

Ionia County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Research Results from the 2010
BRFS Survey

A Research Project for



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November 2010**





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INTRODUCTION



Background and Objectives

- The Carl Frost Center for Social Science Research was contracted by the Ionia County Health Department to conduct a Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) of a random sample of Ionia County residents.

- The Ionia County Health Department is a leader in improving the health and well-being of the community by:
 - Protecting residents from health threats
 - Providing healthy solutions for everyone
 - Educating people about good health
 - Advancing community health through the development of new policies and standards

- The Behavioral Risk Factor Survey is conducted periodically to collect population-based estimates of the prevalence of various behaviors, medical conditions, and preventive health care practices among Ionia County residents.

- BRFS results will be used by the Ionia County Health Department to assess the needs of the community it serves as well as to develop and evaluate programs that promote the health of Ionia County residents.



Methodology

- Research was conducted via a telephone survey of a random sample of Ionia County residents.
- A random digit dialing (RDD) sample of telephone numbers was purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. from which the telephone numbers were drawn.
- A total of 810 Ionia County residents completed the survey, 537 females (66%) and 273 males (33%).
- The 810 households represent 3.9% of the 20,606 households in Ionia County according to the 2000 U.S. Census.
- The margin of error for the entire sample of 810, at a 95% confidence level, is +/- 3.4%. This is based on a population of roughly 47,400 Ionia County residents 18 years or older, according to the US Census estimate for 2009.



Methodology (Cont'd.)

- The same survey that was used in 1995, 1999, and 2006 by Ionia County was used this year, with minor changes and additions. This allows to trend the measures over time and note any significant changes.
- Unless noted, as in the Michigan BRFSS, respondents who refused to answer a question or did not know the answer to a specific questions were normally excluded from analysis, thus the base sizes vary throughout this report.
- Appropriate statistical tests were used, such as t-tests, ANOVA, and an independent proportions test, to compare differences between subgroups.
- All differences were tested at the .05 alpha level (95% confidence level)
- Differences between subgroups (e.g., NSSC status) have been tested for statistical significance (at the 95% confidence level).
 - Each subgroup has been assigned a letter
 - A letter to the right of a score/number indicates the score is significantly higher than the scores for the corresponding subgroup



Methodology (Cont'd.)

- An asterisk (*) next to any of the numbers denotes the sample size is small (less than 30) and interpretation should be taken with caution.
- Appendix A consists of tables that show a comparison between unweighted and weighted key measures. Since they data over represent females and older age groups, the data was weighted to more accurately reflect the gender and age distributions of Ionia County residents 18 years or older. The tables allow the reader to compare unweighted and weighted data on the key measures.

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS



Summary of Findings

This study has produced many interesting findings regarding the health and health-related behaviors of Ionia County residents. Some of the more interesting results have been summarized here, although Health Department officials are sure to find interesting trends and differences throughout the report.

- Notable health improvements over the years trended have occurred for:
 - Tobacco: Tobacco use has declined slightly since 1995 (6%), although only very little since 2006 (1%)
 - Alcohol Use: Alcohol use (for those using at least once in the past month) among those who drink has decreased by approximately 1 drink/month (from 8.3 in 2006 to 7.1 in 2010), and binge drinking rates have also decreased (from 33% in 2006 to 27% in 2010).
 - Prescription Drug Use: Prescription drug use is down slightly since 2006, with respondents taking an average of 3.6 prescriptions in 2006 and taking an average of 2.8 in 2010.
 - Seat Belt Use: Seatbelt use has improved greatly over time (72% always using in 1995 and 92% always using in 2010) although only slightly (1%) since 2006.
 - Car Seat Safety: More residents are also always placing children in car seats while riding in automobiles (88% in 2006 and 96% in 2010).
 - HIV/AIDS Testing: More residents are getting tested for HIV/AIDS than in previous years (from 34% in 1995, to 47% in 2006, to 53% in 2010).
 - Encourage Teen Condom Use: Respondents are more likely to encourage teen condom use than in previous years (74% in 1995, 85% 2006, 89% in 2010).



Summary of Findings (Cont'd.)

- Additionally, the following behavior changes also improved over time:
 - Emergency Preparedness: While more residents feel prepared for an emergency (from 45% in 2006 to 55% in 2010), those with a plan in place have only increased slightly (49% in 2006 and 51% in 2010).
 - Radon Testing: More residents have had their homes tested for radon in 2010 (31%) than in previous years (26% in 2006).

- Notable health declines over the years trended have occurred for:
 - Perception of General Health: Perception of general health has declined steadily over time, from 90% in 1995 to 82% in 2010 considering their health to be good or better.
 - Prevalence of High Cholesterol, Diabetes, and High Blood Pressure: The prevalence of all three conditions has risen in Ionia County over time, indicating a less healthy population over time.
 - Dental Check-ups: The number of individuals who have had a dental check-up in the last 2 years declined from 80% in 2006 to 77% in 2010, with the number one obstacle to routine dental care identified as *cost*.
 - Health Care Coverage: The number of residents with health care coverage in Ionia County has declined by 6% from 1995 to 2010, and 4% since 2006).



Summary of Findings (Cont'd.)

Some of the more notable differences in health & risk behaviors occurring in subpopulations are the following:

■ Geographic Region – South: People in southern Ionia County overall...

- Have a better view of their general health
- Are less likely to experience depression, abuse, neglect, or dementia
- Eat more servings of vegetables and white meat
- Have more regular dental check-ups
- Have more recent breast exams
- Drink and drive with children in the car (Southeast)

■ Geographic Region – North: People in northern Ionia County overall...

- Use more tobacco products
- Have had more counseling or treatment for substance abuse
- Use more of the services provided by DHS and CMH

■ Age:

- More people under 50 smoke than those older than 50
- Those age 50+ take more prescription drugs than the rest of the population
- Young adults (age 18-29) are more likely to have regular dental checkups
- Those 65+ are the most likely to have healthcare coverage

■ Gender:

- More women smoke cigarettes than men (who use other tobacco products)
- More men drink alcohol, drink alcohol more frequently, binge drink, and have been to counseling/treatment for substance abuse
- More women than men take prescription drugs



Summary of Findings (Cont'd.)

Additional differences were found to relate directly to education and income levels.

■ Generally, those with higher levels of education and incomes:

- Are at a lower risk for diabetes, depression, abuse, and neglect
- Are engaged in more aerobic activity
- Eat more vegetables and white meat
- Are less likely to use tobacco
- Are more likely to drink alcohol
- Are more likely to have had their homes tested for radon
- Are more likely to visit the dentist

■ Generally, those with lower levels of education and incomes:

- Take more prescription drugs
- Are more likely to have been arrested for a substance abuse offense
- Are less likely, as women, to have had a recent mammogram, breast exam, or Pap smear
- Are less likely, as men, to have had a recent prostate or testicular exam
- Are more likely to use the services provided by DHS and CMH
- Are less likely to work near someone with HIV/AIDS



Summary of Findings (Cont'd.)

Other important findings were that...

- 70% of county residents are overweight or obese, and these numbers are on the rise. With most residents eating only 1-2 vegetable servings each day, lack of healthy eating habits and healthy weight status is clearly a problem for the county.
- The proportion of people who feel they have no chance of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus has increased from 72% in 2006 to 79% in 2010. Further, the youngest adult age group (18-29) are far more likely than other age groups to say their risk has decreased this past year.
- A continued lack of jobs is identified as the most important problem facing the community and across the years, followed closely by drugs and alcohol.
- Cancer, obesity, and lack of healthcare insurance are identified as the top health-related problems in the community.
- The number one service desired by residents was identified as affordable healthcare.



Implications

- There is a strong relationship between higher education and lower risk for poor health and high risk health behavior. Consider using the information provided in this report to advocate for increased funding serving those most in need – respondents with lower education levels and in lower income brackets.
- Information in the report can be used to develop health messages targeting specific community needs such as healthy eating habits, smoking, substance abuse, and women’s health issues based on region, gender, or age.
- Use the trendable data to determine what negative health conditions are on the rise and develop priorities for change (e.g., diabetes, blood pressure).
- Use survey data to create messages that demonstrate how the County Health Department proactively responds to top health-related concerns in the community (e.g., obesity, access to low cost health care, immunizations) and create messages that demonstrate everyone can use these services.
- Consideration of any of these notable findings should assist the Ionia County Health Department in its ability to better address the health-related needs of Ionia County.

DETAILED FINDINGS

Health Status

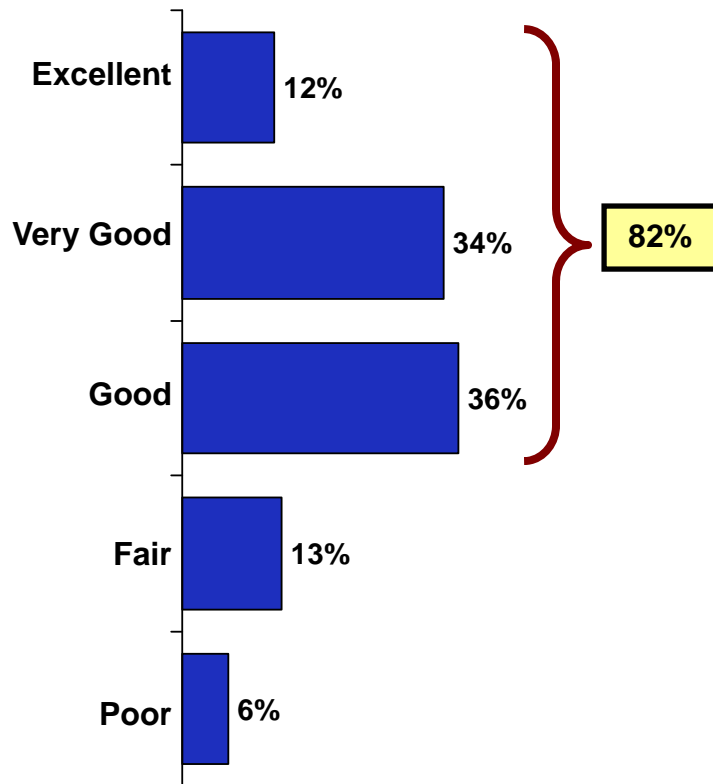
General Health Perceptions



Eight in ten Ionia County residents consider their general health to be good or better, with 12% reporting it as “excellent.” Still, this measure has declined substantially since 1995.

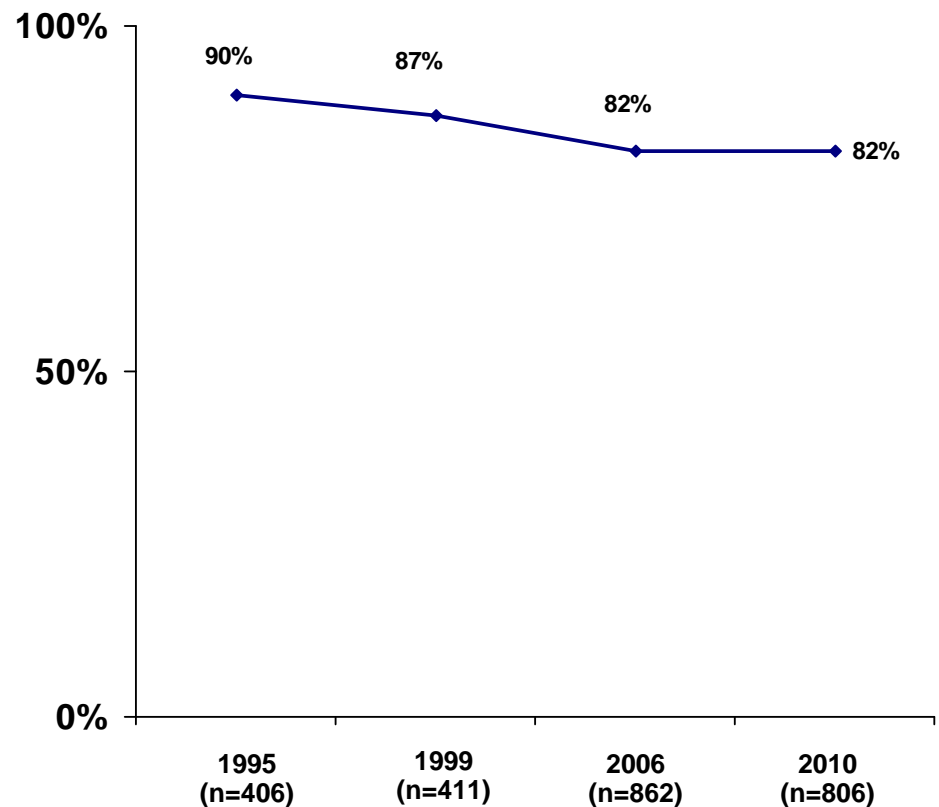
Perception of Personal Health

Perception of General Health in 2010



(n=806)

Perceptions of General Health Over Time (% Good/Very Good/Excellent)



Q65: Would you say that in general your health is...?



Residents in southeastern Ionia County have a better view of their health than residents living in other areas. Married people are more likely to consider their health better than those who are unmarried.

Perceived General Health Status by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest (n=176)	B. Northeast (n=289)	C. Southwest (n=177)	D. Southeast (n=160)	E. Male (n=272)	F. Female (n=534)	G. White (n=780)	H. Other (n=22)*
<u>Good/Very Good/Excellent (Net)</u>	83%	75%	84%	90% BA	80%	82%	81%	81%
Excellent (1)	8%	10%	12%	18% BA	11%	12%	11%	18%
Very Good (2)	35%	31%	35%	36%	30%	35%	34%	27%
Good (3)	40%	34%	37%	36%	39%	35%	36%	36%
<u>Fair/Poor (Net)</u>	17% D	26% A	16%	10%	20%	18%	18%	18%
Fair (4)	13%	16% D	11%	9%	15%	12%	13%	4%
Poor (5)	4%	10% AD	5%	1%	5%	6%	5%	14%
MEAN	2.70	2.82	2.63	2.41	2.72	2.65	2.67	2.68

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29 (n=70)	J. 30 to 49 (n=209)	K. 50 to 64 (n=276)	L. 65 or Older (n=245)	M. Married (n=513)	N. Not Married (n=291)	O. Children (n=223)	P. No Children (n=583)
<u>Good/Very Good/Excellent (Net)</u>	85%	82%	82%	78%	86% N	74%	84%	79%
Excellent (1)	17%	10%	12%	11%	13%	9%	12%	11%
Very Good (2)	34%	34%	34%	31%	36% N	30%	37%	32%
Good (3)	34%	38%	36%	36%	37%	35%	36%	36%
<u>Fair/Poor (Net)</u>	14%	17%	18%	22%	15%	25% M	15%	20%
Fair (4)	13%	13%	11%	16%	11%	17% M	11%	14%
Poor (5)	1%	4%	7%	6%	4%	8%	4%	6%
MEAN	2.47	2.66	2.67	2.75	2.58	2.84	2.58	2.71

Q65: Would you say that in general your health is...?



