	2/5.6	36	3.44
Non-White/Other Race	10/55.6	5/27.8	0/0.0	3/16.7	18	3.22
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	31/58.5	18/34.0	2/3.8	2/3.8	53	3.47
25-34 yrs. old	94/63.9	48/32.7	4/2.7	1/0.7	147	3.60
35-44 yrs. old	104/57.8	59/32.8	13/7.2	4/2.2	180	3.46
45-54 yrs. old	77/57.9	41/30.8	9/6.8	6/4.5	133	3.42
55-64 yrs. old	41/52.6	24/30.8	9/11.5	4/5.1	78	3.31
65-74 yrs. old	22/46.8	20/42.6	5/10.6	0/0.0	47	3.36
75 yrs. and older	19/61.3	6/19.4	3/9.7	3/9.7	31	3.32
Education						
Less than high school	24/60.0	12/30.0	2/5.0	2/5.0	40	3.45
High school graduate (incl GED)	95/53.4	66/37.1	13/7.3	4/2.2	178	3.42
Some college/no degree	81/55.1	48/32.7	13/8.8	5/3.4	147	3.39
Associate degree	43/65.2	18/27.3	2/3.0	3/4.5	66	3.53
Bachelor's degree	88/56.1	54/34.4	11/7.0	4/2.5	157	3.44
Some grad/prof school/degree	56/70.9	18/22.8	4/5.1	1/1.3	79	3.63
Income						
Less than $15,000	12/50.0	8/33.3	1/4.2	3/12.5	24	3.21
$15,000 – 19,999	9/50.0	6/33.3	1/5.6	2/11.1	18	3.22
$20,000 – 24,999	19/79.2	2/8.3	2/8.3	1/4.2	24	3.62
$25,000 – 34,999	27/50.9	23/43.4	2/3.8	1/1.9	53	3.43
$35,000 – 49,999	59/68.6	20/23.3	5/5.8	2/2.3	86	3.58
$50,000 – 74,999	94/60.3	51/32.7	9/5.8	2/1.3	156	3.52
$75,000 or more	87/60.4	44/30.6	10/6.9	3/2.1	144	3.49

139. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the OC Health Department?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	311/51.4%	252/41.7%	34/5.6%	8/1.3%	605	3.43
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	82/52.9	64/41.3	6/3.9	3/1.9	155	3.45
Coopersville/Allendale	82/55.8	57/38.8	7/4.8	1/0.7	147	3.50
Holland/Zeeland	78/49.1	66/41.5	13/8.2	2/1.3	159	3.38
Jenison/Hudsonville	69/47.9	65/45.1	8/5.6	2/1.4	144	3.40
Gender						
Female	189/53.8	144/41.0	15/4.3	3/0.9	351	3.48
Male	122/48.0	108/42.5	19/7.5	5/2.0	254	3.37
Race						
White	288/52.1	230/41.6	29/5.2	6/1.1	553	3.45
Hispanic or Latino/a	15/45.5	12/36.4	4/12.1	2/6.1	33	3.21
Non-White/Other Race	8/44.4	10/55.6	0/0.0	0/0.0	18	3.44
*Age** ($\chi^2 = 24.174$, $p < .05$)						
18-24 yrs. old	19/39.6	27/56.3	1/2.1	1/2.1	48	3.33
25-34 yrs. old	65/49.2	60/45.5	7/5.3	0/0.0	132	3.44
35-44 yrs. old	83/50.0	72/43.4	8/4.8	3/1.8	166	3.42
45-54 yrs. old	64/51.6	47/37.9	10/8.1	3/2.4	124	3.39
55-64 yrs. old	39/55.7	23/32.9	8/11.4	0/0.0	70	3.44
65-74 yrs. old	18/48.6	18/48.6	0/0.0	1/2.7	37	3.43
75 yrs. and older	23/82.1	5/17.9	0/0.0	0/0.0	28	3.82
Education						
Less than high school	26/72.2	8/22.2	2/5.6	0/0.0	36	3.67
High school graduate (incl GED)	86/50.0	73/42.4	11/6.4	2/1.2	172	3.41
Some college/no degree	70/53.4	51/38.9	8/6.1	2/1.5	131	3.44
Associate degree	32/50.8	27/42.9	4/6.3	0/0.0	63	3.44
Bachelor's degree	52/40.3	68/52.7	8/6.2	1/0.8	129	3.33
Some grad/prof school/degree	44/61.1	25/34.7	1/1.4	2/2.8	72	3.54
Income						
Less than $15,000	15/65.2	7/30.4	1/4.3	0/0.0	23	3.61
$15,000 – 19,999	9/52.9	5/29.4	3/17.6	0/0.0	17	3.35
$20,000 – 24,999	10/55.6	8/44.4	0/0.0	0/0.0	18	3.56
$25,000 – 34,999	23/46.9	22/44.9	3/6.1	1/2.0	49	3.37
$35,000 – 49,999	41/51.3	30/37.5	7/8.8	2/2.5	80	3.37
$50,000 – 74,999	72/55.0	51/38.9	64.6/4.6	2/1.5	131	3.47
$75,000 or more	65/48.1	61/45.2	8/5.9	1/0.7	135	3.41

151. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From Hospitals? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	347/48.5%	308/43.0%	49/6.8%	12/1.7%	716	3.38
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	80/43.5	88/47.8	12/6.5	4/2.2	184	3.33
Coopersville/Allendale	88/50.0	73/41.5	11/6.3	4/2.3	176	3.39
Holland/Zeeland	95/53.7	66/37.3	12/6.8	4/2.3	177	3.42
Jenison/Hudsonville	84/46.9	81/45.3	14/7.8	0/0.0	179	3.39
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 6.268$, $p < .05$)						
Female	207/52.3	154/38.9	29/7.3	6/1.5	396	3.42
Male	140/43.8	154/48.1	20/6.3	6/1.9	320	3.34
Race						
White	313/47.6	289/44.0	43/6.5	12/1.8	657	3.37
Hispanic or Latino/a	21/56.8	12/32.4	4/10.8	0/0.0	37	3.46
Non-White/Other Race	12/60.0	7/35.0	1/5.0	0/0.0	20	3.55
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	23/43.4	26/49.1	3/5.7	1/1.9	53	3.34
25-34 yrs. old	62/41.9	76/51.4	8/5.4	2/1.4	148	3.34
35-44 yrs. old	101/53.7	73/38.8	11/5.9	3/1.6	188	3.45
45-54 yrs. old	69/48.6	57/40.1	13/9.2	3/2.1	142	3.35
55-64 yrs. old	37/43.5	38/44.7	9/10.6	1/1.2	85	3.31
65-74 yrs. old	28/46.7	26/43.3	5/8.3	1/1.7	60	3.35
75 yrs. and older	27/67.5	12/30.0	0/0.0	1/2.5	40	3.62
Education						
Less than high school	28/56.0	19/38.0	1/2.0	2/4.0	50	3.46
High school graduate (incl GED)	99/48.5	84/41.2	17/8.3	4/2.0	204	3.36
Some college/no degree	72/46.8	66/42.9	16/10.4	0/0.0	154	3.36
Associate degree	36/52.2	30/43.5	2/2.9	1/1.4	69	3.46
Bachelor's degree	74/46.8	73/46.2	7/4.4	4/2.5	158	3.37
Some grad/prof school/degree	37/46.8	36/45.6	6/7.6	0/0.0	79	3.39
Income						
Less than $15,000	9/33.3	14/51.9	3/11.1	1/3.7	27	3.15
$15,000 – 19,999	10/50.0	9/45.0	1/5.0	0/0.0	20	3.45
$20,000 – 24,999	15/53.6	11/39.3	1/3.6	1/3.6	28	3.43
$25,000 – 34,999	27/43.5	30/48.4	5/8.1	0/0.0	62	3.35
$35,000 – 49,999	53/55.2	37/38.5	6/6.3	0/0.0	96	3.49
$50,000 – 74,999	77/47.5	75/46.3	7/4.3	3/1.9	162	3.40
$75,000 or more	74/50.0	66/44.6	4/2.7	4/2.7	148	3.42

149. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the State Health Department? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	306/47.3%	278/43.0%	48/7.4%	15/2.3%	647	3.35
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	77/45.3	75/44.1	15/8	3/1.8	170	3.33
Coopersville/Allendale	76/46.9	67/41.4	13/8.0	6/3.7	162	3.31
Holland/Zeeland	81/52.6	58/37.7	12/7.8	3/1.9	154	3.41
Jenison/Hudsonville	72/44.7	78/48.4	8/5.0	3/1.9	161	3.36
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 7.774$, $p < .05$)						
Female	182/51.3	147/41.4	18/5.1	8/2.3	355	3.42
Male	124/42.5	131/44.9	30/10.3	7/2.4	292	3.27
Race						
White	279/47.2	256/43.3	43/7.3	13/2.2	591	3.36
Hispanic or Latino/a	18/50.0	13/36.1	3/8.3	2/5.6	36	3.31
Non-White/Other Race	9/47.4	9/47.4	1/5.3	0/0.0	19	3.42
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	25/46.3	25/46.3	3/5.6	1/1.9	54	3.37
25-34 yrs. old	61/44.5	66/48.2	7/5.1	3/2.2	137	3.35
35-44 yrs. old	94/54.0	66/37.9	10/5.7	4/2.3	174	3.44
45-54 yrs. old	55/42.3	60/46.2	12/9.2	3/2.3	130	3.28
55-64 yrs. old	36/48.0	27/36.0	10/13.3	2/2.7	75	3.29
65-74 yrs. old	18/38.3	24/51.1	5/10.6	0/0.0	47	3.28
75 yrs. and older	17/56.7	10/33.3	1/3.3	2/6.7	30	3.40
Education						
Less than high school	25/61.0	13/31.7	3/7.3	0/0.0	41	3.54
High school graduate (incl GED)	81/45.3	83/46.4	11/6.1	4/2.2	179	3.35
Some college/no degree	66/46.2	58/40.6	15/10.5	4/2.8	143	3.30
Associate degree	38/58.5	23/35.4	1/1.5	3/4.6	65	3.48
Bachelor's degree	62/42.8	67/46.2	14/9.7	2/1.4	145	3.3
Some grad/prof school/degree	33/45.8	34/47.2	4/5.6	1/1.4	72	3.37
Income						
Less than $15,000	10/41.7	9/37.5	3/12.5	2/8.3	24	3.12
$15,000 – 19,999	11/50.0	8/36.4	3/13.6	0/0.0	22	3.36
$20,000 – 24,999	14/53.8	9/34.6	2/7.7	1/3.8	26	3.38
$25,000 – 34,999	21/41.2	29/56.9	0/0.0	1/2.0	51	3.37
$35,000 – 49,999	48/53.9	28/31.5	11/12.4	2/2.2	89	3.37
$50,000 – 74,999	70/47.3	69/46.6	7/4.7	2/1.4	148	3.40
$75,000 or more	68/50.7	53/39.6	9/6.7	4/3.0	134	3.38

137. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the Police Department? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	329/45.8%	316/44.0%	51/7.1%	22/3.1%	718	3.33
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	83/45.4	79/43.2	15/8.2	6/3.3	183	3.31
Coopersville/Allendale	93/51.1	73/40.1	11/6.0	5/2.7	182	3.40
Holland/Zeeland	71/40.6	81/46.3	15/8.6	8/4.6	175	3.23
Jenison/Hudsonville	82/46.1	83/46.6	10/5.6	3/1.7	178	3.37
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 7.821$, $p < .05$)						
Female	201/50.4	163/40.9	21/5.3	14/3.5	399	3.38
Male	128/40.1	153/48.0	30/9.4	8/2.5	319	3.26
Race						
White	301/46.0	290/44.3	46/7.0	18/2.7	655	3.33
Hispanic or Latino/a	17/44.7	17/44.7	2/5.3	2/5.3	38	3.29
Non-White/Other Race	9/40.9	9/40.9	2/9.1	2/9.1	22	3.14
*Age** ($\chi^2 = 22.652$, $p < .05$)						
18-24 yrs. old	15/27.3	31/56.4	6/10.9	3/5.5	55	3.05
25-34 yrs. old	71/46.7	69/45.4	9/5.9	3/2.0	152	3.37
35-44 yrs. old	92/50.8	79/43.6	4/2.2	6/3.3	181	3.42
45-54 yrs. old	65/45.1	57/39.6	16/11.1	6/4.2	144	3.26
55-64 yrs. old	38/43.7	39/44.8	10/11.5	0/0.0	87	3.32
65-74 yrs. old	24/40.7	29/49.2	4/6.8	2/3.4	59	3.27
75 yrs. and older	24/60.0	12/30.0	2/5.0	2/5.0	40	3.45
Education						
Less than high school	29/55.8	21/40.4	1/1.9	1/1.9	52	3.50
High school graduate (incl GED)	90/43.9	96/46.8	12/5.9	7/3.4	205	3.31
Some college/no degree	67/44.4	63/41.7	17/11.3	4/2.6	151	3.28
Associate degree	29/43.3	31/46.3	4/6.0	3/4.5	67	3.28
Bachelor's degree	76/46.3	72/43.9	10/6.1	6/3.7	164	3.33
Some grad/prof school/degree	37/48.1	33/42.9	7/9.1	0/0.0	77	3.39
Income						
Less than $15,000	11/40.7	13/48.1	1/3.7	2/7.4	27	3.22
$15,000 – 19,999	10/43.5	10/43.5	3/13.0	0/0.0	23	3.30
$20,000 – 24,999	12/44.4	15/55.6	0/0.0	0/0.0	27	3.44
$25,000 – 34,999	28/45.9	26/42.6	6/9.8	1/1.6	61	3.33
$35,000 – 49,999	45/45.9	44/44.9	7/7.1	2/2.0	98	3.35
$50,000 – 74,999	75/47.5	67/42.4	10/6.3	6/3.8	158	3.34
$75,000 or more	67/45.6	68/46.3	7/4.8	5/3.4	147	3.34

155. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the Fire Department? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	299/42.2%	320/45.2%	62/8.8%	27/3.8%	708	3.26
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	69/38.1	82/45.3	24/13.3	6/3.3	181	3.18
Coopersville/Allendale	73/42.0	83/47.7	10/5.7	8/4.6	174	3.27
Holland/Zeeland	76/43.7	73/42.0	16/9.2	9/5.2	174	3.24
Jenison/Hudsonville	81/45.3	82/45.8	12/6.7	4/2.2	179	3.34
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 6.484$, $p < .05$)						
Female	181/46.2	169/43.1	25/6.4	17/4.3	392	3.31
Male	118/37.3	151/47.8	37/11.7	10/3.2	316	3.19
Race						
White	265/40.8	300/46.2	59/9.1	25/3.9	649	3.24
Hispanic or Latino/a	21/58.3	12/33.3	1/2.8	2/5.6	36	3.44
Non-White/Other Race	11/55.0	8/40.0	1/5.0	0/0.0	20	3.50
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	21/39.6	25/47.2	5/9.4	2/3.8	53	3.23
25-34 yrs. old	59/40.4	75/51.4	7/4.8	5/3.4	146	3.29
35-44 yrs. old	89/47.6	76/40.6	17/9.1	5/2.7	187	3.33
45-54 yrs. old	48/33.8	70/49.3	16/11.3	8/5.6	142	3.11
55-64 yrs. old	32/38.1	37/44.0	13/15.5	2/2.4	84	3.18
65-74 yrs. old	27/47.4	25/43.9	3/5.3	2/3.5	57	3.35
75 yrs. and older	23/59.0	12/30.8	1/2.6	3/7.7	39	3.41
Education						
Less than high school	27/56.3	17/35.4	3/6.3	1/2.1	48	3.46
High school graduate (incl GED)	94/45.9	90/43.9	15/7.3	6/2.9	205	3.33
Some college/no degree	56/37.3	72/48.0	16/10.7	6/4.0	150	3.19
Associate degree	23/33.3	34/49.3	9/13.0	3/4.3	69	3.12
Bachelor's degree	66/42.3	70/44.9	12/7.7	8/5.1	156	3.24
Some grad/prof school/degree	32/41.0	37/47.4	7/9.0	2/2.6	78	3.27
Income						
Less than $15,000	9/34.6	12/46.2	3/11.5	2/7.7	26	3.08
$15,000 – 19,999	11/50.0	8/36.4	2/9.1	1/4.5	22	3.32
$20,000 – 24,999	14/48.3	10/34.5	2/6.9	3/10.3	29	3.21
$25,000 – 34,999	31/51.7	27/45.0	2/3.3	0/0.0	60	3.48
$35,000 – 49,999	42/44.7	43/45.7	6/6.4	3/3.2	94	3.32
$50,000 – 74,999	62/39.2	74/46.8	16/10.1	6/3.8	158	3.22
$75,000 or more	54/37.2	73/50.3	14/9.7	4/2.8	145	3.22

141. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From Another Health Department?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	167/38.7%	213/49.3%	45/10.4%	7/1.6%	432	3.25
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	42/37.5	55/49.1	12/10.7	3/2.7	112	3.21
Coopersville/Allendale	40/39.2	53/52.0	8/7.8	1/1.0	102	3.29
Holland/Zeeland	50/41.3	54/44.6	15/12.4	2/1.7	121	3.26
Jenison/Hudsonville	35/36.1	51/52.6	10/10.3	1/1.0	97	3.24
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 7.666$, $p < .05$)						
Female	104/43.9	111/46.8	18/7.6	4/1.7	237	3.33
Male	63/32.3	102/52.3	27/13.8	3/1.5	195	3.15
Race						
White	156/39.8	190/48.5	40/10.2	6/1.5	392	3.27
Hispanic or Latino/a	7/25.9	15/55.6	4/14.8	1/3.7	27	3.04
Non-White/Other Race	4/33.3	8/66.7	0/0.0	0/0.0	12	3.33
*Age*** ($\chi^2 = 30.993$, $p < .01$)						
18-24 yrs. old	10/33.3	14/46.7	6/20.0	0/0.0	30	3.13
25-34 yrs. old	33/32.7	61/60.4	7/6.9	0/0.0	101	3.26
35-44 yrs. old	42/35.0	66/55.0	8/6.7	4/3.3	120	3.22
45-54 yrs. old	38/40.0	38/40.0	17/17.9	2/2.1	95	3.18
55-64 yrs. old	25/48.1	22/42.3	5/9.6	0/0.0	52	3.38
65-74 yrs. old	7/36.8	11/57.9	1/5.3	0/0.0	19	3.32
75 yrs. and older	12/80.0	1/6.7	1/6.7	1/6.7	15	3.6
*Education** ($\chi^2 = 18.589$, $p < .05$)						
Less than high school	14/60.9	6/26.1	3/13.0	0/0.0	23	3.48
High school graduate (incl GED)	40/33.6	62/52.1	15/12.6	2/1.7	119	3.18
Some college/no degree	44/46.8	40/42.6	8/8.5	2/2.1	94	3.34
Associate degree	12/30.8	21/53.8	6/15.4	0/0.0	39	3.15
Bachelor's degree	28/29.2	56/58.3	10/10.4	2/2.1	96	3.15
Some grad/prof school/degree	29/48.3	28/46.7	3/5.0	0/0.0	60	3.43
Income						
Less than $15,000	4/28.6	7/50.0	2/14.3	1/7.1	14	3.00
$15,000 – 19,999	6/60.0	2/20.0	2/20.0	0/0.0	10	3.40
$20,000 – 24,999	3/27.3	4/36.4	4/36.4	0/0.0	11	2.91
$25,000 – 34,999	12/36.4	18/54.5	3/9.1	0/0.0	33	3.27
$35,000 – 49,999	27/43.5	27/43.5	6/9.7	2/3.2	62	3.27
$50,000 – 74,999	37/34.6	60/56.1	10/9.3	0/0.0	107	3.25
$75,000 or more	33/34.4	52/54.2	10/10.4	1/1.0	96	3.22

135. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From a Doctor's Office? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	274/39.0%	303/43.1%	85/12.1%	41/5.8%	703	3.15
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	64/35.6	75/41.7	27/15.0	14/7.8	180	3.05
Coopersville/Allendale	78/44.3	78/44.3	16/9.1	4/2.3	176	3.31
Holland/Zeeland	70/40.5	68/39.3	22/12.7	13/7.5	173	3.13
Jenison/Hudsonville	62/35.6	82/47/1	20/11.5	10/5.7	174	3.13
Gender						
Female	161/41.1	163/41.6	46/11.7	22/5.6	392	3.18
Male	113/36.3	140/45.0	39/12.5	19/6.1	311	3.12
Race						
White	246/38.5	277/43.3	80/12.5	36/5.6	639	3.15
Hispanic or Latino/a	20/51.3	14/35.9	2/5.1	3/7.7	39	3.31
Non-White/Other Race	7/31.8	12/54.5	1/4.5	2/9.1	22	3.09
*Age** ($\chi^2 = 22.960$, $p < .05$)						
18-24 yrs. old	20/35.7	24/42.9	6/10.7	6/10.7	56	3.04
25-34 yrs. old	62/41.9	65/43.9	17/11.5	4/2.7	148	3.25
35-44 yrs. old	65/36.3	84/46.9	20/11.2	10/5.6	179	3.14
45-54 yrs. old	43/30.3	63/44.4	23/16.2	13/9.2	142	2.96
55-64 yrs. old	33/40.2	32/39.0	11/13.4	6/7.3	82	3.12
65-74 yrs. old	23/45.1	22/43.1	5/9.8	1/2.0	51	3.31
75 yrs. and older	28/62.2	13/28.9	3/6.7	1/2.2	45	3.51
Education						
Less than high school	28/53.8	18/34.6	6/11.5	0/0.0	52	3.42
High school graduate (incl GED)	84/41.4	92/45.3	18/8.9	9/4.4	203	3.24
Some college/no degree	58/39.7	59/40.4	18/12.3	11/7.5	146	3.12
Associate degree	22/32.8	33/49.3	9/13.4	3/4.5	67	3.10
Bachelor's degree	53/34.0	65/41.7	25/16.0	13/8.3	156	3.01
Some grad/prof school/degree	28/36.4	36/46.8	9/11.7	4/5.2	77	3.14
Income						
Less than $15,000	13/56.5	5/21.7	3/13.0	2/8.7	23	3.26
$15,000 – 19,999	10/47.6	6/28.6	4/19.0	1/4.8	21	3.19
$20,000 – 24,999	12/44.4	10/37.0	4/14.8	1/3.7	27	3.22
$25,000 – 34,999	25/42.4	24/40.7	8/13.6	2/3.4	59	3.22
$35,000 – 49,999	38/40.9	38/40.9	13/14.0	4/4.3	93	3.18
$50,000 – 74,999	60/38.2	70/44.6	17/10.8	10/6.4	157	3.15
$75,000 or more	42/29.2	72/50.0	20/13.9	10/6.9	144	3.01

153. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From Schools? (Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	208/30.5%	337/49.3%	108/15.8%	30/4.4%	683	3.06
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	49/27.8	91/51.7	28.15.9	8/4.5	176	3.03
Coopersville/Allendale	49/29.5	86/51.8	23/13.9	8/4.8	166	3.06
Holland/Zeeland	60/34.9	70/40.7	34/19.8	8/4.7	172	3.06
Jenison/Hudsonville	50/29.6	90/53.3	23/13.6	6/3.6	169	3.09
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 6.766$, $p < .05$)						
Female	126/33.5	186/49.5	47/12.5	17/4.5	376	3.12
Male	82/26.7	151/49.2	61/19.9	13/4.2	307	2.98
Race						
White	184/29.5	310/49.8	101/16.2	28/4.5	623	3.04
Hispanic or Latino/a	16/43.2	16/43.2	3/8.1	2/5.4	37	3.24
Non-White/Other Race	8/38.1	10/47.6	3/14.3	0/0.0	21	3.24
*Age** ($\chi^2 = 21.506$, $p < .05$)						
18-24 yrs. old	15/27.3	28/50.9	9/16.4	3/5.5	55	3.00
25-34 yrs. old	33/23.2	80/56.3	26/18.3	3/2.1	142	3.01
35-44 yrs. old	68/36.4	87/46.5	27/14.4	5/2.7	187	3.17
45-54 yrs. old	34/25.0	74/54.4	19/14.0	9/6.6	136	2.98
55-64 yrs. old	21/25.9	39/48.1	18/22.2	3/3.7	81	2.96
65-74 yrs. old	21/41.2	19/37.3	7/13.7	4/7.8	51	3.12
75 yrs. and older	16/51.6	10/32.3	2/6.5	3/9.7	31	3.26
Education						
Less than high school	19/38.0	25/50.0	5/10.0	1/2.0	50	3.24
High school graduate (incl GED)	71/36.8	90/46.6	22/11.4	10/5.2	193	3.15
Some college/no degree	36/25.4	71/50.0	30/21.1	5/3.5	142	2.97
Associate degree	17/23.9	39/54.9	11/15.5	4/5.6	71	2.97
Bachelor's degree	41/27.2	73/48.3	30/19.9	7/4.6	151	2.98
Some grad/prof school/degree	23/31.1	39/52.7	10/13.5	2/2.7	74	3.12
Income						
Less than $15,000	5/20.8	10/41.7	4/16.7	5/20.8	24	2.62
$15,000 – 19,999	5/23.8	10/47.6	3/14.3	3/14.3	21	2.81
$20,000 – 24,999	7/25.0	15/53.6	3/10.7	3/10.7	28	2.93
$25,000 – 34,999	19/32.8	28/48.3	10/17.2	1/1.7	58	3.12
$35,000 – 49,999	37/41.1	37/41.1	14/15.6	2/2.2	90	3.21
$50,000 – 74,999	35/22.6	86/55.5	31/20.0	3/1.9	155	2.99
$75,000 or more	41/28.9	75/52.8	21/14.8	5/3.5	142	3.07

143. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the Media?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	251/34.4%	286/39.2%	142/19.5%	51/7.0%	730	3.01
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	65/35.5	66/36.1	38/20.8	14/7.7	183	2.99
Coopersville/Allendale	58/32.0	73/40.3	37/20.4	13/7.2	181	2.97
Holland/Zeeland	72/39.3	68/37.2	31/16.9	12/6.6	183	3.09
Jenison/Hudsonville	56/30.6	79/43.2	36/19.7	12/6.6	183	2.98
*Gender*** ($\chi^2 = 15.671$, $p < .01$)						
Female	163/40.1	153/37.7	65/16.0	25/6.2	406	3.12
Male	88/27.2	133/41.0	77/23.8	26/8.0	324	2.87
Race						
White	225/33.8	264/39.6	131/19.7	46/6.9	666	3.00
Hispanic or Latino/a	17/43.6	15/38.5	4/10.3	3/7.7	39	3.18
Non-White/Other Race	8/36.4	6/27.3	6/27.3	2/9.1	22	2.91
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	28/49.1	19/33.3	8/14.0	2/3.5	57	3.28
25-34 yrs. old	56/35.9	60/38.5	28/17.9	12/7.7	156	3.03
35-44 yrs. old	55/29.7	81/43.8	38/20.5	11/5.9	185	2.97
45-54 yrs. old	47/32.0	55/37.4	33/22.4	12/8.2	147	2.93
55-64 yrs. old	26/29.9	36/41.4	18/20.7	7/8.0	87	2.93
65-74 yrs. old	18/31.6	26/45.6	10/17.5	3/5.3	57	3.04
75 yrs. and older	21/51.2	9/22.0	7/17.1	4/9.8	41	3.15
Education						
Less than high school	25/47.2	18/34.0	6/11.3	4/7.5	53	3.21
High school graduate (incl GED)	64/31.7	91/45.0	34/16.8	13/6.4	202	3.02
Some college/no degree	47/30.5	63/40.9	33/21.4	11/7.1	154	2.95
Associate degree	27/36.5	24/32.4	18/24.3	5/6.8	74	2.99
Bachelor's degree	54/32.9	65/39.6	35/21.3	10/6.1	164	2.99
Some grad/prof school/degree	34/42.0	25/30.9	16/19.8	6/7.4	81	3.07
Income						
Less than $15,000	7/26.9	7/26.9	10/38.5	2/7.7	26	2.73
$15,000 – 19,999	7/33.3	7/33.3	3/14.3	4/19.0	21	2.81
$20,000 – 24,999	10/34.5	13/44.8	4/13.8	2/6.9	29	3.07
$25,000 – 34,999	24/38.1	22/34.9	11/17.5	6/9.5	63	3.02
$35,000 – 49,999	33/35.5	36/38.7	17/18.3	7/7.5	93	3.02
$50,000 – 74,999	45/27.1	74/44.6	41/24.7	6/3.6	166	2.95
$75,000 or more	57/38.5	56/37.8	26/17.6	9/6.1	148	3.09

145. In The Event of a Public Health Emergency: How Accurate and Timely is Information From the FBI?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Very Accurate and Timely (4)	Accurate and Timely (3)	Not Very Accurate and Timely (2)	Not At All Accurate and Timely (1)	Total	Mean
Total	229/40.4%	175/30.9%	102/18.0%	61/10.8%	567	3.01
Area of County						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	51/33.6	45/29.6	33/21.7	23/15.1	152	2.82
Coopersville/Allendale	60/44.8	43/32.1	20/14.9	11/8.2	134	3.13
Holland/Zeeland	57/40.7	44/31.4	27/19.3	12/8.6	140	3.04
Jenison/Hudsonville	61/43.3	43/30.5	22/15.6	15/10.6	141	3.06
*Gender** ($\chi^2 = 9.800$, $p < .01$)						
Female	137/46.1	88/29.6	49/16.5	23/7.7	297	3.14
Male	92/34.1	87/32.2	53/19.6	38/14.1	270	2.86
Race						
White	205/39.8	159/30.9	93/18.1	58/11.3	515	2.99
Hispanic or Latino/a	13/40.6	12/37.5	6/18.8	1/3.1	32	3.16
Non-White/Other Race	10/55.6	4/22.2	2/11.1	2/11.1	18	3.22
*Age** ($\chi^2 = 45.398$, $p < .01$)						
18-24 yrs. old	24/49.0	15/30.6	7/14.3	3/6.1	49	3.22
25-34 yrs. old	58/45.7	49/38.6	11/8.7	9/7.1	127	3.23
35-44 yrs. old	72/48.0	42/28.0	25/16.7	11/7.3	150	3.17
45-54 yrs. old	38/34.5	24/21.8	30/27.3	18/16.4	110	2.75
55-64 yrs. old	16/22.9	23/32.9	21/30.0	10/14.3	70	2.64
65-74 yrs. old	8/23.5	15/44.1	5/14.7	6/17.6	34	2.74
75 yrs. and older	13/48.1	7/25.9	3/11.1	4/14.8	27	3.07
Education						
Less than high school	16/45.7	9/25.7	7/20.0	3/8.6	35	3.09
High school graduate (incl GED	63/41.2	51/33.3	22/14.4	17/11.1	153	3.05
Some college/no degree	43/36.1	38/31.9	28/23.5	10/8.4	119	2.96
Associate degree	23/40.4	14/24.6	12/21.1	8/14.0	57	2.91
Bachelor's degree	51/38.9	46/35.1	21/16.0	13/9.9	131	3.03
Some grad/prof school/degree	32/45.7	17/24.3	12/17.1	9/12.9	70	3.03
Income						
Less than $15,000	4/19.0	6/28.6	6/28.6	5/23.8	21	2.43
$15,000 – 19,999	5/29.4	6/35.3	3/17.6	3/17.6	17	2.76
$20,000 – 24,999	14/66.7	5/23.8	2/9.5	0/0.0	21	3.57
$25,000 – 34,999	22/47.8	13/28.3	6/13.0	5/10.9	46	3.13
$35,000 – 49,999	32/45.7	20/28.6	13/18.6	5/7.1	70	3.13
$50,000 – 74,999	56/43.1	36/27.7	22/16.9	16/12.3	130	3.02
$75,000 or more	44/35.8	38/30.9	29/23.6	12/9.8	123	2.93

117. How Effective Do You Feel the OCHD is in Preventing Disease and Promoting Physical and Environmental Health?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)	Total	Mean
Total	72/16.2%	279/62.7%	73/16.4%	21/4.7%	445	2.90
*Area of County** ($\chi^2 = 19.093$, $p < .05$)						
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	24/22.4	55/51.4	22/20.6	6/5.6	107	2.91
Coopersville/Allendale	7/6.3	85/75.9	14/12.5	6/5.4	112	2.83
Holland/Zeeland	19/16.2	73/62.4	21/17.9	4/3.4	117	2.91
Jenison/Hudsonville	22/20.2	66/60.6	16/14.7	5/4.6	109	2.96
*Gender*** ($\chi^2 = 11.485$, $p < .01$)						
Female	53/20.1	166/62.9	36/13.6	9/3.4	264	3.00
Male	19/10.5	113/62.4	37/20.4	12/6.6	181	2.77
Race						
White	61/15.3	254/63.7	67/16.8	17/4.3	399	2.90
Hispanic or Latino/a	8/26.7	15/50.0	5/16.7	2/6.7	30	2.97
Non-White/Other Race	3/21.4	9/64.3	1/7.1	1/7.1	14	3.00
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	7/19.4	25/69.4	1/2.8	3/8.3	36	3.00
25-34 yrs. old	13/14.6	52/58.4	19/21.3	5/5.6	89	2.82
35-44 yrs. old	20/16.5	76/62.8	20/16.5	5/4.1	121	2.92
45-54 yrs. old	9/10.6	55/64.7	18/21.2	3/3.5	85	2.82
55-64 yrs. old	9/18.8	30/62.5	9/18.8	0/0.0	48	3.00
65-74 yrs. old	7/21.9	19/59.4	3/9.4	3/9.4	32	2.94
75 yrs. and older	7/20.6	22/64.7	3/8.8	2/5.9	34	3.00
Education						
Less than high school	5/16.7	18/60.0	6/20.0	1/3.3	30	2.90
High school graduate (GED included)	25/16.9	105/70.9	12/8.1	6/4.1	148	3.01
Some college/no degree	22/25.6	44/51.2	17/19.8	3/3.5	86	2.99
Associate degree	10/22.2	22/48.9	9/20.0	4/8.9	45	2.84
Bachelor's degree	8/8.9	56/62.2	22/24.4	4/4.4	90	2.76
Some graduate or professional school/degree	2/4.3	34/73.9	7/15.2	3/6.5	46	2.76
Income						
Less than $15,000	5/23.8	14/66.7	2/9.5	0/0.0	21	3.14
$15,000 – 19,999	3/21.4	7/50.0	4/28.6	0/0.0	14	2.93
$20,000 – 24,999	5/22.7	15/68.2	2/9.1	0/0.0	22	3.14
$25,000 – 34,999	11/25.6	24/55.8	6/14.0	2/4.7	43	3.02
$35,000 – 49,999	9/13.6	44/66.7	11/16.7	2/3.0	66	2.91
$50,000 – 74,999	11/12.9	48/56.5	19/22.4	7/8.2	85	2.74
$75,000 or more	8/9.5	59/70.2	14/16.7	3/3.6	84	2.86

117a. How Effective Do You Feel the OCHD is in Preventing Disease and Promoting Physical and Environmental Health?
(Frequency/Percent)

Demographic	Excellent	Good	Fair/Poor	Total
Total	72/16.2%	279/62.7%	94/21.1%	445
Area of County ** ($\chi^2 = 17.895$, p.< .01)				
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	24/22.4	55/51.4	28/26.2	107
Coopersville/Allendale	7/6.3	85/75.9	20/17.9	112
Holland/Zeeland	19/16.2	73/62.4	25/21.4	117
Jenison/Hudsonville	22/20.2	66/60.6	21/19.3	109
Gender ** ($\chi^2 = 11.203$, p.< .01)				
Female	53/20.1	166/62.9	45/17.0	264
Male	19/10.5	113/62.4	49/27.1	181
Race				
White	61/15.3	254/63.7	84/21.1	399
Hispanic or Latino/a	8/26.7	15/50.0	7/23.3	30
Non-White/Other Race	3/21.4	9/64.3	2/14.3	14
Age				
18-24 yrs. old	7/19.4	25/69.4	4/11.1	36
25-34 yrs. old	13/14.6	52/58.4	24/27.0	89
35-44 yrs. old	20/16.5	76/62.8	25/20.7	121
45-54 yrs. old	9/10.6	55/64.7	21/24.7	85
55-64 yrs. old	9/18.8	30/62.5	9/18.8	48
65-74 yrs. old	7/21.9	19/59.4	6/18.8	32
75 yrs. and older	7/20.6	22/64.7	5/14.7	34
Education ** ($\chi^2 = 28.205$, p.< .01)				
Less than high school	5/16.7	18/60.0	7/23.3	30
High school graduate (GED included)	25/16.9	105/70.9	18/12.2	148
Some college/no degree	22/25.6	44/51.2	20/23.3	86
Associate degree	10/22.2	22/48.9	13/28.9	45
Bachelor's degree	8/8.9	56/62.2	26/28.9	90
Some graduate or professional school/degree	2/4.3	34/73.9	10/21.7	46
Income				
Less than $15,000	5/23.8	14/66.7	2/9.5	21
$15,000 – 19,999	3/21.4	7/50.0	4/28.6	14
$20,000 – 24,999	5/22.7	15/68.2	2/9.1	22
$25,000 – 34,999	11/25.6	24/55.8	8/18.6	43
$35,000 – 49,999	9/13.6	44/66.7	13/19.7	66
$50,000 – 74,999	11/12.9	48/56.5	26/30.6	85
$75,000 or more	8/9.5	59/70.2	17/20.2	84

119. Have You Ever Used Ottawa County Health Department Services?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	392	49.9%	786
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	101	51.3	197
Coopersville/Allendale	95	49.0	194
Holland/Zeeland	108	54.3	199
Jenison/Hudsonville	88	44.9	196
*Gender*** ($\chi^2 = 24.666$, $p < .01$)			
Female	254	57.7	440
Male	138	39.9	346
Race			
White	355	49.8	713
Hispanic or Latino/a	22	48.9	45
Non-White/Other Race	12	52.2	23
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	36	63.2	57
25-34 yrs. old	85	52.5	162
35-44 yrs. old	102	52.3	195
45-54 yrs. old	77	49.4	156
55-64 yrs. old	39	43.3	90
65-74 yrs. old	31	44.9	69
75+ yrs. old	22	38.6	57
Education			
Less than high school	23	38.3	60
High school graduate (GED included)	120	52.2	230
Some college/no degree	83	50.9	163
Associate degree	46	61.3	75
Bachelor's degree	80	46.0	174
Some graduate or professional school/degree	40	48.8	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	20	60.6	33
$15,000 – 19,999	13	54.2	24
$20,000 – 24,999	17	60.7	28
$25,000 – 34,999	36	52.9	68
$35,000 – 49,999	49	48.0	102
$50,000 – 74,999	80	48.5	165
$75,000 or more	72	46.2	156

121. Have You or Anyone in Your Family Ever Swam in a Public Swimming Pool in Ottawa County?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	353	45.0%	785
*Area of County*** ($\chi^2 = 54.141$, $p < .01$)			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	98	50.0	196
Coopersville/Allendale	49	25.1	195
Holland/Zeeland	120	61.2	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	86	43.4	198
Gender			
Female	205	46.6	440
Male	148	42.9	345
Race			
White	318	44.6	713
Hispanic or Latino/a	22	50.0	44
Non-White/Other Race	12	50.0	24
*Age*** ($\chi^2 = 21.640$, $p < .01$)			
18-24 yrs. old	30	51.7	58
25-34 yrs. old	79	48.8	162
35-44 yrs. old	102	52.6	194
45-54 yrs. old	70	44.6	157
55-64 yrs. old	37	41.6	89
65-74 yrs. old	20	29.4	68
75+ yrs. old	15	26.3	57
*Education** ($\chi^2 = 14.335$, $p < .05$)			
Less than high school	22	37.3	59
High school graduate (GED included)	94	40.9	230
Some college/no degree	71	43.0	165
Associate degree	40	52.6	76
Bachelor's degree	77	44.3	174
Some graduate or professional school/degree	49	62.0	79
*Income** ($\chi^2 = 13.122$, $p < .05$)			
Less than $15,000	8	24.2	33
$15,000 – 19,999	10	43.5	23
$20,000 – 24,999	14	46.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	22	32.4	68
$35,000 – 49,999	47	46.5	101
$50,000 – 74,999	81	49.4	164
$75,000 or more	78	50.0	156