County residents who have higher levels of education, are employed, and have higher household incomes tend to feel better about their overall health.

Perceived General Health Status by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma (n=76)	B. HS Diploma (n=309)	C. Some College/ BA Degree (n=346)	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree (n=75)	E. Employed (n=322)	F. Not Employed (n=480)	G. Less than \$25K (n=193)	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K (n=176)	I. \$50K or More (n=242)
<u>Good/Very Good/Excellent (Net)</u>	74%	79%	85% AB	87% A	90% F	76%	70%	83%	90% GH
Excellent (1)	8%	10%	12%	23% ABC	16% F	9%	6%	10%	16% G
Very Good (2)	32%	29%	38% B	33%	41% F	28%	32%	32%	44% GH
Good (3)	34%	40%	35%	31%	33%	39% E	32%	41% GI	30%
<u>Fair/Poor (Net)</u>	26% BC	21%	16%	13%	11%	24% E	31% HI	17% I	10%
Fair (4)	16%	13%	12%	12%	9%	16% E	19% I	14%	8%
Poor (5)	10% CD	8%	4%	1%	2%	8% E	12% HI	3%	2%
MEAN	2.89	2.80	2.59	2.36	2.39	2.87	3.00	2.69	2.38

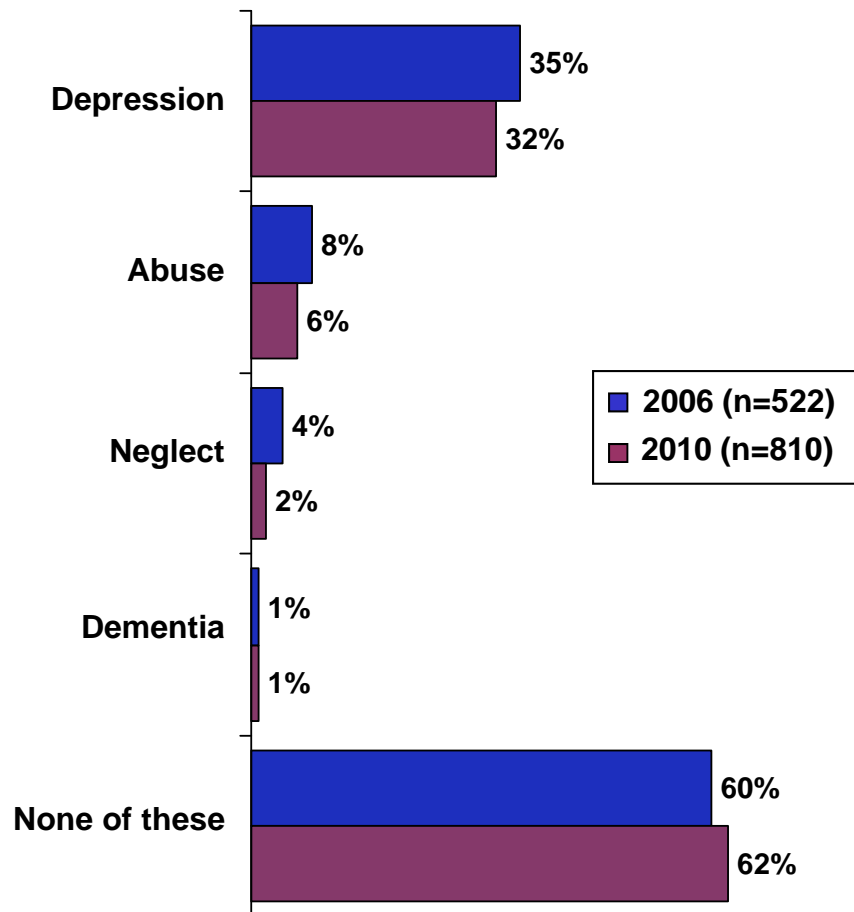
Q65: Would you say that in general your health is...?

Health Conditions



The prevalence of conditions such as depression, abuse, neglect, and dementia have declined slightly from 2006. Yet, more than one-third (35%) of Ionia County residents have experienced depression.

Health Conditions Experienced Over Time



Q179: Have you ever experienced any of the following in yourself?



Residents in southeastern Ionia County are less likely to have experienced depression, neglect, abuse, or dementia compared to residents in other areas. Women are more likely to experience depression, as are people aged 30-64.

Health Conditions Experienced by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Health Conditions Experienced</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Depression	31%	34% D	31%	26%	25%	35% E	32%	23%
Neglect	3%	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Abuse	7%	9% D	5%	3%	5%	7%	6%	14%
Dementia	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
None of these	60%	59%	64%	72% AB	70% F	59%	62%	73%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Health Conditions Experienced</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Depression	26%	43% IKL	31% L	24%	30%	35%	37% P	29%
Neglect	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Abuse	10% L	7% L	8% L	3%	4%	10% M	7%	6%
Dementia	0%	0%	<1%	3% JK	1%	2%	0%	1%
None of these	66%	53%	62%	69% J	64%	58%	58%	64%

Q179: Have you ever experienced any of the following in yourself?



People with the highest levels of education (e.g., graduate school) are less likely to experience depression, neglect, abuse, or dementia. Those employed and those with higher household incomes are also less likely to experience any of these health conditions.

Health Conditions Experienced by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Health Conditions Experienced</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Depression	26%	31%	35% D	23%	28%	34% E	45% I	38% I	26%
Neglect	5%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	5% I	2%	1%
Abuse	12% BD	5%	8%	3%	5%	7%	11% I	7%	4%
Dementia	3% CD	2%	<1%	0%	<1%	1%	<1%	0%	1%
None of these	49%	64% A	61% A	75% ABC	67% F	59%	50%	58%	71% GH

Q179: Have you ever experienced any of the following in yourself?

Blood Cholesterol, Blood Pressure, and Diabetes

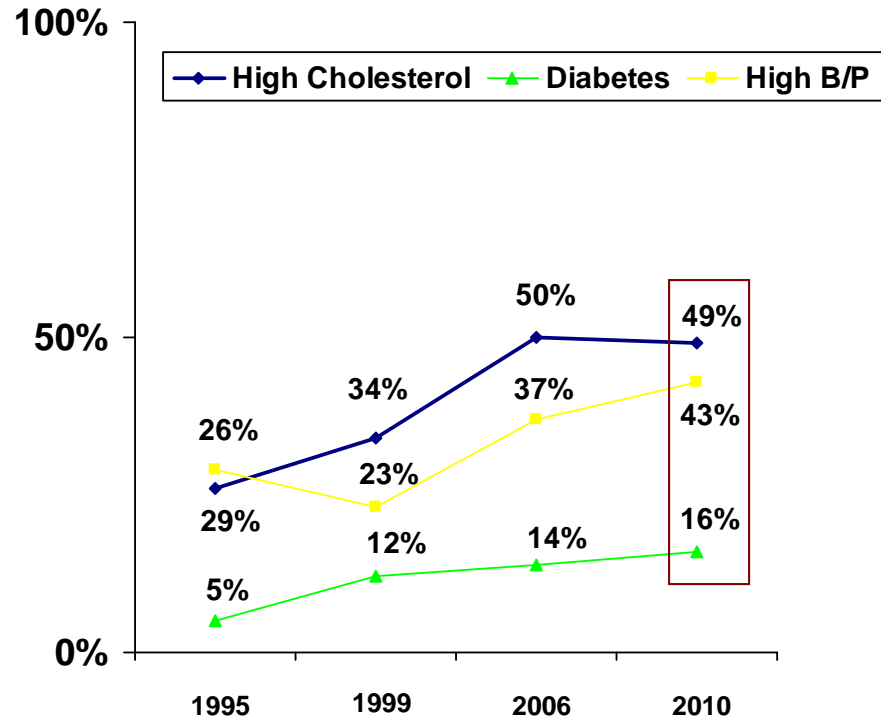
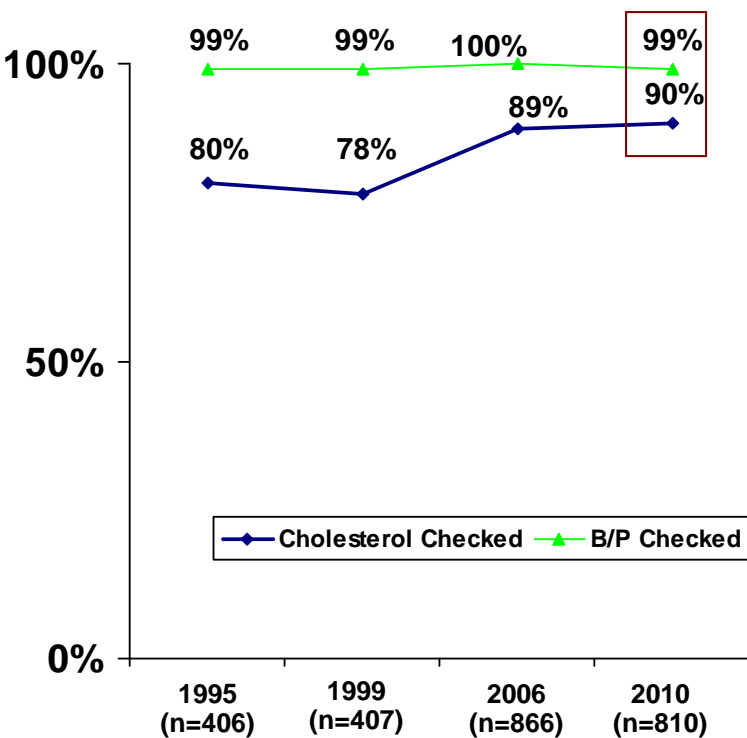


Nearly all Ionia County residents have had their blood pressure checked. Nine in ten (90%) have had their cholesterol checked and this proportion has increased over the years. Prevalence of high cholesterol, diabetes, and high blood pressure have all increased steadily since 1995.

Prevalence of High Cholesterol, Diabetes, and High Blood Pressure

Measures Checked Over Time
(% Yes)

High Cholesterol, Diabetes, and High Blood Pressure Over Time
(% Prevalent)



In 2010, 7% of women were told they had diabetes only during pregnancy. Additionally, 4% of women were told they had high blood pressure only during pregnancy.

- Q41: Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?
- Q49: Have you ever had your blood pressure checked?
- Q43: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?
- Q45: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have diabetes?
- Q51: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?



More residents in southwestern Ionia County report they have high cholesterol than residents in other regions of the county. People 30 years old and over are more likely to have their cholesterol checked and people 50 and over are more likely to have high cholesterol than those younger.

Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Blood Cholesterol Checked</u>	(n=176)	(n=290)	(n=176)	(n=160)	(n=272)	(n=534)	(n=781)	(n=22)*
Yes	92%	88%	92%	91%	89%	91%	90%	91%
<u>Told Have High Cholesterol</u>	(n=162)	(n=254)	(n=162)	(n=146)	(n=242)	(n=486)	(n=705)	(n=20)*
Yes	46%	46%	59% ABD	45%	51%	47%	49%	50%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Blood Cholesterol Checked</u>	(n=68)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=246)	(n=516)	(n=288)	(n=222)	(n=584)
Yes	57%	87%	94%	98% IJK	93% N	86%	83%	93% O
<u>Told Have High Cholesterol</u>	(n=39)	(n=181)	(n=260)	(n=243)	(n=479)	(n=247)	(n=185)	(n=543)
Yes	20%	32%	55%	60% IJ	47%	53%	37%	53% O

Q41: Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

Q43: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?



Residents with household incomes of \$50K or more are more likely to have had their cholesterol checked and less likely to have high cholesterol than those with lower incomes. Also less likely to have high cholesterol are those with college education.

Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Blood Cholesterol Checked	(n=74)	(n=310)	(n=346)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=480)	(n=192)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	92%	89%	90%	96%	89%	91%	85%	88%	94% G
Told Have High Cholesterol	(n=68)	(n=276)	(n=311)	(n=72)	(n=286)	(n=438)	(n=164)	(n=155)	(n=226)
Yes	50%	54% D	46%	39%	39%	56% E	52%	52%	44%

Q41: Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

Q43: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?



There are no demographic differences with regard to having one's blood pressure checked. The proportion diagnosed with high blood pressure increases with age. Also more likely to have high blood pressure are men, whites, people not married, or people with no children at home.

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Had Blood Pressure Checked</u>	(n=175)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=272)	(n=536)	(n=782)	(n=22)*
Yes	99%	99%	100%	98%	99%	98%	99%	100%
<u>Told Have High Blood Pressure</u>	(n=172)	(n=286)	(n=178)	(n=156)	(n=270)	(n=526)	(n=771)	(n=22)*
Yes (Total)	41%	43%	47%	39%	45%	41%	43%	36%
Yes (Non-Gestational)	39%	42%	46%	38%	45%	40%	42%	32%
<u>High Blood Pressure Only During Pregnancy</u>	(n=50)	(n=79)	(n=50)	(n=37)	NA	(n=218)	(n=212)	(n=6)*
Yes	6%	4%	4%	3%	NA	4%	4%	17%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Had Blood Pressure Checked</u>	(n=69)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=247)	(n=516)	(n=289)	(n=222)	(n=586)
Yes	97%	99%	98%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99%
<u>Told Have High Blood Pressure</u>	(n=66)	(n=208)	(n=271)	(n=245)	(n=511)	(n=283)	(n=220)	(n=576)
Yes (Total)	17%	27%	46% IJ	59% IJK	38%	52% M	29%	48% O
Yes (Non-Gestational)	15%	26% I	44% IJ	59% IJK	36%	50% M	26%	47% O
<u>High Blood Pressure Only During Pregnancy</u>	(n=7)*	(n=32)	(n=71)	(n=106)	(n=109)	(n=108)	(n=35)	(n=183)
Yes	14% L	12% L	6% L	0%	5%	4%	14% P	2%

Q49: Have you ever had your blood pressure checked?

Q51: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

Q53: Was this only during a pregnancy? (asked only of women)



People who are employed or have higher annual household incomes (\$50K+) are far less likely to have high blood pressure than people who are unemployed or have lower incomes, respectively.

Prevalence of Blood Pressure by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Had Blood Pressure Checked</u>	(n=75)	(n=311)	(n=346)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=483)	(n=194)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Yes	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	97%	99%	99%
<u>Told Have High Blood Pressure</u>	(n=72)	(n=305)	(n=344)	(n=74)	(n=318)	(n=474)	(n=186)	(n=173)	(n=241)
Yes (Total)	47%	47% C	39%	39%	33%	50% E	53% I	47% I	34%
Yes (Non-Gestational)	45%	47% C	37%	38%	31%	48% E	50%	47%	32%
<u>High Blood Pressure Only During Pregnancy</u>	(n=25)*	(n=87)	(n=94)	(n=11)*	(n=55)	(n=162)	(n=72)	(n=49)	(n=39)
Yes	4%	0%	7% B	9%	7%	3%	7%	0%	10%

Q49: Have you ever had your blood pressure checked?

Q51: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

Q53: Was this only during pregnancy? (asked only of women)



Not surprisingly, older adults (50+) are more likely to have diabetes than younger adults (18-49).

Prevalence of Diabetes by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Told Have Diabetes</u>	(n=176)	(n=289)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=272)	(n=536)	(n=782)	(n=22)*
Yes (Total)	15%	19%	15%	14%	14%	17%	16%	23%
Yes (Non-Gestational)	14%	18%	15%	12%	14%	16%	15%	23%
<u>Diabetes Only During Pregnancy</u>	(n=18)*	(n=39)	(n=19)*	(n=15)*	NA	(n=91)	(n=86)	(n=5)*
Yes	11%	5%	0%	13%	NA	7%	7%	0%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Told Have Diabetes</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=276)	(n=247)	(n=515)	(n=290)	(n=223)	(n=585)
Yes (Total)	6%	6%	21% IJ	22% IJ	13%	21% M	9%	19% O
Yes (Non-Gestational)	3%	6%	20% IJ	22% IJ	13%	20% M	7%	18% O
<u>Diabetes Only During Pregnancy</u>	(n=4)*	(n=7)*	(n=41)	(n=38)	(n=40)	(n=51)	(n=12)*	(n=79)
Yes	50% JKL	14% K	7%	0%	8%	6%	33% P	2%

Q45: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have diabetes?

Q47: Was this only during pregnancy? (asked only of women)



Having diabetes is also directly related to education and income: those without a college education and/or lower household incomes are far more likely to have diabetes than those with college education and/or more affluent people, respectively.

Prevalence of Diabetes by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Told Have Diabetes</u>	(n=75)	(n=311)	(n=346)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=482)	(n=193)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes (Total)	20% D	18% D	16%	8%	8%	22% E	25% I	19% I	8%
Yes (Non-Gestational)	18%	17% D	14%	8%	7%	21% E	23% I	18%	7%
<u>Diabetes Only During Pregnancy</u>	(n=10)*	(n=39)	(n=40)	(n=2)*	(n=17)*	(n=74)	(n=39)	(n=21)*	(n=10)*
Yes	10%	3%	10%	0%	12%	5%	8%	5%	20%

Q45: Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have diabetes?

Q47: Was this only during pregnancy? (asked only of women)

Health Behaviors

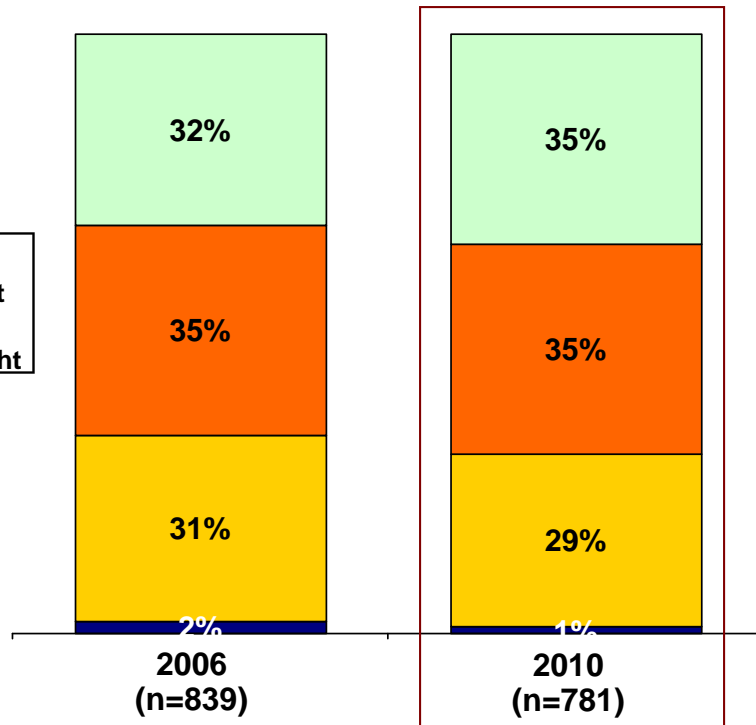
Weight



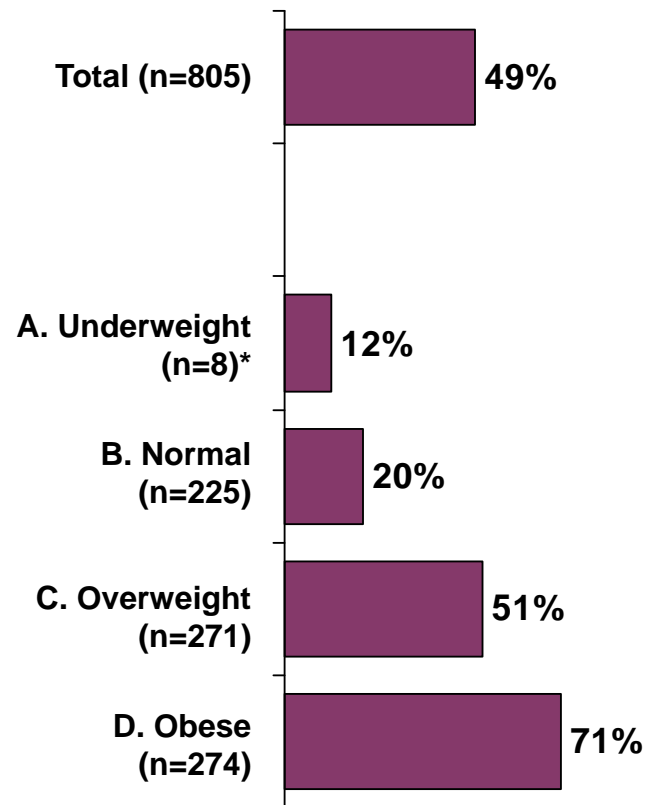
Seven in ten (70%) Ionia County residents are overweight or obese, and this hasn't fluctuated much since 2006. The good news is that the majority of the people who are obese or overweight are attempting to lose weight.

Weight Status

Weight Status Over Time
(Calculated Using BMI)



Attempting to Lose Weight by
Weight Status (2010)
(% Yes)



Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?
 Q63: About how tall are you without shoes?
 Q59: Are you now trying to lose weight?



Men tend to be more overweight than women, yet more women are attempting to lose weight than men. People less than 30 years old are more often in the normal weight range, while more people who are 65 or older are overweight compared to younger adults.

Weight Status by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Weight Status	(n=171)	(n=281)	(n=167)	(n=158)	(n=272)	(n=509)	(n=756)	(n=22)*
Underweight	2%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	9% G
Normal	31%	30%	26%	27%	24%	32% E	29%	27%
Overweight	31%	31%	42% AB	39%	39% F	32%	35%	27%
Obese	36%	39% C	30%	34%	37%	34%	35%	36%
Attempting to Lose Weight	(n=177)	(n=289)	(n=177)	(n=158)	(n=272)	(n=533)	(n=779)	(n=22)*
Yes	48%	51%	49%	47%	43%	52% E	49%	50%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Weight Status	(n=69)	(n=202)	(n=261)	(n=246)	(n=495)	(n=284)	(n=215)	(n=566)
Underweight	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Normal	45% JKL	31%	26%	26%	29%	29%	34% P	27%
Overweight	25%	32%	33%	41% IJK	36%	34%	32%	36%
Obese	30%	36%	40% L	31%	35%	36%	34%	36%
Attempting to Lose Weight	(n=70)	(n=208)	(n=276)	(n=245)	(n=512)	(n=290)	(n=223)	(n=582)
Yes	46%	57% L	56% L	35%	51%	47%	53%	48%

Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?

Q63: About how tall are you without shoes?

Q59: Are you now trying to lose weight?



Levels of education, employment status, and household income have little or no impact on weight status. People employed are attempting to lose weight more than people not employed.

Weight Status by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Weight Status</u>	(n=73)	(n=303)	(n=332)	(n=73)	(n=311)	(n=467)	(n=189)	(n=175)	(n=234)
Underweight	0%	2%	1%	0%	<1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Normal	34%	27%	28%	38% B	32%	27%	24%	29%	29%
Overweight	32%	34%	36%	34%	34%	35%	34%	29%	38% H
Obese	34%	37%	36%	27%	33%	37%	41% I	41% I	32%
<u>Attempting to Lose Weight</u>	(n=76)	(n=310)	(n=343)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=480)	(n=191)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Yes	47%	47%	53%	43%	54% F	46%	53%	50%	54%

Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?
 Q63: About how tall are you without shoes?
 Q59: Are you now trying to lose weight?



One in five are happy with their current weight. On average, people want to lose roughly 26 pounds, with women wanting to lose five more pounds than men.

Difference Between Actual vs. Ideal Weight

	Total (n=772)	Gender	
		A. Male (n=268)	B. Female (n=504)
<u>Gain Weight</u>	4%	7%	2%
Gain Over 10 Pounds	2%	4%	1%
Gain 1 to 10 Pounds	2%	3%	1%
<u>Stay the Same/No Change</u>	21%	26%	19%
<u>Lose Weight</u>	74%	67%	78%
Lose 1 to 10 Pounds	15%	15%	16%
Lose 11 to 20 Pounds	16%	17%	15%
Lose 21 to 30 pounds	13%	11%	14%
Lose 31 to 40 Pounds	9%	7%	10%
Lose 41 to 50 pounds	6%	4%	7%
Lose 51 to 100 Pounds	12%	10%	13%
Lose more than 100 Pounds	3%	3%	3%
MEAN DIFFERENCE	-26.1 lbs	-21.8 lbs	-28.4 lbs A

Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?

Q57: How much would you like to weigh?



Women want to lose more weight than men.

Current and Ideal Weight and Weight Change by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Mean Current Weight	(n=171)	(n=281)	(n=167)	(n=158)	(n=272)	(n=509)	(n=756)	(n=22)*
TOTAL	177.6	180.6	179.3	183.7	205.2 F	166.8	180.2	178.6
Male	207.2	208.2	204.6	199.6	205.2	NA	206.0	187.9
Female	163.6	167.1	163.9	173.4	NA	166.8	166.6	174.2
Mean Ideal Weight	(n=173)	(n=280)	(n=173)	(n=158)	(n=268)	(n=520)	(n=763)	(n=22)*
TOTAL	150.4	152.9	154.6	158.1	183.5 F	138.4	153.9	147.4
Male	181.6	184.0	182.4	185.5	183.5	NA	183.8	180.0
Female	135.9	138.2	138.6	141.3	NA	138.4	138.6	132.1
Mean Amount Change from Current Weight	(n=169)	(n=277)	(n=166)	(n=156)	(n=268)	(n=504)	(n=747)	(n=22)*
TOTAL	26.5	27.4	24.2	25.5	21.8	28.4 E	26.0	31.2
Male	25.6	24.0	22.2	14.7	21.8	NA	22.3	7.9
Female	27.0	29.0	25.5	32.2	NA	28.4	28.0	42.1

Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?

Q57: How much would you like to weigh?



People between the ages of 30 and 64 tend to weigh the most, and this is especially true for females. However, this group is aware of this and wants to lose more weight than people in different age groups.

Current and Ideal Weight and Weight Change by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	A. 18 to 29	B. 30 to 49	C. 50 to 64	D. 65 or Older	E. Married	F. Not Married	G. Children	H. No Children
Mean Current Weight	(n=69)	(n=202)	(n=261)	(n=246)	(n=495)	(n=284)	(n=215)	(n=566)
TOTAL	181.5	187.4 D	185.0 D	169.3	181.4	178.1	183.5	178.9
Male	201.4	211.4	207.2	197.8	206.0	203.5	208.6	203.8
Female	167.9	173.8 D	171.4 D	157.6	166.1	167.8	168.4	166.2
Mean Ideal Weight	(n=67)	(n=204)	(n=269)	(n=244)	(n=504)	(n=282)	(n=217)	(n=571)
TOTAL	159.2	155.4	154.8	150.2	155.0	151.4	155.4	153.1
Male	187.0	185.0	182.3	182.1	184.6	180.7	184.1	183.2
Female	140.5	139.2	139.0	137.1	137.2	140.0	138.3	138.4
Mean Amount Change from Current Weight	(n=67)	(n=201)	(n=259)	(n=242)	(n=492)	(n=278)	(n=214)	(n=558)
TOTAL	23.8	31.0 D	29.5 D	19.2	25.9	26.5	27.7	25.4
Male	16.5	24.6	25.2 D	16.4	21.4	23.0	24.0	20.9
Female	28.8	34.6 D	32.0 D	20.3	28.7	27.9	30.2	27.7

Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?

Q57: How much would you like to weigh?



People with a college degree, but not graduate school, weigh more than people with less or more education, and this is especially true for females. Again, this group is aware of this and wants to lose more weight than people with less or more education.