123. Have You or Anyone in Your Family Ever Applied For a Septic or Well Permit in Ottawa County?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	195	24.9%	784
*Area of County*** ($\chi^2 = 21.186$, $p < .01$)			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	59	29.9	197
Coopersville/Allendale	64	33.0	194
Holland/Zeeland	29	14.8	196
Jenison/Hudsonville	43	21.8	197
Gender			
Female	107	24.5	436
Male	88	25.3	348
*Race*** ($\chi^2 = 11.521$, $p < .01$)			
White	188	26.4	711
Hispanic or Latino/a	2	4.5	44
Non-White/Other Race	4	16.7	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	7	12.5	56
25-34 yrs. old	39	24.5	159
35-44 yrs. old	47	24.2	194
45-54 yrs. old	44	27.8	158
55-64 yrs. old	29	31.2	93
65-74 yrs. old	20	30.3	66
75+ yrs. old	9	15.5	58
Education			
Less than high school	12	20.7	58
High school graduate (GED included)	68	29.4	231
Some college/no degree	35	21.7	161
Associate degree	26	34.2	76
Bachelor's degree	39	22.3	175
Some graduate or professional school/degree	15	18.5	81
Income			
Less than $15,000	8	24.2	33
$15,000 – 19,999	4	16.7	24
$20,000 – 24,999	9	32.1	28
$25,000 – 34,999	15	22.4	67
$35,000 – 49,999	21	20.6	102
$50,000 – 74,999	44	26.5	166
$75,000 or more	51	32.7	156

125. Have You or Anyone in Your Family Ever Eaten in a Restaurant in Ottawa County?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	777	97.4%	798
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	194	97.0	200
Coopersville/Allendale	193	97.0	199
Holland/Zeeland	193	97.0	199
Jenison/Hudsonville	197	98.5	200
Gender			
Female	432	97.1	445
Male	345	97.7	353
Race			
White	704	97.2	724
Hispanic or Latino/a	44	97.8	45
Non-White/Other Race	24	100.0	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	56	96.6	58
25-34 yrs. old	161	98.8	163
35-44 yrs. old	193	98.0	197
45-54 yrs. old	154	97.5	158
55-64 yrs. old	92	97.9	94
65-74 yrs. old	67	95.7	70
75+ yrs. old	54	93.1	58
Education			
Less than high school	60	98.4	61
High school graduate (GED included)	219	94.0	233
Some college/no degree	166	99.4	167
Associate degree	75	98.7	76
Bachelor's degree	175	98.9	177
Some graduate or professional school/degree	80	97.6	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	29	87.9	33
$15,000 – 19,999	23	95.8	24
$20,000 – 24,999	30	100.0	30
$25,000 – 34,999	66	95.7	69
$35,000 – 49,999	100	97.1	103
$50,000 – 74,999	167	98.8	169
$75,000 or more	157	100.0	157

127. Have You or Anyone in Your Family Ever Received "Miles of Smiles" Dental Services ?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	36	4.5%	794
*Area of County*** ($\chi^2 = 18.024$, $p < .01$)			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	8	4.0	199
Coopersville/Allendale	7	3.5	198
Holland/Zeeland	19	9.6	198
Jenison/Hudsonville	2	1.0	199
Gender			
Female	24	5.4	442
Male	12	3.4	352
Race			
White	28	3.9	721
Hispanic or Latino/a	7	15.9	44
Non-White/Other Race	1	4.2	24
Age			
18-24 yrs. old	3	5.2	58
25-34 yrs. old	12	7.4	163
35-44 yrs. old	11	5.6	195
45-54 yrs. old	4	2.5	158
55-64 yrs. old	2	2.2	93
65-74 yrs. old	2	2.9	69
75+ yrs. old	2	3.4	58
Education			
Less than high school	8	13.1	61
High school graduate (GED included)	12	5.2	231
Some college/no degree	7	4.2	166
Associate degree	1	1.3	76
Bachelor's degree	2	1.1	176
Some graduate or professional school/degree	6	7.3	82
Income			
Less than $15,000	1	3.0	33
$15,000 – 19,999	4	16.7	24
$20,000 – 24,999	2	6.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	4	6.0	67
$35,000 – 49,999	7	6.8	103
$50,000 – 74,999	3	1.8	168
$75,000 or more	4	2.6	156

129. Have You or Anyone in Your Family Ever Had Hearing or Vision Services in an Ottawa County School ?
(Frequency/Percent of "Yes" Answers)

Demographic	Frequency	Percent	Total
Total	276	35.3%	782
Area of County			
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	77	39.5	195
Coopersville/Allendale	67	34.0	197
Holland/Zeeland	70	36.1	194
Jenison/Hudsonville	62	31.6	196
*Gender*** ($\chi^2 = 13.889$, $p < .01$)			
Female	180	40.9	440
Male	96	28.1	342
Race			
White	251	35.3	711
Hispanic or Latino/a	17	39.5	43
Non-White/Other Race	7	30.4	23
*Age*** ($\chi^2 = 92.450$, $p < .01$)			
18-24 yrs. old	31	53.4	58
25-34 yrs. old	60	37.5	160
35-44 yrs. old	105	54.7	192
45-54 yrs. old	53	34.4	154
55-64 yrs. old	16	17.6	91
65-74 yrs. old	7	10.0	70
75+ yrs. old	4	7.0	57
Education			
Less than high school	15	25.4	59
High school graduate (GED included)	87	37.8	230
Some college/no degree	58	35.6	163
Associate degree	30	40.0	75
Bachelor's degree	55	31.8	173
Some graduate or professional school/degree	31	38.8	80
Income			
Less than $15,000	9	27.3	33
$15,000 – 19,999	8	33.3	24
$20,000 – 24,999	11	36.7	30
$25,000 – 34,999	19	28.8	66
$35,000 – 49,999	33	32.0	103
$50,000 – 74,999	64	39.3	163
$75,000 or more	60	39.5	152

Table 96a

No Health Care Coverage[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	13.8	1.3
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	9.8	2.3
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	7.8	4.1
Coopersville/ Allendale	7.7	4.0
Holland/Zeeland	16.2	5.6
Jenison Hudsonville	7.7	4.0
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	6.1	1.8
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	7.7	4.0
Coopersville/ Allendale	5.0	3.2
Holland/Zeeland	7.6	4.0
Jenison Hudsonville	4.2	3.0

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 18-64, who reported that they did not have any kind of health care coverage.

Table 96b

No Health Care Coverage[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	13.8	1.3	9.8	2.3	6.1	1.8
Gender						
Female	13.0	1.7	8.9	2.9	6.1	2.7
Male	14.5	2.1	11.0	3.5	6.1	2.4
Race						
White	11.9	1.4	8.3	2.2	5.2	1.7
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA*	NA	29.3	—	29.4	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	9.1	—	13.3	—
Black	19.7	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	25.3	4.9	13.8	8.9	9.1	5.1
25-34 yrs. old	15.2	3.0	13.5	5.3	5.7	3.4
35-44 yrs. old	11.4	2.4	9.1	4.0	4.7	3.2
45-54 yrs. old	10.5	2.2	6.3	3.8	5.2	4.1
55-64 yrs. old	8.8	2.4	8.5	5.6	6.7	4.8
Education						
Less than High School	32.1	7.0	31.4	—	15.7	10.0
High School Graduate	18.9	2.8	11.9	4.7	9.3	4.0
Some College/No Degree	11.7	2.2	7.9	4.5	2.9	2.3
College Graduate	6.4	1.7	6.8	2.8	4.0	2.6
Income						
Less than $20,000	36.7	5.7	32.4	—	19.8	8.4
$20,000 – 34,999	22.6	3.6	21.1	9.5	8.9	5.0
$35,000 – 49,999	9.2	2.6	11.4	6.6	2.8	2.7
$50,000 – 74,999	7.0	2.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	2.1
$75,000 or more	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.2	0.0	—

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 18-64, who reported that they did not have any kind of health care coverage.

*Throughout these tables, “NA” indicates that information was not available for that particular question/

Table 97a

General Health: Fair or Poor[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	13.5	1.1
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	11.6	2.2
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	11.5	4.4
Coopersville/ Allendale	10.0	4.2
Holland/Zeeland	14.5	4.9
Jenison Hudsonville	10.5	4.3
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	7.0	1.8
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	10.6	4.3
Coopersville/ Allendale	4.0	2.7
Holland/Zeeland	6.0	3.3
Jenison Hudsonville	7.6	3.7

[a]Percentage of respondents who indicated that their health, in general, was fair or poor.

Table 97b

General Health: Fair or Poor[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	13.5	1.1	11.6	2.2	7.0	1.8
Gender						
Female	14.9	1.5	11.9	3.0	8.7	2.8
Male	12.1	1.6	11.3	3.3	5.4	2.2
Race						
White	12.5	1.1	10.7	2.3	6.4	1.8
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	20.0	—	22.2	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	20.8	—	26.7	—
Black	19.3	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	8.6	3.0	6.9	6.5	4.2	3.6
25-34 yrs. old	5.8	2.0	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.9
35-44 yrs. old	9.9	2.2	7.6	3.7	2.9	2.5
45-54 yrs. old	13.7	2.4	15.1	5.6	9.6	5.4
55-64 yrs. old	17.7	3.1	16.0	7.4	7.7	5.1
65-74 yrs. old	22.6	4.0	15.7	8.5	11.5	8.0
75+ yrs. old	32.5	5.1	33.9	12.1	26.2	—
Education						
Less than High School	33.7	5.1	26.2	11.0	16.9	8.1
High School Graduate	16.1	2.1	12.8	4.3	9.9	3.8
Some College/No Degree	12.3	1.9	19.2	6.0	5.4	3.0
College Graduate	5.3	1.2	4.5	2.2	2.5	2.0
Income						
Less than $20,000	32.3	4.3	24.1	11.0	15.9	6.4
$20,000 – 34,999	16.8	2.5	9.1	5.7	5.4	3.6
$35,000 – 49,999	9.7	2.4	20.4	7.8	4.8	3.5
$50,000 – 74,999	7.0	2.0	10.0	4.5	4.8	3.3

[a]Percentage of respondents who indicated that their health, in general, was fair or poor.

Table 98a

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Less Than Five Servings a Day[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	77.4	1.4
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	93.5	1.7
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	92.4	3.7
Coopersville/ Allendale	93.9	3.3
Holland/Zeeland	93.8	3.4
Jenison Hudsonville	93.7	3.5
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents whose total reported consumption of fruits (including juice) and vegetables was less than five times per day.

Table 98b

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Less Than Five Servings a Day[a]
(Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)

	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	77.4	1.4	93.5	1.7	NA	NA
Gender						
Female	72.9	1.8	93.1	2.4	NA	NA
Male	82.2	2.0	93.9	2.5	NA	NA
Race						
White	77.7	1.4	93.5	1.8	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	90.7	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	100.0	—	NA	NA
Black	77.3	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	81.9	4.5	89.3	8.1	NA	NA
25-34 yrs. old	83.1	3.0	94.9	3.4	NA	NA
35-44 yrs. old	78.8	2.9	93.8	3.4	NA	NA
45-54 yrs. old	78.4	2.8	94.3	3.6	NA	NA
55-64 yrs. old	74.9	3.5	94.6	4.6	NA	NA
65-74 yrs. old	69.6	4.4	92.3	6.5	NA	NA
75+ yrs. old	62.2	5.3	89.1	8.2	NA	NA
Education						
Less than High School	79.6	4.4	94.6	5.9	NA	NA
High School Graduate	81.3	2.3	92.5	3.4	NA	NA
Some College/No Degree	78.1	2.5	93.3	3.8	NA	NA
College Graduate	71.9	2.6	93.9	2.6	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $20,000	77.3	4.1	93.1	6.5	NA	NA
$20,000 – 34,999	80.3	2.8	94.8	4.4	NA	NA
$35,000 – 49,999	77.4	3.2	95.0	4.3	NA	NA
$50,000 – 74,999	78.2	3.2	95.2	3.2	NA	NA
$75,000 or more	76.0	3.0	92.9	4.0	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents whose total reported consumption of fruits (including juice) and vegetables was less than five times per day.

Table 99a

Cardiovascular Disease: Angina/ Coronary Heart Disease[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	7.1	0.9
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	4.5	1.7
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	4.5	3.3
Coopersville/ Allendale	3.4	3.0
Holland/Zeeland	7.6	4.5
Jenison Hudsonville	2.8	2.7
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 35 and older, who had ever been told by a doctor that they had angina or coronary heart disease.

Table 99b

Cardiovascular Disease: Angina/Coronary Heart Disease[a]
(Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)

	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	7.1	0.9	4.5	1.7	NA	NA
Gender						
Female	5.5	1.1	3.3	2.0	NA	NA
Male	8.8	1.5	5.9	2.8	NA	NA
Race						
White	7.2	1.0	4.5	1.8	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	0.0	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	12.5	—	NA	NA
Black	7.5	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
35-44 yrs. old	1.6	1.0	0.0	—	NA	NA
45-54 yrs. old	3.9	1.5	3.1	2.7	NA	NA
55-64 yrs. old	10.8	2.7	4.3	4.1	NA	NA
65-74 yrs. old	15.7	3.5	10.0	7.1	NA	NA
75+ yrs. old	14.9	3.8	17.5	9.9	NA	NA
Education						
Less than High School	13.2	4.0	11.1	—	NA	NA
High School Graduate	7.0	1.6	2.2	2.2	NA	NA
Some College/No Degree	7.8	1.9	9.3	5.2	NA	NA
College Graduate	4.3	1.3	2.6	2.1	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $20,000	12.8	3.3	6.4	—	NA	NA
$20,000 – 34,999	11.1	2.6	10.0	7.6	NA	NA
$35,000 – 49,999	4.2	1.7	3.8	4.2	NA	NA
$50,000 – 74,999	4.2	1.8	3.4	3.3	NA	NA
$75,000 or more	4.1	1.6	1.7	2.4	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 35 and older, who had ever been told by a doctor that they had angina

Table 100a

Cardiovascular Disease: Heart Attack or Myocardial Infarction[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	7.2	1.0
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	6.1	2.0
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	5.7	3.6
Coopersville/ Allendale	4.8	3.5
Holland/Zeeland	9.9	5.1
Jenison Hudsonville	4.1	3.2
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 35 and older, who had ever been told by a doctor that they had a heart attack, or myocardial infarction.

Table 100b

Cardiovascular Disease: Heart Attack or Myocardial Infarction[a]
(Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)

	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	7.2	1.0	6.1	2.0	NA	NA
Gender						
Female	4.7	1.0	2.6	1.8	NA	NA
Male	9.9	1.7	10.0	3.6	NA	NA
White	7.0	1.0	5.8	2.0	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	8.7	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	12.5	—	NA	NA
Black	7.8	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
35-44 yrs. old	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	NA	NA
45-54 yrs. old	3.5	1.4	3.1	2.7	NA	NA
55-64 yrs. old	8.6	2.4	9.6	6.0	NA	NA
65-74 yrs. old	15.1	3.4	10.0	7.0	NA	NA
75+ yrs. old	20.7	4.5	20.7	10.4	NA	NA
Education						
Less than High School	18.9	4.7	8.7	—	NA	NA
High School Graduate	6.9	1.7	6.7	3.7	NA	NA
Some College/No Degree	7.4	1.9	10.0	5.4	NA	NA
College Graduate	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.2	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $20,000	12.9	3.3	12.5	—	NA	NA
$20,000 – 34,999	11.6	2.5	11.7	8.1	NA	NA
$35,000 – 49,999	4.4	2.0	10.3	6.8	NA	NA
$50,000 – 74,999	3.9	2.0	2.6	2.9	NA	NA
$75,000 or more	2.9	1.4	3.4	3.3	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 35 and older, who had ever been told by a doctor that they had a heart attack, or myocardial infarction.

Table 101a

Cardiovascular Disease: Stroke[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	3.9	0.7
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	4.0	1.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	2.5	2.4
Coopersville/ Allendale	4.1	3.2
Holland/Zeeland	4.6	3.6
Jenison Hudsonville	4.8	3.5
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 35 and older, who had ever been told by a doctor that they had a stroke.

Table 101b

Cardiovascular Disease: Stroke[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	3.9	0.7	4.0	1.6	NA	NA
Gender						
Female	3.9	0.9	2.9	1.9	NA	NA
Male	3.9	1.1	5.2	2.6	NA	NA
Race						
White	3.6	0.7	3.9	1.6	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	4.3	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	6.3	—	NA	NA
Black	5.6	3.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
35-44 yrs. old	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	NA	NA
45-54 yrs. old	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	NA	NA
55-64 yrs. old	4.7	1.8	5.3	4.5	NA	NA
65-74 yrs. old	6.7	2.4	8.6	6.6	NA	NA
75+ yrs. old	11.6	3.6	13.8	8.9	NA	NA
Education						
Less than High School	6.7	3.2	8.7	—	NA	NA
High School Graduate	3.4	1.1	3.4	2.7	NA	NA
Some College/No Degree	4.7	1.6	4.2	3.6	NA	NA
College Graduate	2.6	1.0	3.4	2.3	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $20,000	7.0	2.7	6.3	—	NA	NA
$20,000 – 34,999	5.9	1.9	8.3	7.0	NA	NA
$35,000 – 49,999	4.1	2.0	5.1	4.9	NA	NA
$50,000 – 74,999	2.4	1.5	3.4	3.3	NA	NA
$75,000 or more	0.6	0.5	0.9	—	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 35 and older, who had ever been told by a doctor that they had a stroke.

Table 102a

Diabetes[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	8.1	0.8
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	8.1	1.9
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	8.5	3.9
Coopersville/ Allendale	7.7	3.7
Holland/Zeeland	8.1	3.8
Jenison Hudsonville	8.0	3.8
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	4.9	1.5
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	3.0	2.4
Coopersville/ Allendale	3.0	2.4
Holland/Zeeland	8.0	3.8
Jenison Hudsonville	5.5	3.2

[a]Percentage of respondents who had ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes (gestational diabetes excluded).

Table 102b

Diabetes[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	PERCENT	CI	PERCENT	CI	PERCENT	CI
Total	8.1	0.8	8.1	1.9	4.9	1.5
Gender						
Female	8.2	1.2	7.7	2.5	6.4	2.4
Male	7.9	1.2	8.5	2.9	3.3	1.8
Race						
White	7.5	0.9	7.8	2.0	4.5	1.5
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	11.1	—	11.1	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	8.7	—	12.5	—
Black	11.3	3.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	2.0	1.5	0.0	—	2.5	2.8
25-34 yrs. old	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	—
35-44 yrs. old	3.8	1.3	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.5
45-54 yrs. old	8.5	1.9	9.4	4.5	6.1	4.4
55-64 yrs. old	14.3	2.9	14.9	7.2	11.5	6.1
65-74 yrs. old	20.1	4.0	20.0	9.4	9.8	7.5
75+ yrs. old	22.2	4.7	20.3	10.3	9.8	—
Education						
Less than High School	16.7	4.0	18.0	9.6	11.9	6.9
High School Graduate	7.9	1.5	10.0	3.9	4.5	2.6
Some College/No Degree	8.3	1.5	6.7	3.8	4.0	2.6
College Graduate	5.0	1.1	5.7	2.5	2.9	2.1
Income						
Less than $20,000	13.3	2.8	15.5	9.3	8.7	4.9
$20,000 – 34,999	10.3	2.0	8.4	5.6	5.3	5.3
$35,000 – 49,999	7.1	1.9	12.7	6.5	3.4	2.9
$50,000 – 74,999	5.1	1.7	7.1	3.4	3.6	2.8
$75,000 or more	4.3	1.4	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.6

[a]Percentage of respondents who had ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes (gestational diabetes excluded).

Table 103a

No Leisure Time Physical Activity[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	24.3	1.4
2004 Survey[b]		
Ottawa County	9.1	2.0
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	7.9	3.8
Coopersville/ Allendale	9.5	4.2
Holland/Zeeland	9.3	4.1
Jenison Hudsonville	9.7	4.1
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	20.2	2.8
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	18.0	5.3
Coopersville/ Allendale	20.5	5.6
Holland/Zeeland	20.6	5.6
Jenison Hudsonville	21.7	5.7

[a]Percentage of respondents who said that they did **NOT** participate in any physical activities or exercises (i.e. running, walking, golf) within the last month.
[b]The 2004 Ottawa County BRFS asks "...how many days per week do you do these activities…" Percentages are based on the number of respondents who answered zero.

Table 103b

No Leisure Time Physical Activity[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey[b]		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	24.3	1.4	9.1	2.0	20.2	2.8
Gender						
Female	26.8	1.9	7.8	2.6	18.8	4.0
Male	21.6	2.1	10.7	3.3	21.6	3.9
Race						
White	22.7	1.5	8.3	2.1	19.5	2.8
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	20.5	—	50.0	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	12.5	—	31.3	—
Black	32.2	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	22.8	4.8	1.8	3.5	6.6	4.4
25-34 yrs. old	20.2	3.3	5.7	3.6	15.3	5.3
35-44 yrs. old	20.0	2.9	8.6	4.0	20.9	6.1
45-54 yrs. old	24.7	3.1	7.9	4.3	25.2	7.9
55-64 yrs. old	25.1	3.5	6.7	5.2	23.1	8.1
65-74 yrs. old	27.4	4.2	13.2	8.1	30.2	11.6
75+ yrs. old	41.9	5.3	29.8	11.9	35.7	—
Education						
Less than High School	44.9	5.4	24.1	11.4	33.7	10.2
High School Graduate	33.7	2.8	12.4	4.3	27.5	5.6
Some College/No Degree	20.0	2.4	9.2	4.4	15.1	4.7
College Graduate	11.4	1.8	4.0	2.1	12.8	4.2
Income						
Less than $20,000	36.9	4.5	14.8	9.5	28.8	7.9
$20,000 – 34,999	34.3	3.4	8.2	5.5	21.2	6.5
$35,000 – 49,999	22.8	3.4	10.1	5.9	18.2	6.2
$50,000 – 74,999	15.6	2.7	7.3	4.0	18.1	5.9
$75,000 or more	10.9	2.3	3.9	3.1	11.3	6.0

[a]Percentage of respondents who said that they did **NOT** participate in any physical activities or exercises (i.e. running, walking, golf) within the last month.
[b]The 2004 Ottawa County BRFS asks "...how many days per week do you do these activities…" Percentages are based on the number of respondents who answered zero.

Table 104a

Weight Status: Overweight[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	36.9	1.6
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	36.0	3.5
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	39.7	7.1
Coopersville/ Allendale	36.1	7.0
Holland/Zeeland	34.4	6.8
Jenison Hudsonville	33.9	6.9
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	37.4	3.4
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	37.8	6.9
Coopersville/ Allendale	38.0	6.9
Holland/Zeeland	34.7	6.8
Jenison Hudsonville	38.9	6.9

[a]Prevalence estimates for weight status were based on body mass index (BMI), as calculated from self-reported weight and height. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [wt in kg/(ht in meters)^2]. Weight status categories: overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) and obese (BMI ≥ 30; see Tables 105a and 105b). Pregnant women were excluded from the analysis, except in 1999 where pregnancy status was unknown.

Table 104b

Weight Status: Overweight[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	36.9	1.6	36.0	3.5	37.4	3.4
Gender						
Female	29.4	1.9	24.7	4.3	31.0	4.7
Male	44.6	2.5	48.4	5.2	43.5	5.0
Race						
White	36.9	1.7	36.5	3.7	37.3	3.5
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	25.6	—	56.3	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	33.3	—	18.8	—
Black	39.6	5.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	28.1	5.2	25.5	11.5	24.4	7.7
25-34 yrs. old	35.1	4.1	33.3	7.5	39.2	7.3
35-44 yrs. old	37.3	3.5	41.2	7.3	44.5	7.6
45-54 yrs. old	38.9	3.5	33.1	7.7	34.9	9.1
55-64 yrs. old	41.4	4.1	44.7	10.6	46.0	9.8
65-74 yrs. Old	39.8	4.6	32.8	11.2	33.9	12.1
75+ yrs. Old	39.2	5.3	35.1	12.4	33.3	—
Education						
Less than High School	36.7	5.4	32.8	12.1	28.0	9.7
High School Graduate	35.2	2.9	36.3	6.5	37.3	6.3
Some College/No Degree	35.3	2.9	31.6	7.3	42.8	6.6
College Graduate	40.4	2.9	38.6	5.4	35.6	6.1
Income						
Less than $20,000	32.1	4.5	22.8	10.9	28.3	8.1
$20,000 – 34,999	33.5	3.4	43.0	10.1	42..8	8.1
$35,000 – 49,999	41.0	4.0	37.1	9.6	42.7	8.1
$50,000 – 74,999	40.7	4.0	39.4	7.6	36.9	7.5
$75,000 or more	38.3	3.5	40.4	8.0	41.0	9.4

[a]Prevalence estimates for weight status were based on body mass index (BMI), as calculated from self-reported weight and height. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [wt in kg/(ht in meters)^2]. Weight status categories: overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) and obese (BMI $\geq$ 30; see Tables 105a and 105b). Pregnant women were excluded from the analysis, except in 1999 where pregnancy status was unknown.

Table 105a

Weight Status: Obese (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	25.2	1.4
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	21.5	3.0
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	20.1	6.0
Coopersville/ Allendale	22.4	6.0
Holland/Zeeland	23.3	6.0
Jenison Hudsonville	20.0	5.8
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	17.3	2.7
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	20.2	5.7
Coopersville/ Allendale	15.6	5.1
Holland/Zeeland	18.9	5.6
Jenison Hudsonville	14.5	5.0

[a]Prevalence estimates for weight status were based on body mass index (BMI), as calculated from self-reported weight and height. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [wt in kg/(ht in meters)^2]. Weight status categories: overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9; see Tables 104a and 104b) and obese (BMI ≥ 30). Pregnant women were excluded from the analysis, except in 1999 where pregnancy status was unknown.