Current and Ideal Weight and Weight Change by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Mean Current Weight	(n=73)	(n=303)	(n=332)	(n=73)	(n=311)	(n=467)	(n=189)	(n=175)	(n=234)
TOTAL	176.9	176.4	185.2 B	176.7	183.8	177.8	182.4	184.4	183.7
Male	205.8	199.5	209.3	209.0	206.5	204.5	207.9	203.5	204.8
Female	165.2	164.3	171.4 D	158.8	167.9	166.0	172.7	171.7	167.0
Mean Ideal Weight	(n=73)	(n=301)	(n=341)	(n=73)	(n=317)	(n=468)	(n=190)	(n=174)	(n=239)
TOTAL	149.0	152.8	155.2	155.6	156.8	151.7	152.4	154.9	159.2
Male	184.5	181.7	184.7	183.9	184.3	182.9	184.8	178.8	185.6
Female	135.6	138.2	138.9	139.9	138.4	138.4	140.2	138.8	139.3
Mean Amount Change from Current Weight	(n=72)	(n=296)	(n=331)	(n=73)	(n=310)	(n=459)	(n=187)	(n=174)	(n=234)
TOTAL	26.2	23.8	29.4 D	20.5	26.4	25.8	30.2	29.4	23.9
Male	16.9	19.1	24.6	23.4	22.1	21.8	23.1	24.7	18.8
Female	29.8	26.2	32.2 D	18.9	29.4	27.6	32.9	32.6	27.8

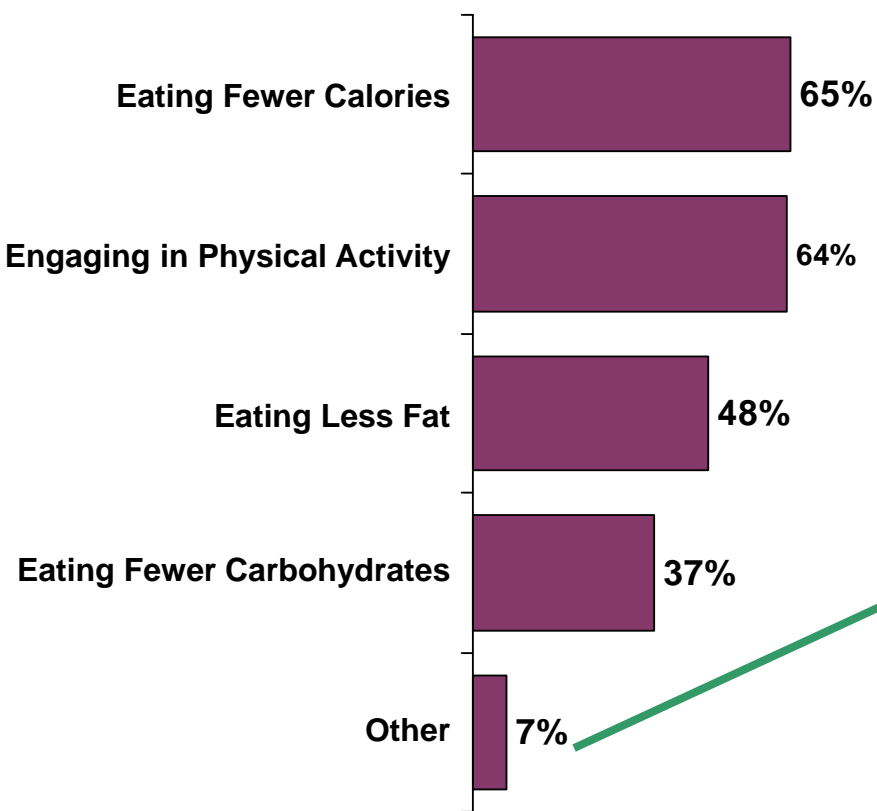
Q55: About how much do you weigh without shoes?

Q57: How much would you like to weigh?



In order to lose weight, most people opt for eating fewer calories and more exercise. Between one-third and half specifically eat less fat and/or fewer carbohydrates.

Actions Taken to Lose Weight



Other Mentions

- Eating less food, n=6
- Weight Watchers/support groups, n=6
- Eat healthier foods (e.g., more fruit, more vegetables, whole grain pasta), n=3
- Eat more fiber/protein, n=3
- Surgery/gastric bypass, n=2
- Diabetic diet, n=2
- Stop eating sugar, n=1
- Less processed food, n=1
- Less junk food, n=1
- Less salt, n=1

Base: those trying to lose weight (n=395)

Q61: To lose weight, are you...?



To lose weight, younger adults (18-29) are far more likely to engage in physical activity than older adults, whereas older adults choose to eat less fat and fewer carbohydrates. White people are more likely than non-whites to reduce their caloric intake.

Action Taken to Lose Weight by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest (n=84)	B. Northeast (n=148)	C. Southwest (n=87)	D. Southeast (n=74)	E. Male (n=117)	F. Female (n=278)	G. White (n=383)	H. Other (n=11)*
Eating Fewer Calories	66%	66%	68%	61%	62%	66%	66% H	36%
Engaging in Physical Activity	57%	66%	67%	66%	68%	62%	64%	64%
Eating Less Fat	51%	51%	47%	39%	44%	49%	48%	46%
Eating Fewer Carbohydrates	40%	36%	40%	27%	28%	40% E	36%	46%
Other	10%	7%	7%	5%	3%	9% E	7%	9%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29 (n=32)	J. 30 to 49 (n=118)	K. 50 to 64 (n=156)	L. 65 or Older (n=86)	M. Married (n=260)	N. Not Married (n=135)	O. Children (n=118)	P. No Children (n=277)
Eating Fewer Calories	56%	65%	69%	59%	64%	67%	60%	67%
Engaging in Physical Activity	88% JKL	68%	64%	52%	66%	61%	73% P	61%
Eating Less Fat	28%	41%	53% IJ	55% IJ	47%	48%	45%	49%
Eating Fewer Carbohydrates	16%	31%	44% IJ	38% I	36%	38%	31%	39%
Other	12%	8%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%

Q61: To lose weight, are you...? (asked of those now trying to lose weight)



College educated residents, especially those who went to graduate school, are more likely to choose physical activity as their preferred method for weight loss.

Action Taken to Lose Weight by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Actions Taken	(n=36)	(n=146)	(n=181)	(n=32)	(n=174)	(n=220)	(n=101)	(n=88)	(n=130)
Eating Fewer Calories	50%	64%	70% AD	53%	66%	64%	71%	59%	64%
Engaging in Physical Activity	53%	58%	68%	84% ABC	68%	61%	65%	68%	72%
Eating Less Fat	44%	51%	46%	41%	45%	50%	55%	43%	44%
Eating Fewer Carbohydrates	33%	38%	36%	34%	35%	38%	44% L	30%	36%
Other	8%	10%	5%	9%	9%	6%	5%	9%	5%

Q61: To lose weight, are you...? (asked of those now trying to lose weight)

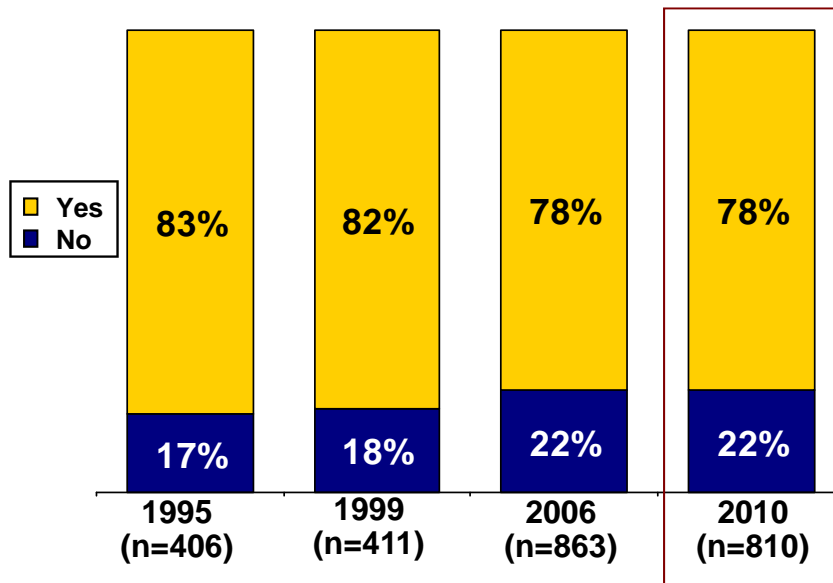
Physical Activity



Three-fourths of Ionia County residents participate in aerobic exercise an average of nearly 17 times per month. Average time spent exercising is nearly an hour (54 minutes). Popular non-aerobic physical exercise includes a variety of activities such as housework, gardening, and lawn care.

Participation in Physical Activity

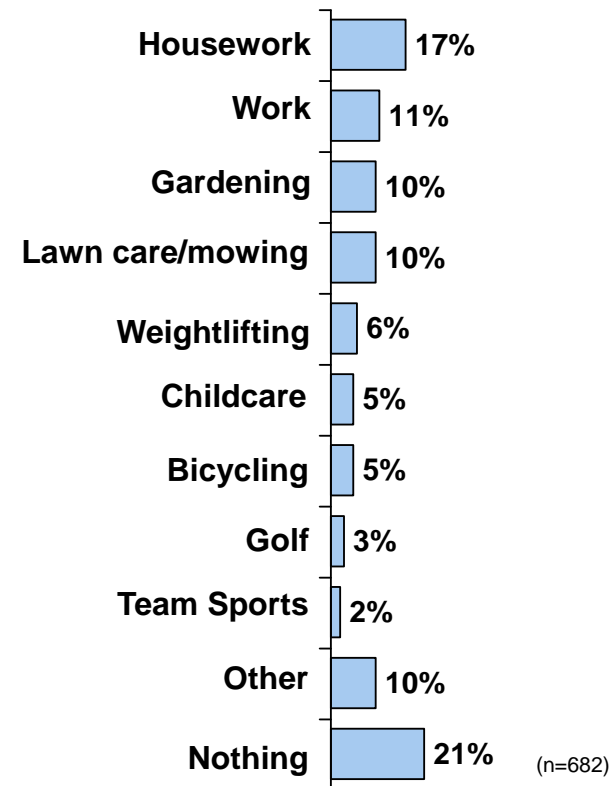
Participation in Aerobic Activities in Past Month Over Time



Average Number of Times Per Month (2010) = 16.6, (n=619)

Average Number of Minutes Per Activity (2010) = 54.2, (n=618)

Participation in Non-Aerobic Physical Activities in Past Month (2010)



Q67: During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as walking, running, swimming, calisthenics or other aerobic activities?
 Q69: How many times per week or times per month did you take part in this activity during the past month?
 Q71: When you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?
 Q73: What other type of physical activity gave you the next most (or any) exercise during the last month?



Aerobic physical activity tends to be directly related to age, where it is more common among younger adults than older adults. On the other hand, for those who exercise, adults 65+ tend to exercise more times per month than younger adults. Aerobic exercise is also more common among married people, those with children living at home, and those residing in the southeastern portion of Ionia County.

Participation in Aerobic Physical Activity by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Participation in Aerobic Physical Activity in Past Month</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Yes	77%	76%	79%	84% B	78%	78%	78%	86%
<u>Times Per Month</u>	(n=131)	(n=216)	(n=140)	(n=129)	(n=209)	(n=410)	(n=597)	(n=19)*
MEAN	16.0	16.6	17.8	16.3	16.6	16.7	16.6	17.8
<u>Minutes Per Activity</u>	(n=131)	(n=215)	(n=139)	(n=130)	(n=207)	(n=411)	(n=597)	(n=19)*
MEAN	58.9	54.0	49.2	50.3	62.6 F	50.0	52.0	124.5 G

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Participated in Aerobic Physical Activity in Past Month</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Yes	96% JKL	85% L	79% L	66%	81% N	74%	87% P	75%
<u>Times Per Month</u>	(n=64)	(n=176)	(n=213)	(n=161)	(n=407)	(n=210)	(n=190)	(n=429)
MEAN	14.9	16.4	15.3	19.4 IJK	16.8	16.3	15.5	17.1 O
<u>Minutes Per Activity</u>	(n=66)	(n=175)	(n=211)	(n=161)	(n=404)	(n=213)	(n=191)	(n=427)
MEAN	56.4	57.3	54.8	49.6	53.2	55.7	53.0	54.7

Q67: During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as walking, running, swimming, calisthenics or other aerobic activities?

Q69: How many times per week or times per month did you take part in this activity during the past month?

Q71: When you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?



Participation in aerobic physical activity is far more common among individuals with college education, those who are employed, and people from households with incomes of \$50K or more.

Participation in Aerobic Physical Activity by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Participated in Aerobic Physical Activity in Past Month</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	75%	71%	84% A	88% AB	87% F	72%	73%	76%	88% GH
<u>Times Per Month</u>	(n=55)	(n=216)	(n=284)	(n=64)	(n=275)	(n=340)	(n=137)	(n=130)	(n=212)
MEAN	16.1	17.5 C	15.9	17.2	15.5	17.5 I	16.8	15.9	15.6
<u>Minutes Per Activity</u>	(n=54)	(n=213)	(n=287)	(n=64)	(n=272)	(n=342)	(n=140)	(n=126)	(n=212)
MEAN	57.7	53.1	54.7	52.5	58.6	50.5	58.0	49.1	55.7

Q67: During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as walking, running, swimming, calisthenics or other aerobic activities?
 Q69: How many times per week or times per month did you take part in this activity during the past month?
 Q71: When you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?



Men tend to be more involved in non-aerobic activities such as work, lawn care and weightlifting, while women are more involved with housework or nothing at all. Non-whites are more involved in weightlifting and childcare.

Participation in Non-Aerobic Physical Activity by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Participated in Non-Aerobic Physical Activity in Past Month</u>	(n=150)	(n=244)	(n=152)	(n=132)	(n=236)	(n=446)	(n=657)	(n=22)*
Housework	17%	19%	17%	14%	6%	23% E	17%	9%
Work	13%	9%	12%	11%	17% F	7%	11%	9%
Gardening	11%	9%	15% B	8%	6%	12% E	10%	4%
Lawn care/mowing	11%	10%	11%	11%	16% F	7%	11%	0%
Weightlifting	5%	7%	5%	5%	11% F	3%	5%	18% G
Childcare	4%	6%	3%	6%	2%	6%	4%	23% G
Bicycling	5%	5%	3%	6%	6%	4%	5%	9%
Golf	3%	2%	4%	4%	6%	2%	3%	0%
Team sports	3%	2%	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	0%
Other	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	4%
Nothing	21%	22%	17%	23%	16%	E	21%	23%

Q73: What other type of physical activity gave you the next most (or any) exercise during the last month?



Housework is more common for people 65 and older and those without children living at home. Gardening is more common among the 50 and over group. People who are not married or have no children living at home are more likely to do nothing at all.

Participation in Non-Aerobic Physical Activity by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	A. 18 to 29	B. 30 to 49	C. 50 to 64	D. 65 or Older	E. Married	F. Not Married	G. Children	H. No Children
Participated in Non-Aerobic Physical Activity in Past Month	(n=55)	(n=165)	(n=234)	(n=223)	(n=428)	(n=252)	(n=179)	(n=503)
Housework	9%	18%	14%	21% AC	17%	16%	13%	18%
Work	9%	16% D	14% D	4%	12%	9%	15% H	9%
Gardening	2%	8%	11% A	13% A	11%	8%	7%	12% G
Lawn care/mowing	14%	7%	12%	10%	10%	11%	11%	10%
Weightlifting	11% D	8% D	6%	3%	5%	7%	8%	5%
Childcare	14% CD	6% D	4%	2%	5%	4%	11% H	2%
Bicycling	9%	4%	6%	3%	6%	3%	6%	4%
Golf	0%	2%	5%	4%	5% F	1%	2%	4%
Team sports	7% CD	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%
Other	11%	12%	7%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%
Nothing	13%	14%	20%	29% ABC	17%	29% E	13%	24% G

Q73: What other type of physical activity gave you the next most (or any) exercise during the last month?



People with less than a high school diploma participate in housework and lawn care, while people with graduate school education prefer gardening. People with higher household incomes (\$50K+) are more likely to participate in some form of non-aerobic exercise than people with less income.

Participation in Non-Aerobic Physical Activity by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Participated in Non-Aerobic Physical Activity in Past Month</u>	(n=63)	(n=273)	(n=285)	(n=60)	(n=264)	(n=415)	(n=158)	(n=158)	(n=199)
Housework	27% CD	18%	14%	12%	12%	20% E	14%	13%	17%
Work	3%	13% AD	13% AD	0%	22% F	3%	9%	12%	15%
Gardening	13%	8%	9%	22% BC	8%	12%	12%	10%	10%
Lawn care/mowing	18% B	9%	11%	7%	8%	12%	12%	13%	10%
Weightlifting	5%	4%	6%	15% BC	8%	5%	4%	5%	8%
Childcare	3%	4%	7% D	0%	6%	4%	5%	5%	6%
Bicycling	3%	4%	5%	10%	6%	4%	2%	4%	8% G
Golf	3%	2%	5%	3%	1%	5% E	1%	3%	4%
Team sports	2%	2%	2%	3%	4% F	1%	1%	2%	4%
Other	10%	7%	12%	13%	10%	9%	11%	10%	11%
Nothing	14%	29% ACD	16%	15%	16%	25% E	29% I	23% I	9%

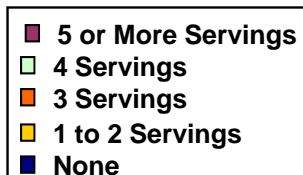
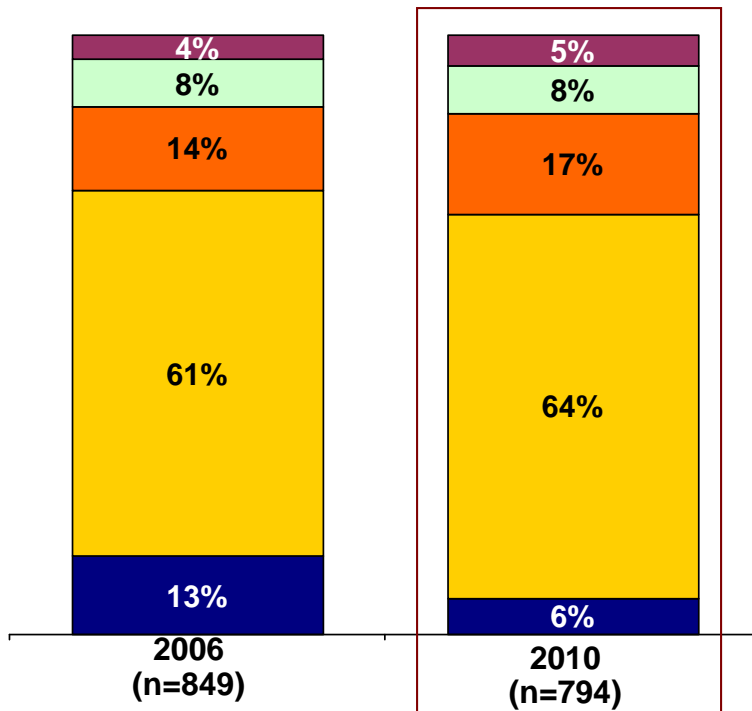
Q73: What other type of physical activity gave you the next most (or any) exercise during the last month?

Nutrition

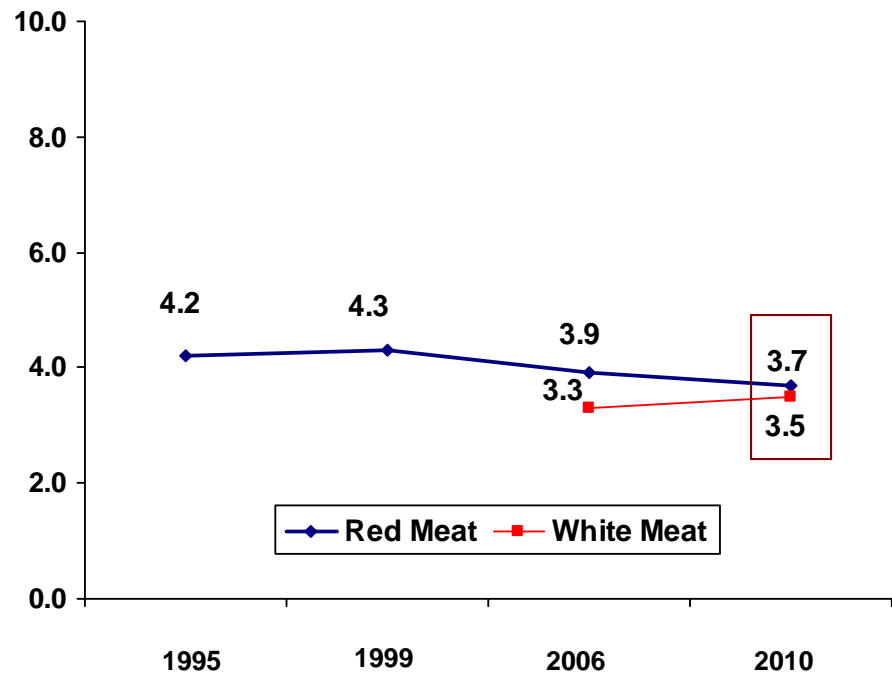


The majority of Ionia County residents have 1-2 servings of vegetables per day. Residents average almost four servings per week of red meat, but this rate has dropped slightly over the years.

Servings of Vegetables Per Day



Average Servings of Meat Per Week



No Red Meat	6%	7%
No White Meat	4%	4%

Q75: Excluding potatoes, corn, peas, and beans, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat per day, including fresh, frozen, canned, or juice?

Q77: How many servings of red meat (that is, beef, pork, lamb) do you eat per week?

Q78: How many servings of white meat (that is, chicken, turkey) do you eat per week?



Women tend to eat more servings of vegetables, while men eat more red meat. Whites eat more vegetables than non-whites. Residents in southern Ionia County eat more servings of vegetables and white meat than residents in the north.

Servings of Vegetables and Meat by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Servings of Vegetables Per Day</u>	(n=175)	(n=283)	(n=175)	(n=157)	(n=264)	(n=530)	(n=770)	(n=21)*
None	7%	9% CD	4%	3%	10%	4%	6%	14%
1 to 2	62%	65%	64%	64%	72% F	60%	64%	76%
3	20%	17%	17%	15%	11%	20% E	17%	5%
4	7%	6%	11%	10%	4%	10% E	8%	5%
5 or More	4%	3%	5%	8% B	3%	6%	5%	0%
<u>Servings of Red Meat Per Week</u>	(n=175)	(n=283)	(n=173)	(n=160)	(n=267)	(n=528)	(n=770)	(n=22)*
MEAN	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.5 F	3.3	3.7	3.8
<u>Servings of White Meat Per Week</u>	(n=174)	(n=284)	(n=173)	(n=160)	(n=266)	(n=529)	(n=770)	(n=22)*
MEAN	3.5	3.1	3.7 B	3.9 B	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8

Q75: Excluding potatoes, corn, peas, and beans, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat per day, including fresh, frozen, canned, or juice?

Q77: How many servings of red meat (that is, beef, pork, lamb) do you eat per week?

Q78: How many servings of white meat (that is, chicken, turkey) do you eat per week?



Age is correlated with healthy eating. For example, people 30 and older eat more servings of vegetables than those under 30. Conversely, people 18-29 eat far more red meat than people 30 and older.

Servings of Vegetables and Meat by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Servings of Vegetables Per Day</u>	(n=67)	(n=208)	(n=273)	(n=241)	(n=511)	(n=281)	(n=221)	(n=573)
None	16% JKL	7%	6%	3%	5%	8%	8%	6%
1 to 2	70%	67%	62%	64%	64%	65%	67%	63%
3	8%	15%	17% I	21% I	18%	15%	14%	18%
4	3%	8%	10%	8%	8%	8%	7%	9%
5 or More	3%	4%	6%	4%	6% N	3%	4%	4%
<u>Servings of Red Meat Per Week</u>	(n=66)	(n=207)	(n=275)	(n=242)	(n=510)	(n=283)	(n=221)	(n=574)
MEAN	5.4 JKL	3.9 L	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.6
<u>Servings of White Meat Per Week</u>	(n=66)	(n=209)	(n=275)	(n=240)	(n=513)	(n=280)	(n=222)	(n=573)
MEAN	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4

Q75: Excluding potatoes, corn, peas, and beans, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat per day, including fresh, frozen, canned, or juice?

Q77: How many servings of red meat (that is, beef, pork, lamb) do you eat per week?

Q78: How many servings of white meat (that is, chicken, turkey) do you eat per week?



Education is also correlated with healthy eating. People with a college education, especially graduate school, eat more servings of vegetables and more white meat than people with less education. People with household incomes of \$50K+ eat more white meat than those making less.

Servings of Vegetables and Meat by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Servings of Vegetables Per Day</u>	(n=74)	(n=303)	(n=342)	(n=74)	(n=320)	(n=470)	(n=188)	(n=174)	(n=240)
None	11%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	8%	6%	5%
1 to 2	62%	69% D	64% D	47%	66%	63%	65%	67%	63%
3	15%	16%	16%	23%	13%	20% E	12%	15%	18%
4	7%	7%	9%	12%	9%	7%	10%	8%	8%
5 or More	5%	2%	6%	12%	6%	4%	4%	4%	7%
<u>Servings of Red Meat Per Week</u>	(n=72)	(n=304)	(n=343)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=470)	(n=189)	(n=176)	(n=241)
MEAN	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
<u>Servings of White Meat Per Week</u>	(n=73)	(n=304)	(n=342)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=470)	(n=189)	(n=176)	(n=241)
MEAN	3.2	3.0	3.8 AB	3.8	3.8 F	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.1 GH

Q75: Excluding potatoes, corn, peas, and beans, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat per day, including fresh, frozen, canned, or juice?

Q77: How many servings of red meat (that is, beef, pork, lamb) do you eat per week?

Q78: How many servings of white meat (that is, chicken, turkey) do you eat per week?

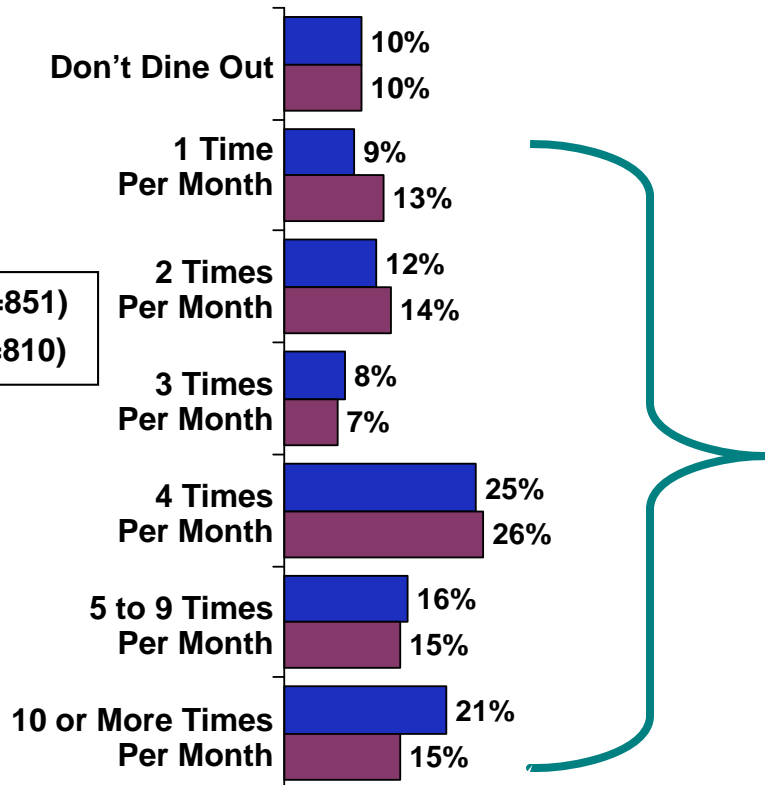
Dining Out



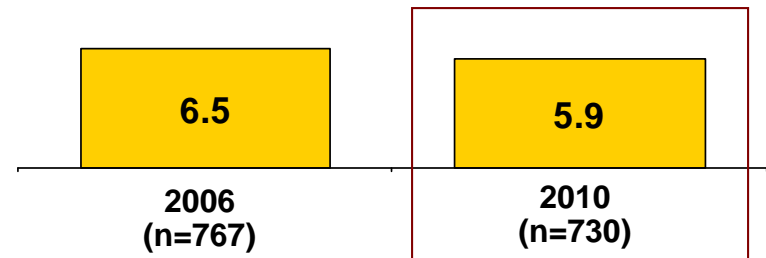
Nine in ten Ionia County residents dine out at least once a month. The average of six times per month is down slightly from 2006.

Dining Out

Dining Out Behavior Over Time



Number of Times Dine Out Per Month Over Time (Mean)



Base=dine out at least once per month

Q155: How often do you dine out (at a regular or fast food restaurant) per week or month?



Men tend to dine out more than women.

Dining Out by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Dining Out</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Do Not Dine Out	10%	3% D	8%	6%	8%	11%	10%	4%
1 Time per Month	17% D	12%	12%	9%	9%	15% E	13%	23%
2 Times per Month	16%	13%	15%	12%	11%	15%	14%	4%
3 Times per Month	6%	7%	10%	6%	8%	6%	7%	0%
4 Times per Month	25%	24%	28%	31%	28%	26%	26%	36%
5 to 9 Times per Month	12%	17%	11%	18%	16%	14%	15%	9%
10 or More Times per Month	14%	13%	17%	19%	19% F	13%	15%	23%
MEAN (For Those Who Dine out)	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.9	5.3	5.8	7.0

Q155: How often do you dine out (at a regular or fast food restaurant) per week or month?