Table 105b

Weight Status: Obese (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	25.2	1.4	21.5	3.0	17.3	2.7
Gender						
Female	25.5	1.9	19.7	4.0	16.4	3.7
Male	25.0	2.1	23.4	4.4	18.1	3.8
Race						
White	23.7	1.5	20.8	3.1	16.9	2.7
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	37.2	—	25.0	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	14.3	—	31.3	—
Black	34.5	5.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	12.9	3.8	7.3	6.9	14.3	6.3
25-34 yrs. old	23.5	3.5	19.3	6.3	13.5	5.1
35-44 yrs. old	25.2	3.1	17.5	5.6	8.5	4.3
45-54 yrs. old	31.5	3.4	27.6	7.3	27.4	8.5
55-64 yrs. old	31.5	3.9	28.2	9.6	23.0	8.3
65-74 yrs. Old	29.9	4.4	32.8	11.2	30.5	11.8
75+ yrs. Old	19.6	4.5	14.0	9.0	17.9	—
Education						
Less than High School	29.3	4.9	36.2	12.4	23.2	9.1
High School Graduate	29.0	2.7	26.4	5.9	20.2	5.2
Some College/No Degree	27.6	2.7	18.7	6.1	16.3	4.9
College Graduate	17.5	2.2	16.7	4.2	13.6	4.4
Income						
Less than $20,000	30.4	4.4	31.6	12.1	21.7	7.4
$20,000 – 34,999	29.6	3.3	20.4	8.2	15.9	6.0
$35,000 – 49,999	24.3	3.5	27.8	8.9	15.4	5.9
$50,000 – 74,999	22.9	3.3	25.0	6.7	20.0	6.2
$75,000 or more	23.4	3.1	11.6	5.2	13.3	6.5

[a]Prevalence estimates for weight status were based on body mass index (BMI), as calculated from self-reported weight and height. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [wt in kg/(ht in meters)^2]. Weight status categories: overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9; see Tables 104a and 104b) and obese (BMI $\geq$ 30). Pregnant women were excluded from the analysis, except in 1999 where pregnancy status was unknown.

Table 106a

Smoking[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	24.1	1.4
2004 Survey[b]		
Ottawa County	15.0	2.5
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	14.5	4.9
Coopersville/ Allendale	17.7	5.3
Holland/Zeeland	14.5	4.9
Jenison Hudsonville	13.5	4.7
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	16.6	2.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	16.0	5.1
Coopersville/ Allendale	19.0	5.4
Holland/Zeeland	15.4	5.1
Jenison Hudsonville	16.1	5.1

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and that they smoke cigarettes now.
[b]Percentages based on the number of respondents who answered the question “If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked…”

Table 106b

Smoking[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey[b]		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	24.1	1.4	15.0	2.5	16.6	2.6
Gender						
Female	23.0	1.8	12.8	3.1	12.9	3.3
Male	25.4	2.2	17.9	4.0	20.4	4.0
Race						
White	23.9	1.5	15.2	2.6	15.3	2.6
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	11.1	—	33.3	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	16.7	—	37.5	—
Black	25.3	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	31.7	5.3	29.3	11.7	28.7	8.0
25-34 yrs. old	26.3	3.6	19.0	6.0	19.5	5.9
35-44 yrs. old	30.7	3.3	13.3	4.8	16.9	5.6
45-54 yrs. old	25.7	3.1	20.8	6.3	13.0	6.2
55-64 yrs. old	21.0	3.4	5.3	4.5	12.5	6.4
65-74 yrs. old	11.6	2.9	7.1	6.0	10.3	7.8
75+ yrs. old	4.6	2.1	5.2	5.7	0.0	—
Education						
Less than High School	34.8	5.4	20.0	10.1	20.2	8.6
High School Graduate	31.4	2.8	22.2	5.3	24.3	5.4
Some College/No Degree	24.6	2.6	18.7	5.9	15.8	4.8
College Graduate	12.2	1.9	7.1	2.8	8.7	3.6
Income						
Less than $20,000	34.7	4.6	24.1	11.0	23.6	7.5
$20,000 – 34,999	30.1	3.3	26.3	8.7	22.5	6.7
$35,000 – 49,999	25.2	3.5	21.4	7.9	16.2	5.9
$50,000 – 74,999	22.9	3.4	13.0	5.1	15.1	5.5
$75,000 or more	15.8	2.7	6.4	3.8	9.6	5.7

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and that they smoke cigarettes now.
[b]Percentages based on the number of respondents who answered the question "If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked…"

Table 107a

Oral Health: No Dental Visit in Past Year[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	23.9	1.4
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	17.4	2.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	19.0	5.4
Coopersville/ Allendale	18.6	5.4
Holland/Zeeland	18.7	5.4
Jenison Hudsonville	13.1	4.7
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	15.5	2.5
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	15.0	5.0
Coopersville/ Allendale	17.6	5.3
Holland/Zeeland	19.9	5.6
Jenison Hudsonville	9.6	4.1

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they had not visited a dentist of dental clinic for any reason in the previous year.

Table 107b

Oral Health: No Dental Visit in Past Year[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	23.9	1.4	17.4	2.6	15.5	2.5
Gender						
Female	23.1	1.8	16.0	3.4	14.0	3.4
Male	24.7	2.2	19.1	4.1	17.1	3.7
Race						
White	21.4	1.5	16.9	2.7	15.3	2.6
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	22.7	—	33.3	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	20.8	—	0.0	—
Black	35.1	5.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	25.2	4.8	12.1	8.4	10.7	5.5
25-34 yrs. old	24.5	3.5	18.0	5.9	25.0	6.4
35-44 yrs. old	23.1	3.0	14.7	4.9	8.2	4.1
45-54 yrs. old	21.6	3.0	15.1	5.6	13.0	6.2
55-64 yrs. old	20.5	3.4	17.0	7.6	15.5	7.0
65-74 yrs. old	26.4	4.2	22.1	9.9	17.5	9.9
75+ yrs. old	29.8	5.1	31.0	11.9	22.0	—
Education						
Less than High School	48.8	5.4	42.4	12.6	30.4	10.1
High School Graduate	28.2	2.6	19.4	5.1	17.2	4.7
Some College/No Degree	21.1	2.5	16.2	5.6	12.1	4.3
College Graduate	13.6	2.1	12.2	3.5	12.4	4.2
Income						
Less than $20,000	47.6	4.7	49.1	13.0	28.1	8.0
$20,000 – 34,999	31.0	3.3	26.8	8.8	22.5	6.7
$35,000 – 49,999	20.9	3.2	18.6	7.6	15.6	5.9
$50,000 – 74,999	15.9	2.9	9.4	4.4	5.4	3.4
$75,000 or more	11.0	2.4	10.2	4.7	6.6	4.7

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they had not visited a dentist of dental clinic for any reason in the previous year.

Table 108a

Oral Health: No Teeth Cleaning in Past Year[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	23.9	1.5
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	15.5	2.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	15.0	5.2
Coopersville/ Allendale	17.6	5.3
Holland/Zeeland	19.9	5.7
Jenison Hudsonville	9.6	4.4

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they did not have their teeth cleaned by a dentist or hygienist in the previous year.

Table 108b

Oral Health: No Teeth Cleaning In Past Year[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	23.9	1.5	NA	NA	15.5	2.6
Gender						
Female	22.3	1.8	NA	NA	14.0	3.5
Male	25.6	2.3	NA	NA	17.1	3.8
Race						
White	21.4	1.5	NA	NA	15.3	2.7
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.3	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	—
Black	34.5	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	27.2	5.0	NA	NA	10.7	6.3
25-34 yrs. old	27.4	3.6	NA	NA	25.0	6.5
35-44 yrs. old	24.2	3.1	NA	NA	8.2	4.5
45-54 yrs. old	22.3	3.1	NA	NA	13.0	6.2
55-64 yrs. old	16.3	3.2	NA	NA	15.5	7.1
65-74 yrs. old	21.3	4.1	NA	NA	17.5	10.2
75+ yrs. old	26.4	5.2	NA	NA	22.0	—
Education						
Less than High School	47.6	6.1	NA	NA	30.4	9.9
High School Graduate	29.0	2.8	NA	NA	17.2	5.0
Some College/No Degree	20.7	2.5	NA	NA	12.1	4.4
College Graduate	15.5	2.2	NA	NA	12.4	4.3
Income						
Less than $20,000	48.1	5.2	NA	NA	28.1	8.1
$20,000 – 34,999	32.3	3.5	NA	NA	22.5	6.8
$35,000 – 49,999	21.0	3.3	NA	NA	15.6	6.5
$50,000 – 74,999	17.0	3.1	NA	NA	5.4	3.3
$75,000 or more	11.2	2.4	NA	NA	6.6	5.6

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they did not have their teeth cleaned by a dentist or hygienist in the previous year.

Table 109a

Immunizations: Flu Shot[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	67.8	3.3
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	77.5	7.2
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	73.5	—
Coopersville/ Allendale	80.6	—
Holland/Zeeland	87.9	—
Jenison Hudsonville	67.7	—
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 65 and older, who reported that they had a flu shot in the past year.

Table 109b

Immunizations: Flu Shot[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	67.8	3.3	77.5	7.2	NA	NA
Gender						
Female	68.7	4.2	80.0	10.1	NA	NA
Male	66.5	5.4	74.1	11.7	NA	NA
Race						
White	68.9	3.4	76.0	7.6	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	100.0	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	100.0	—	NA	NA
Black	66.2	13.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Education						
Less than High School	63.7	8.2	73.1	—	NA	NA
High School Graduate	68.3	5.2	73.5	—	NA	NA
Some College/No Degree	69.4	6.5	82.1	—	NA	NA
College Graduate	70.3	7.4	88.0	—	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $20,000	NA	NA	66.7	—	NA	NA
$20,000 – 34,999	NA	NA	78.6	—	NA	NA
$35,000 – 49,999	NA	NA	73.3	—	NA	NA
$50,000 – 74,999	NA	NA	66.7	—	NA	NA
$75,000 or more	NA	NA	66.7	—	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 65 and older, who reported that they had a flu shot in the past year.

Table 110a

Asthma[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	13.0	1.1
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	11.3	2.2
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	11.6	4.5
Coopersville/ Allendale	12.0	4.5
Holland/Zeeland	12.1	4.5
Jenison Hudsonville	9.5	4.1
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	11.9	2.3
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	9.5	4.1
Coopersville/ Allendale	16.2	5.1
Holland/Zeeland	11.1	4.4
Jenison Hudsonville	11.1	4.4

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they had ever been told by a doctor that they had asthma.

Table 110b

Asthma[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	13.0	1.1	11.3	2.2	11.9	2.3
Gender						
Female	14.1	1.5	12.8	3.1	13.6	3.3
Male	11.7	1.6	9.3	3.0	10.2	3.0
Race						
White	12.9	1.2	11.2	2.3	11.9	2.3
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	8.9	—	11.1	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	20.8	—	18.8	—
Black	13.8	3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	17.3	4.0	22.4	10.7	19.2	7.1
25-34 yrs. old	13.4	2.8	11.0	4.8	13.6	5.1
35-44 yrs. old	11.8	2.2	10.7	4.3	9.9	4.5
45-54 yrs. old	11.9	2.4	7.5	4.1	9.6	5.4
55-64 yrs. old	14.2	3.0	12.9	6.8	8.7	5.4
65-74 yrs. old	11.1	3.0	10.0	7.0	6.7	6.3
75+ yrs. old	11.4	3.4	11.9	8.3	11.9	—
Education						
Less than High School	15.4	4.0	14.8	8.9	17.9	8.2
High School Graduate	13.0	2.0	10.3	3.9	11.1	3.9
Some College/No Degree	13.5	2.1	14.4	5.3	14.8	4.7
College Graduate	11.7	1.9	9.9	3.2	8.3	3.5
Income						
Less than $20,000	14.6	3.2	15.8	9.5	11.4	5.6
$20,000 – 34,999	14.3	2.6	12.1	6.4	12.6	5.3
$35,000 – 49,999	11.3	2.4	13.6	6.6	16.9	6.0
$50,000 – 74,999	12.3	2.6	11.2	4.7	9.6	4.5
$75,000 or more	12.4	2.4	10.2	4.7	4.7	4.0

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported that they had ever been told by a doctor that they had asthma.

Table 111a

Alcohol Abuse[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)[a]	16.8	1.3
2004 Survey[b]		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA
1999 Survey[a]		
Ottawa County	16.4	2.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	16.1	5.1
Coopersville/ Allendale	20.1	5.6
Holland/Zeeland	16.7	5.2
Jenison Hudsonville	12.6	4.6

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported consuming five or more drinks per occasion at least once in the previous month.
[b]The 2004 Survey did not ask a similar question. The 2004 survey asked those who drank in the last thirty days how many drinks they had on average on the days that they drank.

Table 111b

Alcohol Abuse[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan[a]		Ottawa County 2004 Survey[b]		Ottawa County 1999 Survey[a]	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	16.8	1.3	NA	NA	16.4	2.6
Gender						
Female	9.7	1.3	NA	NA	9.2	2.8
Male	24.5	2.2	NA	NA	23.7	4.2
Race						
White	17.7	1.4	NA	NA	15.4	2.6
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.2	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.5	—
Black	11.5	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age 62.1						
18-24 yrs. old	31.1	5.3	NA	NA	34.2	8.5
25-34 yrs. old	25.7	3.5	NA	NA	23.3	6.3
35-44 yrs. old	18.8	2.8	NA	NA	17.5	5.7
45-54 yrs. old	14.4	2.5	NA	NA	8.8	5.2
55-64 yrs. old	7.8	2.3	NA	NA	4.9	4.2
65-74 yrs. old	3.7	1.7	NA	NA	1.6	3.2
75+ yrs. old	1.5	1.2	NA	NA	4.7	—
Education						
Less than High School	15.6	4.3	NA	NA	20.0	8.5
High School Graduate	16.3	2.2	NA	NA	14.3	4.4
Some College/No Degree	18.1	2.5	NA	NA	14.9	4.7
College Graduate	16.4	2.4	NA	NA	18.6	4.9
Income						
Less than $20,000	16.3	3.8	NA	NA	13.6	6.0
$20,000 – 34,999	15.2	2.6	NA	NA	19.9	6.4
$35,000 – 49,999	19.0	3.2	NA	NA	14.2	5.6
$50,000 – 74,999	18.6	3.2	NA	NA	20.6	6.2
$75,000 or more	19.6	3.0	NA	NA	19.2	7.6

[a]Percentage of respondents who reported consuming five or more drinks per occasion at least once in the previous month.
[b]The 2004 Survey did not ask a similar question. The 2004 survey asked those who drank in the last thirty days how many drinks they had on average on the days that they drank.