Young adults (18-29) dine out more than older adults. Additionally, married residents or those with children living at home are more likely to dine out than others.

Dining Out by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Dining Out</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Do Not Dine Out	6%	8%	11%	12%	8%	13% M	6%	11% O
1 Time Per Month	10%	10%	13%	14%	10%	17% M	12%	13%
2 Times Per Month	24% JKL	12%	13%	14%	14%	14%	17%	13%
3 Times Per Month	3%	8%	6%	8%	8%	6%	6%	8%
4 Times Per Month	19%	33% IL	28%	21%	30% N	21%	31% P	24%
5 to 9 Times Per Month	16%	13%	16%	14%	16%	12%	16%	14%
10 or More Times Per Month	23% K	15%	13%	16%	14%	16%	12%	16%
MEAN (For Those Who Dine Out)	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.9

Q155: How often do you dine out (at a regular or fast food restaurant) per week or month?



Residents with less than a high school diploma are significantly less likely to dine out than those with more education. Further, people from households making less than \$25K are considerably less likely to dine out than those with higher incomes. Employed people dine out more than those not employed.

Dining Out by Demographics

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Dining Out</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=542)
Do Not Dine Out	22% BCD	11%	8%	3%	6%	12% E	17% HI	7%	4%
1 Time Per Month	16%	14%	10%	13%	8%	16% E	22% HI	8%	8%
2 Times Per Month	13%	11%	18%	11%	14%	14%	18% I	14%	12%
3 Times Per Month	4%	9%	6%	8%	8%	7%	3%	10% G	7%
4 Times Per Month	30%	25%	26%	28%	33% F	22%	18%	27% G	32% G
5 to 9 Times Per Month	10%	14%	15%	24% ABC	16%	14%	9%	17% G	18% G
10 or More Times Per Month	4%	15%	18% A	13%	16%	14%	12%	16%	20% G
MEAN (For Those Who Dine Out)	4.32	5.93	6.15	5.62	6.22	5.63	5.12	6.37	6.47

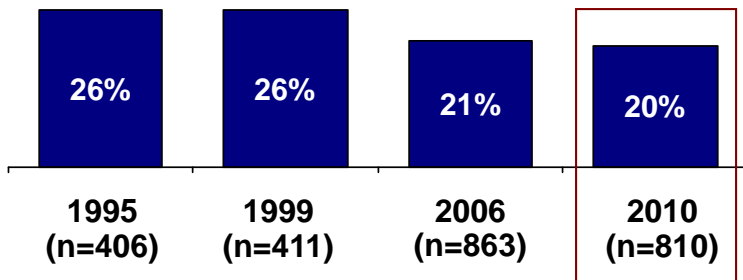
Tobacco Use



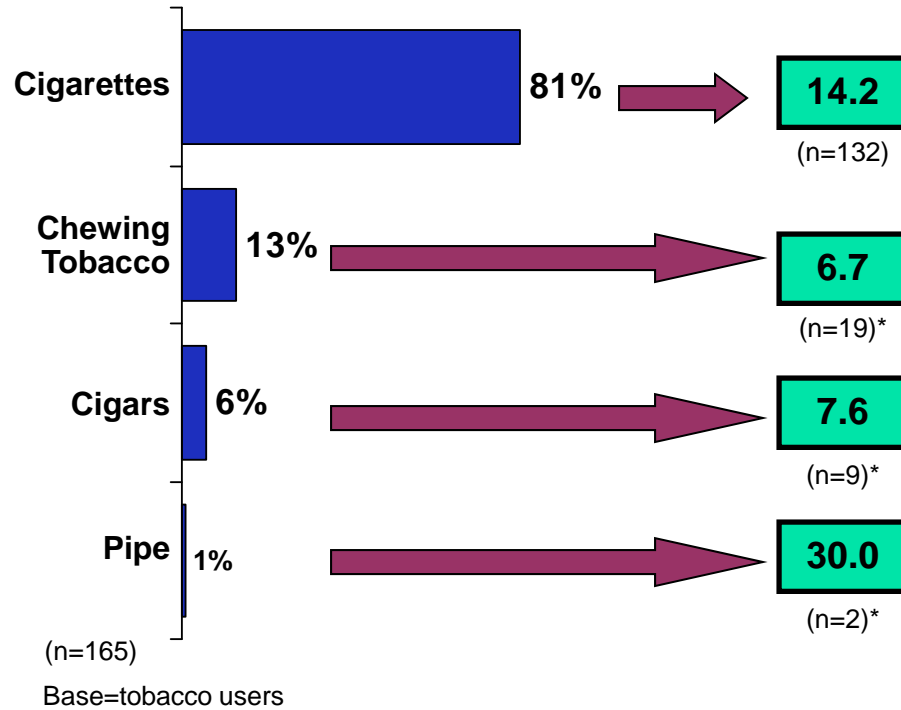
In general, tobacco use has declined slightly over the last 15 years, yet this is still on par with 2006 prevalence. Cigarettes are the tobacco product of choice, by far, and those who use cigarettes smoke an average of 14 times per day.

Current Tobacco Use

Current Tobacco Use Over Time
(% Use)



Tobacco Products
Currently Use in 2010



Average Number of Times
Per Day Tobacco
Products Used in 2010

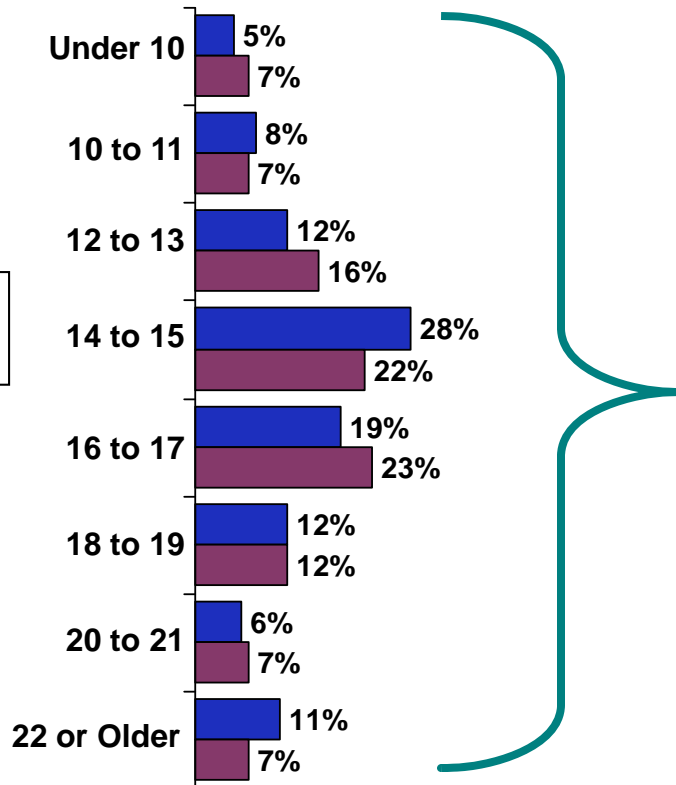
Q79: Do you currently use tobacco products?
Q83: Which tobacco products do you use?
Q85: On average, how many times a day do you use this (these)?



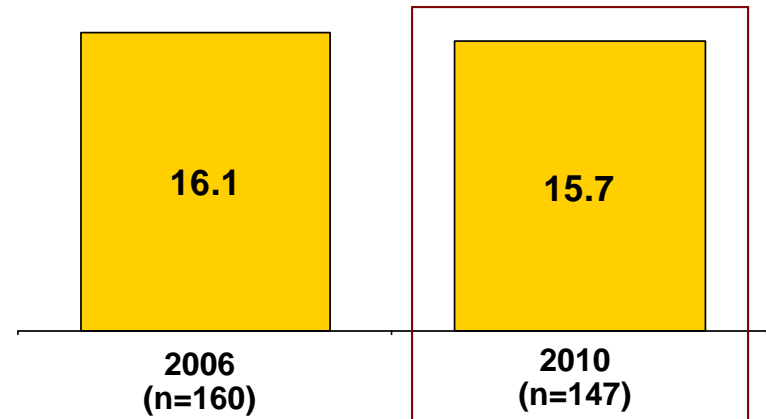
Current smokers generally took their first puff at age 16. The fact that most smokers (86%) began smoking before the age of 18 sheds light on how easy it is for underage teens to obtain cigarettes.

Age at Which First Smoked Cigarettes

Age First Smoked Cigarettes Over Time



Age First Smoked Cigarettes Over Time (Mean)



Q81: If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked, even one or two puffs?



Residents in northern Ionia County use tobacco products more than residents in the southern portion of the county. Men use tobacco products much more than women, and non-whites use more than whites. Women smoke cigarettes significantly more than men, while men use chewing tobacco and cigars dramatically more than women.

Tobacco Use by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Current Tobacco Use	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Yes	22%	24% CD	17%	16%	25% F	18%	20%	41% G
Type of Tobacco Used	(n=38)	(n=71)	(n=30)	(n=25)*	(n=68)	(n=97)	(n=155)	(n=9)*
Cigarettes	76%	86%	83%	72%	62%	95% E	81%	78%
Chewing Tobacco	16%	10%	17%	12%	30% F	1%	13%	11%
Cigars	3%	4%	3%	16%	12% F	1%	5%	11%
Pipe	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Times Used Per Day	(n=36)	(n=70)	(n=29)*	(n=24)*	(n=66)	(n=94)	(n=150)	(n=9)*
MEAN	13.6	14.8	12.7	11.0	12.2	14.4	13.8 H	8.1
Age First Smoked Cigarettes	(n=32)	(n=67)	(n=25)*	(n=22)*	(n=54)	(n=93)	(n=138)	(n=8)*
MEAN	15.4	15.2	15.6	17.3	16.1	15.4	15.7	14.8

Q79: Do you currently use tobacco products?

Q83: Which tobacco products do you use?

Q85: On average, how many times a day do you use this (these)?

Q81: If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked, even or two puffs?



Current tobacco users are more often less than 50 years old, not married, and/or living without children at home. Age of onset for smoking cigarettes appears to be occurring at earlier ages. For example, people in the 65+ age group began smoking at age 19, whereas people in the 19-29 age group starting before age 15.

Tobacco Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Current Tobacco Use	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Yes	33% KL	34% KL	18% L	8%	17%	26% M	34% P	15%
Type of Tobacco Used	(n=23)*	(n=70)	(n=51)	(n=20)*	(n=90)	(n=75)	(n=75)	(n=90)
Cigarettes	83%	76%	84%	90%	76%	88% M	76%	86%
Chewing Tobacco	13%	17%	8%	10%	19% N	5%	16%	10%
Cigars	4%	7%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Pipe	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%
Times Used Per Day	(n=21)*	(n=70)	(n=49)	(n=19)*	(n=87)	(n=73)	(n=74)	(n=86)
MEAN	11.1	12.5	16.6 IJ	12.3	14.1	12.8	12.5	14.3
Age First Smoked Cigarettes	(n=23)*	(n=61)	(n=44)	(n=18)*	(n=77)	(n=70)	(n=67)	(n=80)
MEAN	14.9	15.1	15.4	19.1 IJK	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.5

Q79: Do you currently use tobacco products?

Q83: Which tobacco products do you use?

Q85: On average, how many times a day do you use this (these)?

Q81: If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked, even one or two puffs?



There is a strong correlation between tobacco use and education and income. People with less than a high school diploma are significantly more likely to use tobacco than people with more education. People with lower household incomes are more likely to use tobacco than those with higher incomes.

Tobacco Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Current Tobacco Use</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	36% BCD	22% D	18% D	9%	21%	20%	31% HI	20%	16%
<u>Type of Tobacco Used</u>	(n=27)*	(n=67)	(n=64)	(n=7)*	(n=69)	(n=95)	(n=60)	(n=35)	(n=38)
Cigarettes	70%	90% A	78%	71%	74%	87% E	88% I	74%	71%
Chewing Tobacco	11%	10%	14%	29%	20% F	7%	5%	23% G	18%
Cigars	0%	3%	10%	0%	7%	4%	3%	8%	10%
Pipe	4%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%
<u>Times Used Per Day</u>	(n=24)*	(n=65)	(n=64)	(n=7)*	(n=69)	(n=91)	(n=60)	(n=32)	(n=37)
MEAN	16.2 C	14.0	11.6	16.4	13.0	13.9	14.8	11.4	13.0
<u>Age First Smoked Cigarettes</u>	(n=25)*	(n=63)	(n=54)	(n=5)*	(n=58)	(n=88)	(n=58)	(n=29)*	(n=31)
MEAN	15.3	15.2	16.3	15.4	15.8	15.6	15.3	16.2	15.6

Q79: Do you currently use tobacco products?

Q83: Which tobacco products do you use?

Q85: On average, how many times a day do you use this (these)?

Q81: If you currently smoke cigarettes, how old were you the first time you smoked, even one or two puffs?

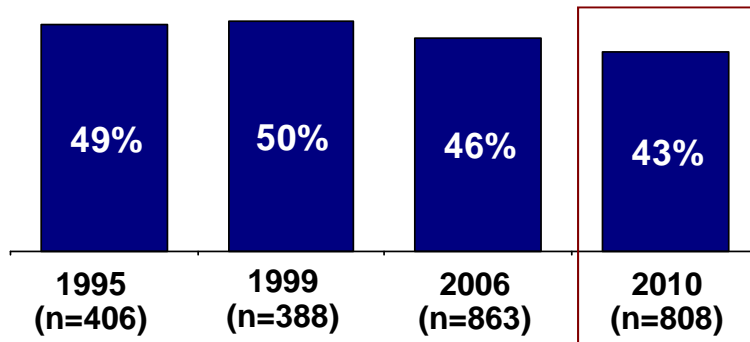
Alcohol Consumption



Four in ten (43%) residents drank alcohol at least once in the month prior to the survey, down slightly from previous years, while 15% have never tried alcohol. Residents who drink average seven drinks per month, down one full drink from 2006.