Table 112a

HIV Testing[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	44.6	1.8
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	52.6	3.8
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	59.0	7.5
Coopersville/ Allendale	47.3	7.6
Holland/Zeeland	53.7	7.6
Jenison Hudsonville	50.3	7.6
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	45.3	3.7
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	51.2	7.5
Coopersville/ Allendale	42.0	7.2
Holland/Zeeland	47.3	7.5
Jenison Hudsonville	41.0	7.5

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 18-64, who indicated that they had ever had their blood tested for HIV. In 2004, this specifically included those who had been tested through blood donations. The Michigan percentage excludes blood donations. The reported percent is of the total sample including those who answered “Don’t know” but not those who refused to answer the question.

Table 112b

HIV Testing[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	**44.6**	**1.8**	**52.6**	**3.8**	**45.3**	**3.7**
Gender						
Female	47.3	2.4	52.0	5.1	45.5	5.5
Male	41.9	2.8	53.2	5.7	45.2	5.1
Race						
White	41.5	1.9	52.5	4.0	44.3	3.8
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	56.4	—	52.9	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	45.0	—	75.0	—
Black	62.8	5.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-24 yrs. old	42.8	5.6	47.4	13.0	45.1	8.8
25-34 yrs. old	66.0	3.8	68.1	7.2	65.3	7.1
35-44 yrs. old	52.2	3.5	59.3	6.9	46.5	7.5
45-54 yrs. old	31.9	3.3	39.7	7.7	32.2	8.5
55-64 yrs. old	20.9	3.3	36.2	9.7	25.0	8.3
Education						
Less than High School	44.6	7.2	48.6	—	32.7	12.8
High School Graduate	41.6	3.3	44.2	7.2	37.3	6.6
Some College/No Degree	47.9	3.3	50.7	8.3	53.1	6.8
College Graduate	44.2	3.1	58.9	5.5	48.4	6.6
Income						
Less than $20,000	46.0	5.8	56.8	—	47.1	10.5
$20,000 – 34,999	49.2	4.2	55.7	11.6	44.7	8.8
$35,000 – 49,999	45.5	4.3	45.3	10.5	47.6	8.1
$50,000 – 74,999	43.7	4.1	52.8	7.7	46.8	7.8
$75,000 or more	45.2	3.6	58.6	7.8	51.0	9.6

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 18-64, who indicated that they had ever had their blood tested for HIV. In 2004, this specifically included those who had been tested through blood donations. The Michigan percentage excludes blood donations. The reported percent is of the total sample including those who answered "Don't know" but not those who refused to answer the question.

Table 113a

Colorectal Cancer Screening[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	45.2	2.4
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	61.6	5.5
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	64.7	10.2
Coopersville/ Allendale	55.9	11.8
Holland/Zeeland	68.1	10.8
Jenison Hudsonville	57.1	11.1
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past 5 years.

Table 113b

Colorectal Cancer Screening[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	45.2	2.4	61.6	5.5	NA	NA
Gender						
Female	44.8	3.1	62.3	7.4	NA	NA
Male	45.7	3.7	60.7	8.2	NA	NA
Race						
White	45.1	2.5	62.0	5.6	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	77.8	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	25.0	—	NA	NA
Black	49.3	9.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
50-59 yrs. old	36.2	3.5	56.4	8.4	NA	NA
60-69 yrs. old	51.5	4.5	65.0	10.5	NA	NA
70+ yrs. old	52.6	4.2	66.3	9.8	NA	NA
Education						
Less than High School	38.9	6.7	54.5	—	NA	NA
High School Graduate	44.6	4.0	55.4	9.7	NA	NA
Some College/No Degree	44.7	4.5	76.6	10.4	NA	NA
College Graduate	50.5	4.5	60.8	9.5	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $20,000	35.5	5.7	55.6	—	NA	NA
$20,000 – 34,999	49.3	4.8	61.1	—	NA	NA
$35,000 – 49,999	46.5	6.1	63.6	—	NA	NA
$50,000 – 74,999	39.6	6.3	66.7	—	NA	NA
$75,000 or more	46.8	6.1	54.5	—	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past 5 years.

Table 114a

Prostate Exam (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)[a]	84.9	2.9
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA
1999 Survey[b]		
Ottawa County	89.4	6.2
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	85.2	—
Coopersville/ Allendale	90.5	—
Holland/Zeeland	92.3	—
Jenison Hudsonville	90.0	—

[a]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had ever had a digital rectal exam in order to feel the size, shape and hardness of the prostate gland.
[b]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had ever had a clinical prostate exam, during which a health professional feels the prostate for lumps.

Table 114b

Prostate Exam[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey[a]	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	84.9	2.9	NA	NA	89.4	6.2
Race						
White	86.1	2.9	NA	NA	88.9	6.9
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	—
Black	81.6	12.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
50-59 yrs. old	80.7	4.7	NA	NA	91.2	7.4
60-69 yrs. old	86.9	4.6	NA	NA	85.2	—
70+ yrs. old	91.0	4.4	NA	NA	90.0	—
Education						
High School Graduate or Less	78.9	2.9	NA	NA	83.8	—
Some College/College Graduate	89.1	3.4	NA	NA	92.9	6.7
Income						
Less than $35,000	77.2	5.5	NA	NA	88.5	—
$35,000 or more	87.8	3.6	NA	NA	91.1	7.5

[a]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had ever had a digital rectal exam in order to feel the size, shape and hardness of the prostate gland.
[b]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had ever had a clinical prostate exam, during which a health professional feels the prostate for lumps.

Table 115a

Prostate Cancer Screening (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)[a]	54.8	3.8
2004 Survey[b]		
Ottawa County	71.6	7.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	70.3	—
Coopersville/ Allendale	60.9	—
Holland/Zeeland	81.1	—
Jenison Hudsonville	70.3	—
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test, a blood test to screen for prostate cancer, within the past year.
[b]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had a prostate cancer screening within the past year.

Table 115b

Prostate Cancer Screening (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan[a]		Ottawa County 2004 Survey[b]		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	54.8	3.8	71.6	7.6	NA	NA
Race						
White	55.1	4.0	71.7	7.8	NA	NA
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	60.0	—	NA	NA
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	100.0	—	NA	NA
Black	60.2	15.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
50-59 yrs. old	49.4	5.8	61.9	12.0	NA	NA
60-69 yrs. old	55.1	7.1	72.7	—	NA	NA
70+ yrs. old	64.6	7.0	86.8	—	NA	NA
Education						
High School Graduate or Less	47.8	6.0	71.9	11.7	NA	NA
Some College/College Graduate	59.4	4.9	71.4	10.1	NA	NA
Income						
Less than $35,000	49.4	6.4	69.0	—	NA	NA
$35,000 or more	57.5	5.1	74.0	10.1	NA	NA

[a]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test, a blood test to screen for prostate cancer, within the past year.
[b]Percentage of male respondents, age 50 and older, who indicated that they had a prostate cancer screening within the past year.

Table 116a

No Cervical Cancer Screening in Three Years[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	14.8	1.5
2004 Survey		
Ottawa County	13.4	3.2
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	10.8	6.0
Coopersville/ Allendale	14.5	6.2
Holland/Zeeland	14.7	6.7
Jenison Hudsonville	13.5	6.6
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	7.0	2.6
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	6.7	5.2
Coopersville/ Allendale	11.2	6.6
Holland/Zeeland	5.7	4.5
Jenison Hudsonville	4.7	4.0

[a]Percentage of female respondents who reported that they had not had a Pap test within the previous 3 years.

Table 116b

No Cervical Cancer Screening in Three Years[a]
(Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)

	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	14.8	1.5	13.4	3.2	7.0	2.6
Race						
White	14.9	1.7	13.5	3.3	7.2	2.7
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	4.2	—	0.0	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	25.0	—	0.0	—
Black	10.6	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
18-29 yrs. old	12.0	4.0	21.5	9.1	0.0	—
30-39 yrs. old	7.5	2.5	5.5	4.3	7.4	5.7
40-49 yrs. old	9.5	2.8	6.3	5.3	8.1	6.2
50-59 yrs. old	12.3	3.1	7.2	6.1	3.5	4.8
60-69 yrs. old	20.6	5.0	24.0	11.8	9.5	—
70+ yrs. old	35.6	5.3	27.5	12.3	15.2	—
Education						
Less than High School	26.3	6.9	19.4	—	13.3	—
High School Graduate	18.6	3.0	15.1	6.3	7.2	4.5
Some College/No Degree	13.4	2.5	11.5	6.1	5.2	4.0
College Graduate	7.8	2.1	12.5	4.9	6.0	4.7
Income						
Less than $20,000	27.0	5.0	6.9	—	7.2	6.1
$20,000 – 34,999	14.0	3.1	23.1	10.3	11.3	7.4
$35,000 – 49,999	14.8	4.1	10.9	8.2	5.9	5.6
$50,000 – 74,999	9.6	3.4	13.9	8.0	2.7	3.7
$75,000 or more	5.1	2.1	3.6	4.0	2.3	—

[a]Percentage of female respondents who reported that they had not had a Pap test within the previous 3 years.

Table 117a

Breast Cancer Screening[a] (Percent/± 95% Confidence Intervals)		
	Percent	**CI**
Michigan (2002)	45.8	2.5
2004 Survey[b]		
Ottawa County	NA	NA
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	NA	NA
Coopersville/ Allendale	NA	NA
Holland/Zeeland	NA	NA
Jenison Hudsonville	NA	NA
1999 Survey		
Ottawa County	27.3	5.8
Grand Haven/Spring Lake	27.1	11.3
Coopersville/ Allendale	32.0	12.9
Holland/Zeeland	25.0	—
Jenison Hudsonville	25.7	10.2

[a]Percentage of female respondents, age 40 and older, who did **not** have both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the previous year.
[b]2004 Ottawa County data reports only the percentage who have never had a mammogram, so the data is not included in this table.

Table 117b

Breast Cancer Screening[a] (Percent/+ 95% Confidence Intervals)						
	Michigan		Ottawa County 2004 Survey[b]		Ottawa County 1999 Survey	
Demographic	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**	**PERCENT**	**CI**
Total	45.8	2.5	NA	NA	27.3	5.8
Race						
White	44.4	2.7	NA	NA	27.7	5.9
Hispanic or Latino/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	—
Non-White/Other Race	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	—
Black	51.5	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age						
40-49 yrs. old	49.6	4.5	NA	NA	35.6	11.0
50-64 yrs. old	39.5	4.1	NA	NA	17.7	8.4
65+ yrs. old	48.5	4.6	NA	NA	29.3	10.3
Education						
Less than High School	63.5	8.0	NA	NA	32.3	—
High School Graduate	46.0	4.2	NA	NA	25.0	9.3
Some College/No Degree	44.6	4.5	NA	NA	29.0	11.3
College Graduate	37.7	4.9	NA	NA	26.5	—
Income						
Less than $20,000	58.4	6.2	NA	NA	24.5	11.6
$20,000 – 34,999	43.6	5.5	NA	NA	24.4	—
$35,000 – 49,999	43.5	6.6	NA	NA	32.0	—
$50,000 – 74,999	41.0	6.4	NA	NA	31.6	—
$75,000 or more	39.3	6.3	NA	NA	14.8	—

[a]Percentage of female respondents, age 40 and older, who did **not** have both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the previous year.
[b]2004 Ottawa County data reports only the percentage who have never had a mammogram, so the data is not included in this table.

Ottawa County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire 2004

Q:v1

Hello. My name is ___ from the Frost Research Center at Hope College, and I'm calling on behalf of the Ottawa County Health Department. We're gathering information on the health of Ottawa County residents. You have been chosen randomly to be interviewed, and I'd like to ask some questions about health and health practices.

I won't ask for your name, address or other personal information that can identify you. You don't have to answer any question you don't want to, and you can end the interview at any time. The interview takes a short time and any information you provide will be confidential. If you have any questions about this survey, I will provide a telephone number for you to call to get more information.

Are you an Ottawa County resident age 18 or over?

(If no to Ottawa County resident,)
I'm sorry, this survey is only for Ottawa County residents. Thank you for your time.

(If no to age, ask if there is someone 18 or over who can take the survey)

1=yes

Q:v3

What is your zip code?

49401 - Allendale
49403 - Conklin
49404 - Coopersville
49409 - Ferrysburg
49417 - Grand Haven
49423 - Holland (southside)
49424 - Holland (northside)
49426 - Hudsonville
49427 - Jamestown
49428 - Jenison
49430 - Lamont
49434 - Macatawa
49435 - Marne
49448 - Nunica
49456 - Spring Lake
other (please specify)
don't know

refused

Q:v5

What is your marital status?
(Read choices if needed)

1=married
2=divorced
3=widowed
4=separated
5=never married
6=refused

Q:v7

How many children live in your household who are:

Under 5 years old

0=0
1=1
2=2
3=3
4=4
5=5
6=6
7=7
8=8
9=9

Q:v9

5-12 years old

0=0
1=1
2=2
3=3
4=4
5=5
6=6
7=7
8=8
9=9

Q:v11

13-17 years old

0=0
1=1
2=2
3=3
4=4
5=5
6=6
7=7
8=8
9=9

Q:v12

So all told, there are
___
children under the age of 18 in your household, is that right?

1=yes
2=no
8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v13

What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?
(Read responses only if necessary)

1=less than 9th grade
2=9th grade to 12th grade, no diploma
3=high school graduate (includes G.E.D./equivalency)
4=some college, no degree
5=Associate degree
6=Bachelor's degree
7=some graduate or professional school
8=graduate or professional degree
9=refused

Q:v15

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

1=yes

2=no
8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v17

What is your race?

1=White
2=Black or African American
3=Asian
4=Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5=American Indian or Alaska Native
6=other (please specify)
8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v18

What is your age? _____

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v19

Which of the following best describes your current occupation?
(Read responses)

1=employed for wages
2=self-employed
3=out of work for more than 1 year
4=out of work for less than 1 year
5=homemaker
6=student
7=retired
8=unable to work
9=refused

Q:v21

Keeping in mind that your answer will be kept totally confidential,
what is your annual household income from ALL sources:

1=less than $10,000
2=$10,000 to less than $15,000

3=$15,000 to less than $20,000
4=$20,000 to less than $25,000
5=$25,000 to less than $35,000
6=$35,000 to less than $50,000
7=$50,000 to less than $75,000
8=$75,000 or more

9=don't know/not sure
10=refused

Q:v23

About how much do you weigh? _____

(Round fractions up to next pound: 120 1/2 = 121 lbs)

888=don't know/not sure
999=refused

Q:v25

About how tall are you without shoes? _____

(Enter inches - Round fractions of inches down: 5'6½" = 66")

3' = 36"	4' = 48"	5' = 60"	6' = 72"	7' = 84"
3'1" = 37"	4'1" = 49"	5'1" = 61"	6'1" = 73"	7'1" = 85"
3'2" = 38"	4'2" = 50"	5'2" = 62"	6'2" = 74"	7'2" = 86"
3'3" = 39"	4'3" = 51"	5'3" = 63"	6'3" = 75"	7'3" = 87"
3'4" = 40"	4'4" = 52"	5'4" = 64"	6'4" = 76"	7'4" = 88"
3'5" = 41"	4'5" = 53"	5'5" = 65"	6'5" = 77"	7'5" = 89"
3'6" = 42"	4'6" = 54"	5'6" = 66"	6'6" = 78"	7'6" = 90"
3'7" = 43"	4'7" = 55"	5'7" = 67"	6'7" = 79"	
3'8" = 44"	4'8" = 56"	5'8" = 68"	6'8" = 80"	
3'9" = 45"	4'9" = 57"	5'9" = 69"	6'9" = 81"	
3'10"= 46"	4'10"= 58"	5'10"= 70"	6'10"= 82"	
3'11"= 47"	4'11"= 59"	5'11"= 71"	6'11"= 83"	

888=don't know/not sure
999=refused

Q:v27

(Caller: enter gender. Only ask if you really don't know.)

1=female

2=male

Q:v29

Would you say that in general your health is:
(Read responses)

1=excellent
2=very good
3=good
4=fair
5=poor

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v31

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v33

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have diabetes?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v35

(ONLY ASK THIS QUESTION OF FEMALES WHO SAID YES TO LAST QUESTION)

Was this only during a pregnancy?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v37

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v39

(ONLY ASK THIS QUESTION OF FEMALES WHO SAID YES TO LAST QUESTION)

Was this only during a pregnancy?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v41

About how long has it been since you had your blood cholesterol checked? (Read responses only if necessary)

1=within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2=from 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3=from 2 years to less than 5 years ago
4=5 or more years ago
5=never checked

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v43

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v45

These next questions are about the foods you usually eat or drink. Please tell me how often you eat or drink each one, for example, twice a week, three times a month, and so forth. Remember, I am only interested in the foods YOU eat. Include all foods YOU eat, both at home and away from home. Use the following serving size information.

Serving size: 1 medium size fruit = 1 serving
1/2 cup of vegetables or fruit = 1 serving
3/4 cup of 100% juice = 1 serving
1/2 cupof prepared beans = 1 serving

How many servings of fruit do you usually eat per day, including fresh, dry frozen, canned or juice?

1=5 or more
2=4
3=3
4=1-2
5=none

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v47

How many servings of vegetables do you usually eat per day, including fresh, frozen, canned or juice?

1=5 or more
2=4
3=3
4=1-2
5=none

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v49

Are you now trying to lose weight?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

(IF NO, DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, SKIP TO Q:v53)

Q:v51

To lose weight, are you..
(Mark all that apply)

eating fewer calories
eating less fat
eating fewer carbohydrates
engaging in physical activity
other (please specify)
nothing

don't know/not sure
refused

Q:v53

We are interested in two types of physical activity - vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

Thinking about the physical activities you do when you are not working, on average how many days per week do you do these activities for at least 30 minutes? These activities could include walking, biking, or anything that causes your heart rate to increase.

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

(Enter average number of days per week exercise 30 minutes or more) ____

Q:v55

How many days on average per week do you do these activities for less than 30 but for at least 10 minutes?

8=don't know/not sure

9=refused

(Enter average number of days per week exercise between 10 and 30 minutes) ____

Q:v57

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v59

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

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v61

If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked, even one or two puffs?

____ - (Enter age in years - 15 1/2 = 15)

77=don't smoke
88=don't know/not sure
99=refused

Q:v63

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? (Please read:)

1=smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home
2=smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
3=smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
4=there are no rules about smoking inside the home

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v65

Do you currently use...
(Mark all that apply)

chewing tobacco
cigarettes
cigars
a pipe
do not use any of these

don't know/not sure
refused

Q:v67

Again keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential,
in the past 6 months, have you...

Drunk alcohol?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v68

Used marijuana

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v69

Used cocaine?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v70

Used speed or methamphetamine?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v71

Used LSD or other psychedelic drugs?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know
9=refused

(Only ask questions Q:v73 – Q:v81 of those who reported children under age of 18)

Q:v73

Have you ever known of your child or children using...

Alcohol?

1=child(ren) does not use
2=yes, confirmed use
3=no, suspect child uses but do not know

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v75

Marijuana?

1=child(ren) does not use
2=yes, confirmed use

3=no, suspect child uses but do not know

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v77

Ecstasy?

1=child(ren) does not use
2=yes, confirmed use
3=no, suspect child uses but do not know

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v79

Inhalants?

1=child(ren) does not use
2=yes, confirmed use
3=no, suspect child uses but do not know

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v81

LSD or other psychedelic drugs?

1=child(ren) does not use
2=yes, confirmed use
3=no, suspect child uses but do not know

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v83

(IF RESPONDENT SAID HAD NOT DRUNK ANY ALCOHOL IN PAST 6 MONTHS [QUESTION Q:v67], SKIP TO Q:v93)

A drink of alcohol is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

___ - (Enter days PER WEEK, if that is answer given - days per month on next question

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v85

___ - (Enter days per month [up to 30], if that is answer given)

(IF ANSWERED ZERO OR REFUSED TO ANSWER, SKIP TO Q:v93)

Q:v87

On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on average?
(drink = 12 ounce beer, 4 ounce glass of wine, drink with 1 shot of liquor)

88=don't know
99=refused

____ - (IF LESS THAN 5, SKIP TO Q:v93)

Q:v89

The next questions are about the most recent occasion when you 5 or more alcoholic beverages. One alcoholic beverage is equal to a 12-ounce beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with 1 shot of liquor.

(Read if necessary: Occasion means "in a row" or "within a few hours")

(If respondent asks about how to count an oversized drink - e.g. a 40 ounce bottle of malt liquor, repeat - One alcoholic beverage is equal to a 12-ounce beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with 1 shot of liquor.)

During this most recent occasion, where were you when you did most of your drinking?

1=at your home. For example, your house, apartment, condominium or dorm room
2=at another person's home
3=at a restaurant or banquet hall
4=at a bar or club
5=at a public place, such as at a park, concert, or sporting event
6=other (please specify)

8=don't know
9=refused

Q:v91

Have you ever driven a motor vehicle, such as a car, van, truck, or motorcycle during or within 2 hours after drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v93

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to.

Have you ever been tested for HIV? Include blood donations after 1985, and include saliva tests.

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v95

I'm going to read a few phrases. When I'm done, please tell me if each situation applies to you.

You have used intravenous drugs in the past year.

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v97

You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year.

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v99

You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v101

(ASK THIS QUESTION ONLY OF MALES)

You had sex with another male without a condom in the past year.

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v103

How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic?
Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.
(Read responses only if necessary)

1=within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2=from 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3=from 2 years to less than 5 years ago
4=5 or more years ago
5=never

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

(IF MALE AND 40 OR OVER, GO TO QUESTION Q:v115.
IF MALE, UNDER 40, AND HAVE CHILDREN UNDER 18, GO TO QUESTION Q:v119.
IF MALE, UNDER 40, HAVE NO CHILDREN UNDER 18, GO TO QUESTION Q:v121
IF FEMALE AND 45 OR OVER, GO TO QUESTION Q:v107.)

Q:v105

To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?
(Only ask of females under 45 years old – if older skip to next question)
1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v107

A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v109

How long has it been since you had your last pap smear?
(Read responses only if necessary)

1=within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2=from 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3=from 2 years to less than 3 years ago
4=from 3 years to less than 5 years ago
5=5 or more years ago
6=never had one

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v111

Do you take any of the vitamin pills or supplements that contain folic acid?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

IF FEMALE AND 50 AND OVER, GO TO Q:v117

IF FEMALE, UNDER 50, AND HAVE CHILDREN UNDER 18, GO TO Q:v119
IF FEMALE, UNDER 50, WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18, GO TO Q:v121

Q:v115

(Only ask of males 40 or over)

How long has it been since you had your last prostrate cancer screening or test?
(Read responses only if necessary)

1=within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2=from 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3=from 2 years to less than 3 years ago
4=from 3 years to less than 5 years ago
5=5 or more years ago
6=never had one

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v117

(Only ask if 50 or over)

How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?
(Read responses only if necessary)

1=within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2=from 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3=from 2 years to less than 5 years ago
4=from 5 years to less than 10 years ago
5=10 or more years ago
6=never had one

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v119

(Only ask if they have children under age 18)

Earlier you said there were ___ children under age 18 living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

88=don't know/not sure
99=refused

———

Q:v121

Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?

A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v123

Angina or coronary heart disease

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v125

A stroke

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v127

In your opinion, how effective do you feel the Ottawa County Health Department is in preventing disease and promoting physical and environmental health?

1=excellent
2=good
3=fair
4=poor

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v129

Have you ever used Ottawa County Health Department services?

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v131

To your knowledge, have you ever or has anyone in your family ever...

swam in a public swimming pool in Ottawa County

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v133

applied for a septic or well permit in Ottawa County

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v135

eaten at a restaurant in Ottawa County

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v137

received services on Mile of Smiles

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v139

had hearing or vision services in school

1=yes
2=no

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v141

In the event of a public health emergency such as a chemical, biological or nuclear attack, or an infectious disease outbreak like SARS, where would you get news and information -please indicate your first source.
(Only read choices if they need assistance)

1=newspaper
2=radio
3=television
4=Internet
5=other (please specify)

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v143

In the absence of (choice from previous answer) where would you get news and information?

1=newspaper
2=radio
3=television
4=Internet
5=other (please specify)

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v145

In the event of a public health emergency such as a chemical, biological, or nuclear attack, or an infectious disease outbreak like SARS, rank the following in order of who you think would provide accurate and timely information, using this scale: very accurate and timely, accurate and timely, not very accurate and timely, not at all accurate and timely.

doctor's office

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v147

police department

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v149

Ottawa County Health Department

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v151

other local Health Department

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v153

the media

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v155

the FBI

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v157

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v159

the State Health Department

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v161

hospitals

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v163

schools

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v165

the fire department

1=very accurate and timely
2=accurate and timely
3=not very accurate and timely
4=not at all accurate and timely

8=don't know/not sure
9=refused

Q:v167

Of the following products, which do you recycle?

phone books
newspapers
other paper
glass
tin/aluminum
cardboard
plastic
scrap metal
computer equipment
do not recycle

don't know/not sure
refused

Q:v169

How do you dispose of used motor oils?

1=do not have this product to dispose
2=burn it
3=wash it down a private sewer drain
4=wash it down a public sewer or storm drain
5=dispose on the ground or soil, including driveway or road
6=discard into the trash
7=dispose of at gas station or mechanic shop
8=dispose of at a local hazardous waste clean up event or center
9=other (please specify)

10=don't know/not sure
11=refuse

Q:v171

How do you dispose of used tires?

1=do not have this product to dispose of
2=burn
3=discard in the trash
4=bring to tire recycling center or event

5=store them at home
6=reuse in different way, such as in garden or playground
7=other (please specify)

8=don't know/not sure
9=refuse

Q:v173

That was my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about the health practices of people in this county.

Would you like to have the telephone number at the Ottawa County Health Department to get information about this survey? (If yes,) It is 616-393-5757.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.