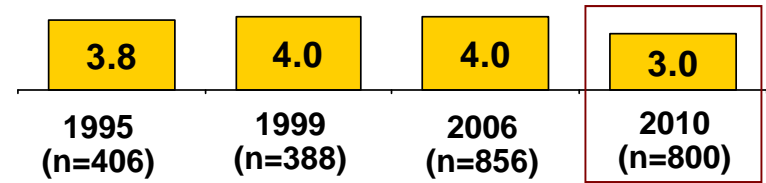
Alcohol Use

Drank Alcohol at Least Once in Past Month Over Time
(% Yes)

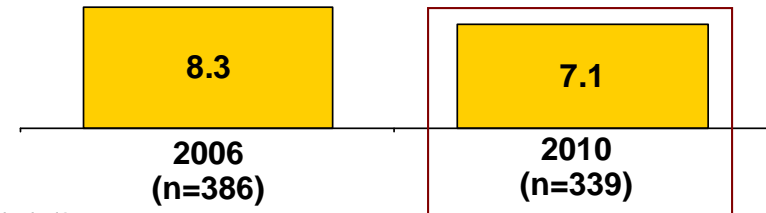


Drank Alcohol in Lifetime (2010) = 85%, (n=809)

Number of Days in Past Month Had at Least One Drink Over Time
(Includes Those Who Don't Drink)
(Mean)



Number of Days in Past Month Had at Least One Drink Over Time
(Only Those Who Drank)
(Mean)



Base=drank alcohol in past 30 days

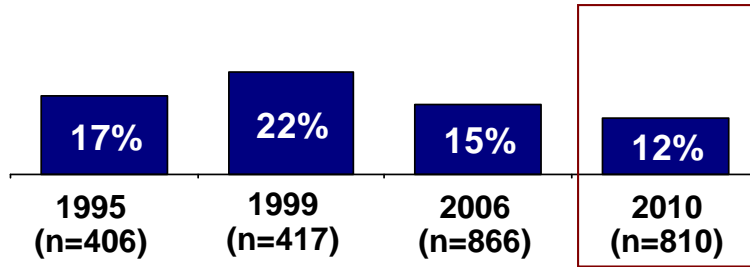
Q87: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you drunk alcohol?
 Q99: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you drunk alcohol?
 Q111: During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverage?



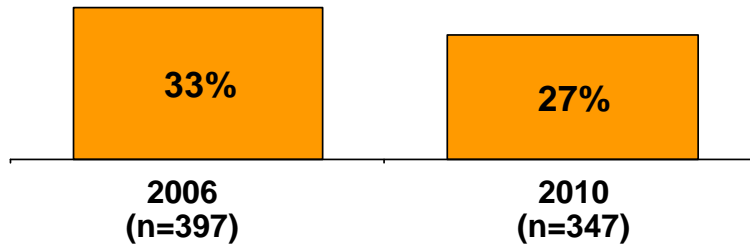
The number of people who binge drink has declined for the county as a whole since 1995. However, one-fourth (27%) of Ionia County residents who drink alcohol have had 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 30 days. This is down from 2006. On average, binge drinkers took part in binge drinking 4 times in the past month.

Binge Drinking

Had 5 or More Drinks on at Least One Occasion in Past Month Over Time (Includes Those Who Don't Drink) (% Yes)

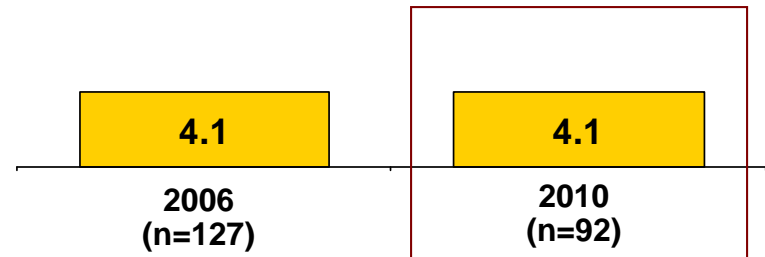


Had 5 or More Drinks on at Least One Occasion in Past Month Over Time (Only People Who Drink) (% Yes)



Base=drank alcohol in past 30 days

Number of Times Drank 5 or More Drinks in Past 30 Days Over Time (Mean)



Base=had 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in past 30 days



Q115: Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

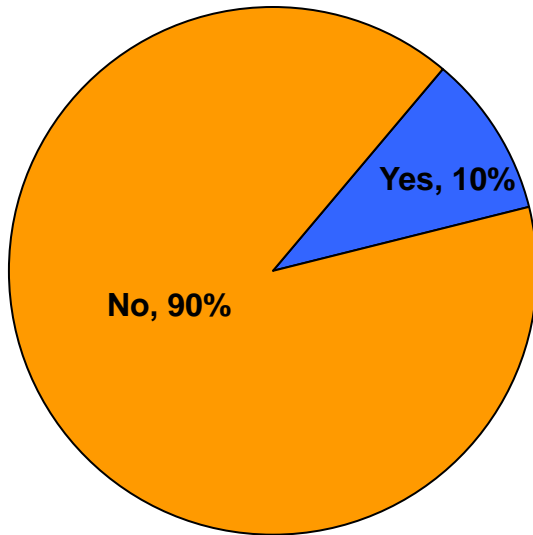
Q117: How many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?



One in ten have driven a vehicle with children as passengers within 2 hours of drinking alcohol, while twice as many (21%) have driven within 2 hours of having 5 or more drinks. Still, even more have been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk or high.

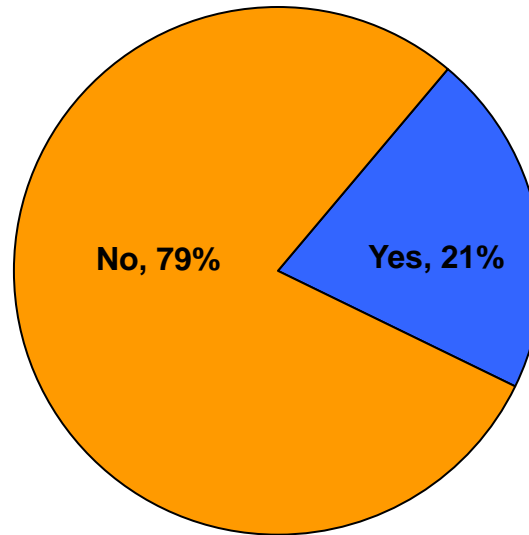
Alcohol Consumption and Motor Vehicle Use (2010)

Driven Motor Vehicle with Children as Passengers Within 2 Hours of Drinking Alcohol



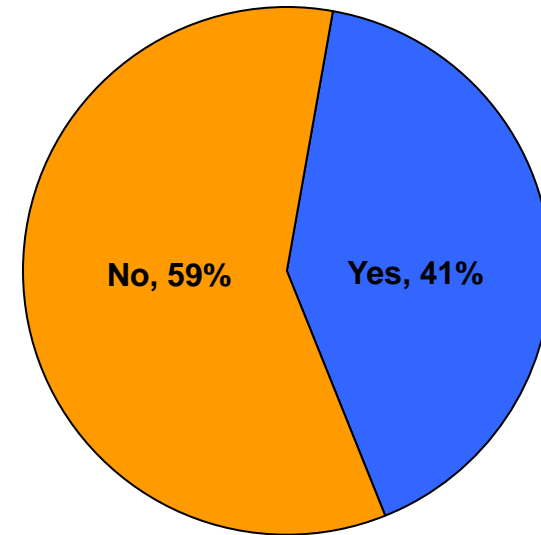
(n=639)

Driven Motor Vehicle Within 2 Hours After Drinking 5 or More Alcoholic Beverages



(n=642)

Been a Passenger in a Vehicle with Someone Drunk or High



(n=789)

Q121: Have you ever driven a motor vehicle with children as passengers during or within 2 hours of drinking alcohol?

Q122: 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?

Q128: Have you ever been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk or high?



Residents in the southeast are more likely to drink alcohol and take part in binge drinking than residents in other regions. Men are significantly more likely to drink alcohol, binge drink, and drink more alcohol in terms of frequency (times/days) than women.

Alcohol Use by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Drank Alcohol in Past Month</u>	(n=176)	(n=289)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=535)	(n=782)	(n=22)*
Yes	43%	39%	38%	56% ABC	53% F	38%	43%	46%
<u>Number of Days Drank in Past Month</u>	(n=76)	(n=110)	(n=68)	(n=84)	(n=138)	(n=201)	(n=326)	(n=10)*
MEAN	6.6	6.2	8.6 B	7.6	9.0 F	5.7	7.0	8.3
<u>Binge Drinking in Past Month</u>	(n=76)	(n=112)	(n=69)	(n=89)	(n=144)	(n=203)	(n=334)	(n=10)*
Yes	28%	27%	20%	32%	40% F	18%	27%	30%
<u>Number of Times Binge Drinking in Past Month</u>	(n=21)*	(n=29)*	(n=14)*	(n=27)*	(n=57)	(n=35)	(n=88)	(n=3)*
MEAN	4.4	3.2	3.0	5.4	5.1 F	2.5	4.1	2.0

- Q87: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you drunk alcohol?
- Q99: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you drunk alcohol?
- Q111: During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverage?
- Q115: Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?
- Q117: How many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?



People 65 years or older are less likely to drink alcohol or binge drink than people younger, however, when they do drink they drink more often (both in terms of times/days) than younger. Married people and/or those with children at home are more likely to drink than non-married people or people without children at home.

Alcohol Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Drank Alcohol in Past Month</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=247)	(n=514)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=585)
Yes	51% L	59% L K	48% L	22%	48% N	34%	53% P	39%
<u>Number of Days Drank in Past Month</u>	(n=35)	(n=123)	(n=129)	(n=50)	(n=242)	(n=96)	(n=119)	(n=221)
MEAN	6.3	7.0	6.5	9.5	7.7 N	5.6	6.3	7.5
<u>Binge Drinking in Past Month</u>	(n=36)	(n=123)	(n=133)	(n=53)	(n=247)	(n=99)	(n=119)	(n=228)
Yes	58% JKL	36% KL	16%	13%	24%	35% M	31%	25%
<u>Number of Times Binge Drinking in Past Month</u>	(n=21)*	(n=44)	(n=20)*	(n=7)*	(n=59)	(n=33)	(n=37)	(n=55)
MEAN	4.2	3.8	3.1	8.6 IJK	4.5	3.4	3.0	4.8

- Q87: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you drunk alcohol?
- Q99: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you drunk alcohol?
- Q111: During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverage?
- Q115: Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?
- Q117: How many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?



People with a college education are more likely to drink than those with less education. Drinking alcohol is also correlated with income, where those with higher household incomes are more likely to drink compared to those with lower incomes.

Alcohol Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Drank Alcohol in Past Month</u>	(n=75)	(n=310)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=483)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	29%	37%	51% AB	48% A	60% F	32%	26%	42% G	64% GH
<u>Number of Days Drank in Past Month</u>	(n=18)*	(n=115)	(n=170)	(n=36)	(n=191)	(n=147)	(n=50)	(n=71)	(n=152)
MEAN	7.8	7.0	6.5	9.9 BC	7.1	7.1	5.1	7.3	7.8 G
<u>Binge Drinking in Past Month</u>	(n=22)*	(n=115)	(n=174)	(n=36)	(n=194)	(n=152)	(n=51)	(n=73)	(n=156)
Yes	32%	27%	28%	22%	30%	24%	31%	27%	28%
<u>Number of Times Binge Drinking in Past Month</u>	(n=6)*	(n=31)	(n=47)	(n=8)*	(n=57)	(n=35)	(n=16)*	(n=20)*	(n=42)
MEAN	4.8	5.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.5	2.2	5.0	4.2

Q87: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you drunk alcohol?
 Q99: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you drunk alcohol?
 Q111: During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverage?
 Q115: Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?
 Q117: How many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?



Residents in the southeast are more likely to drive with children in their vehicle within 2 hours of drinking alcohol. Men are notably more likely to drive with children after drinking, drive after binge drinking, and to be in a vehicle while someone else is drunk or high compared to women.

Alcohol Use and Motor Vehicle Behavior by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Drive with Children After Drinking</u>	(n=138)	(n=220)	(n=143)	(n=134)	(n=227)	(n=412)	(n=618)	(n=17)*
Yes	10%	7%	9%	18% ABC	19% F	6%	10%	6%
<u>Drive after Binge Drinking</u>	(n=139)	(n=221)	(n=143)	(n=135)	(n=229)	(n=413)	(n=621)	(n=17)*
Yes	23%	20%	18%	20%	38% F	11%	20%	12%
<u>Been Passenger in Vehicle with Someone Drunk/High</u>	(n=171)	(n=285)	(n=172)	(n=158)	(n=264)	(n=525)	(n=763)	(n=22)*
Yes	38%	43%	40%	42%	53% F	34%	41%	32%

Q121: Have you ever driven a motor vehicle with children as passengers during or within 2 hours of drinking alcohol?

Q122: 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?

Q128: Have you ever been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk or high?



There are no differences in alcohol and motor vehicle behavior with regard to marital status or children living at home. Younger (18-29) and older adults (65+) are less likely to have driven after binge drinking or been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk/high, versus people 30-64.

Alcohol Use and Motor Vehicle Behavior by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Drive with Children After Drinking</u>	(n=49)	(n=179)	(n=236)	(n=172)	(n=417)	(n=220)	(n=194)	(n=445)
Yes	6%	8%	12%	12%	12%	9%	9%	11%
<u>Drive after Binge Drinking</u>	(n=49)	(n=179)	(n=238)	(n=173)	(n=419)	(n=221)	(n=194)	(n=448)
Yes	10%	20%	28% IJL	14%	20%	22%	22%	20%
<u>Been Passenger in Vehicle with Someone Drunk/High</u>	(n=67)	(n=208)	(n=268)	(n=240)	(n=508)	(n=278)	(n=219)	(n=570)
Yes	34%	48% IL	45% L	33%	41%	43%	43%	40%

Q121: Have you ever driven a motor vehicle with children as passengers during or within 2 hours of drinking alcohol?
 Q122: 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?
 Q128: Have you ever been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk or high?



There are no significant differences in alcohol and motor vehicle behavior with regard to education and income. The chances that people currently employed have been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk/high are considerably greater than people not employed.

Alcohol Use and Motor Vehicle Behavior by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Drive with Children After Drinking</u>	(n=56)	(n=237)	(n=282)	(n=64)	(n=276)	(n=361)	(n=146)	(n=139)	(n=212)
Yes	5%	10%	11%	14%	10%	11%	8%	14%	13%
<u>Drive after Binge Drinking</u>	(n=56)	(n=238)	(n=284)	(n=64)	(n=277)	(n=363)	(n=146)	(n=139)	(n=213)
Yes	12%	21%	22%	17%	23%	19%	22%	20%	25%
<u>Been Passenger in Vehicle with Someone Drunk/High</u>	(n=74)	(n=300)	(n=341)	(n=73)	(n=315)	(n=470)	(n=184)	(n=173)	(n=236)
Yes	45%	40%	42%	37%	46% F	38%	41%	40%	46%

Q121: Have you ever driven a motor vehicle with children as passengers during or within 2 hours of drinking alcohol?

Q122: 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?

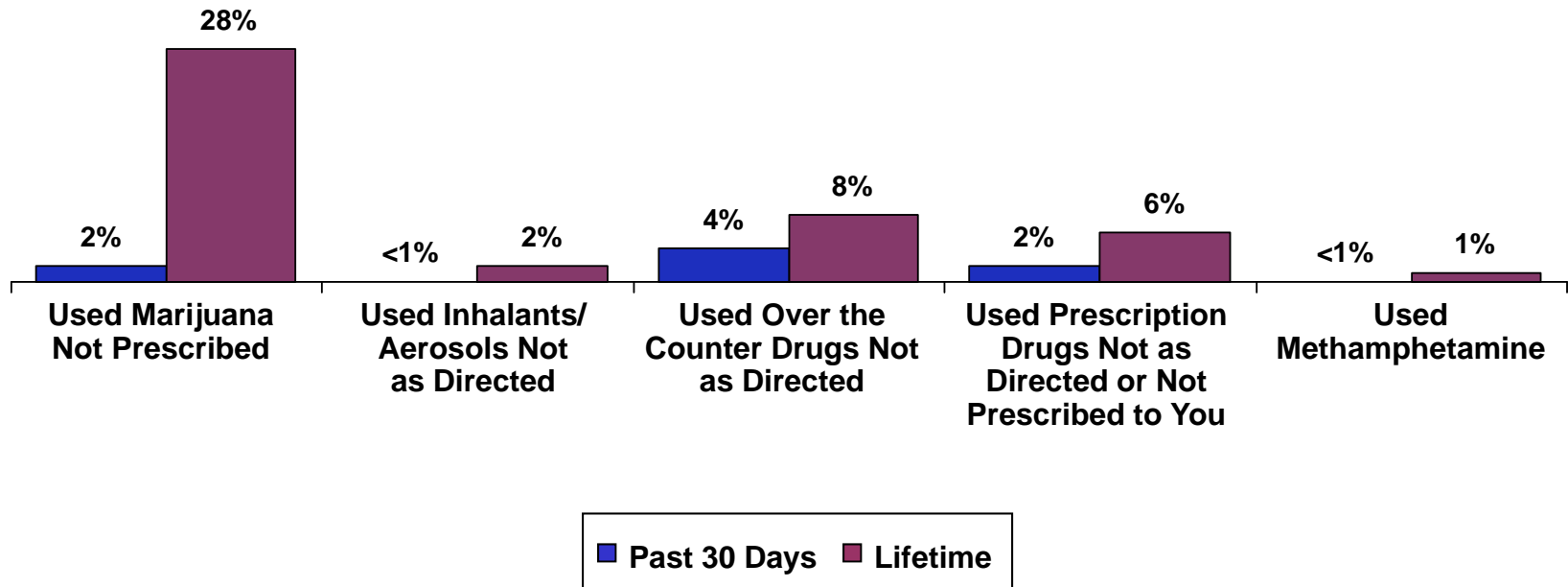
Q128: Have you ever been a passenger in a vehicle with someone drunk or high?

Other Substance Use



Use of substances other than alcohol or tobacco is quite low. Less than 5% of Ionia County residents have used other substances in the past 30 days. One-fourth (28%) have used marijuana in their lifetime.

Other Substances Used (2010)



(n=810)

Q88, Q92, Q95, Q96, Q97: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you...
Q100, Q104, Q107, Q108, Q109: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you...



Men and individuals under 65 are more likely than women or those 65+ to have tried marijuana. Taking OTC drugs and prescription drugs, not as directed, is more common among the 30-49 age group.

Other Substances Used in Past 30 Days by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Other Substances Used	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Marijuana, Not Prescribed	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Inhalants/Aerosols Not as Directed	0%	<1%	1%	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%
OTC Drugs Not as Directed	2%	4%	5%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Prescription Drugs Not as Directed or Not Prescribed to You	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Methamphetamine	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	<1%	0%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Other Substances Used	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Marijuana, Not Prescribed	6% LK	4% LK	1%	0%	1%	4% M	4% P	1%
Inhalants/Aerosols Not as Directed	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
OTC Drugs Not as Directed	0%	2%	5%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Prescription Drugs Not as Directed or Not Prescribed to You	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Methamphetamine	0%	0%	<1%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%

Q88, Q92, Q95, Q96, Q97: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you...

Q100, Q104, Q107, Q108, Q109: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you...



Those employed are more likely than those not employed to have tried marijuana. Taking OTC drugs, not as directed, is more common among people with less than a high school diploma.

Other Substances Used in Past 30 Days by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Other Substances Used	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Marijuana, Not Prescribed	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	5% I	2%	<1%
Inhalants/Aerosols Not as Directed	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	1%	0%	0%
OTC Drugs Not as Directed	12% BCD	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Prescription Drugs Not as Directed or Not Prescribed to You	4%	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	<1%
Methamphetamine	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%

Q88, Q92, Q95, Q96, Q97: Keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in the past 30 days, have you...
 Q100, Q104, Q107, Q108, Q109: Again, keeping in mind that your answers are completely confidential, in your lifetime, have you...

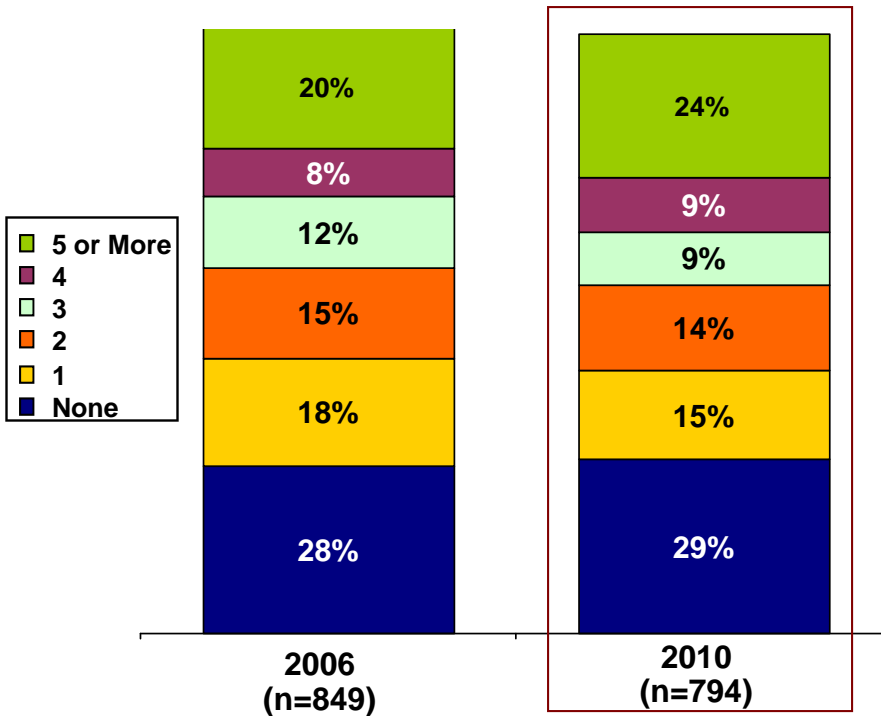
Prescription Drug Use



Prescription drug use is down slightly this year from 2006. In 2010, residents are taking an average of three prescription drugs. The majority of these are taken for something other than pain. Those taking prescription drugs average three to four a day and typically get their prescriptions from one physician.

Prescription Drug Use

Number of Prescription Drugs Used Over Time



2010 MEAN = 2.8
2006 MEAN = 3.6

Number of Prescription Drugs Taken for Pain, Taken Daily and Doctors Prescribing (2010)

	Number Taken For Pain	Number Taken Daily	Number of Doctors Prescribing
	(n=578)	(n=578)	(n=577)
None	74%	5%	NA
1	19%	21%	72%
2	4%	21%	24%
3	2%	12%	4%
4	1%	11%	1%
5 or More	<1%	30%	<1%
MEAN	0.4	3.6	1.3

Q171: How many prescription drugs do you currently take?
 Q173: How many of them are for pain?
 Q174: How many of them are taken daily?
 Q177: How many different doctors are prescribing medication for you?



Fewer men take prescription drugs than women.

Prescription Drug Use by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Number of Prescription Drugs Currently Take</u>	(n=177)	(n=281)	(n=176)	(n=156)	(n=265)	(n=529)	(n=768)	(n=22)*
None	34% C	28%	24%	31%	37% F	25%	29%	32%
1	13%	15%	18%	15%	12%	17% E	15%	32% G
2	11%	14%	13%	18%	13%	14%	14%	14%
3	12%	8%	8%	7%	8%	10%	9%	9%
4	6%	8%	14% ABD	7%	8%	9%	9%	0%
5 or More	23%	27%	23%	22%	22%	26%	25%	14%
MEAN	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.2
<u>Number Taken for Pain</u>	(n=115)	(n=211)	(n=136)	(n=112)	(n=173)	(n=405)	(n=559)	(n=15)*
MEAN	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
<u>Number Taken Daily</u>	(n=116)	(n=210)	(n=137)	(n=111)	(n=175)	(n=403)	(n=559)	(n=15)*
MEAN	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.7	2.5
<u>Number of Doctors Prescribing</u>	(n=116)	(n=209)	(n=136)	(n=112)	(n=172)	(n=405)	(n=559)	(n=15)*
MEAN	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1

Q171: How many prescription drugs do you currently take?

Q173: How many of them are for pain?

Q174: How many of them are taken daily?

Q177: How many different doctors are prescribing medication for you?



Prescription drug use is greater among the 50+ age group, where residents in this age group are more likely to take prescription drugs, take more daily, and have more doctors prescribing their drugs compared to adults younger than 50.

Prescription Drug Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Number of Prescription Drugs Currently Take	(n=70)	(n=205)	(n=271)	(n=242)	(n=505)	(n=286)	(n=221)	(n=573)
None	56%	45%	27% IJL	10%	29%	28%	41% P	24%
1	27% KL	18% IL	15%	10%	17%	13%	21% P	13%
2	11%	17%	13%	13%	16% N	9%	17%	13%
3	4%	4%	8%	16% IJK	9%	8%	5%	10% O
4	0%	6% I	10% I	12% IJK	7%	11%	5%	10% O
5 or More	1%	9%	27%	40%	21%	30% M	10%	30% O
MEAN	0.7	1.6 J	3.1 JK	4.2 IJK	2.5	3.4 M	1.7	3.3 O
Number Taken for Pain	(n=31)	(n=117)	(n=203)	(n=223)	(n=368)	(n=209)	(n=133)	(n=445)
MEAN	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
Number Taken Daily	(n=31)	(n=117)	(n=203)	(n=223)	(n=369)	(n=207)	(n=133)	(n=445)
MEAN	1.5	2.4	3.8 I	4.4 IJ	3.3	4.2 M	2.6	4.0
Number of Doctors Prescribing	(n=30)	(n=115)	(n=203)	(n=225)	(n=368)	(n=208)	(n=132)	(n=445)
MEAN	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4

Q171: How many prescription drugs do you currently take?

Q173: How many of them are for pain?

Q174: How many of them are taken daily?

Q177: How many different doctors are prescribing medication for you?



Prescription drug use tends to be correlated with education and income. People with less than a college education and those with household incomes less than \$50K take more prescription drugs than those with more education or higher income, respectively.

Prescription Drug Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Number of Prescription Drugs Currently Take	(n=74)	(n=306)	(n=340)	(n=73)	(n=316)	(n=474)	(n=193)	(n=171)	(n=240)
None	22%	30%	30%	23%	41% F	21%	27%	32%	31%
1	23% B	8%	18%	26% B	20% F	13%	12%	14%	22% GH
2	7%	16% A	13%	15%	17% F	11%	9%	14%	16% G
3	12%	8%	10%	6%	7%	10%	7%	8%	8%
4	11%	10%	7%	7%	7%	10%	12% I	11% I	5%
5 or More	26%	27%	22%	23%	8%	35% E	33% I	23%	17%
MEAN	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.6	3.7	3.7	2.8	2.1
Number Taken for Pain	(n=60)	(n=216)	(n=244)	(n=57)	(n=192)	(n=383)	(n=141)	(n=120)	(n=167)
MEAN	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6 HI	0.3	0.3
Number Taken Daily	(n=58)	(n=218)	(n=243)	(n=58)	(n=192)	(n=383)	(n=142)	(n=122)	(n=167)
MEAN	4.4 CD	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.3	4.3 E	4.6 I	3.8	2.7
Number of Doctors Prescribing	(n=58)	(n=217)	(n=243)	(n=58)	(n=189)	(n=385)	(n=140)	(n=122)	(n=165)
MEAN	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3

Q171: How many prescription drugs do you currently take?

Q173: How many of them are for pain?

Q174: How many of them are taken daily?

Q177: How many different doctors are prescribing medication for you?

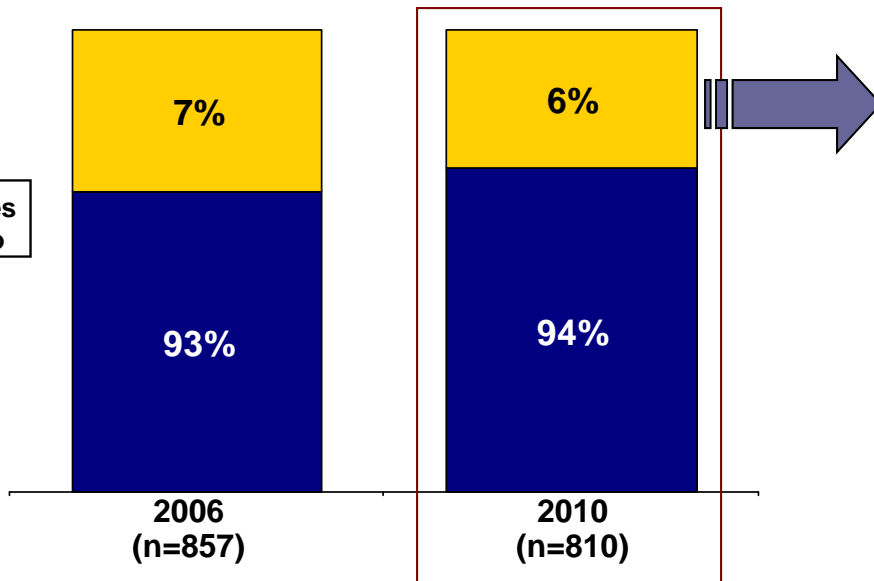
Substance Abuse Behavior and Substance Abuse Treatment



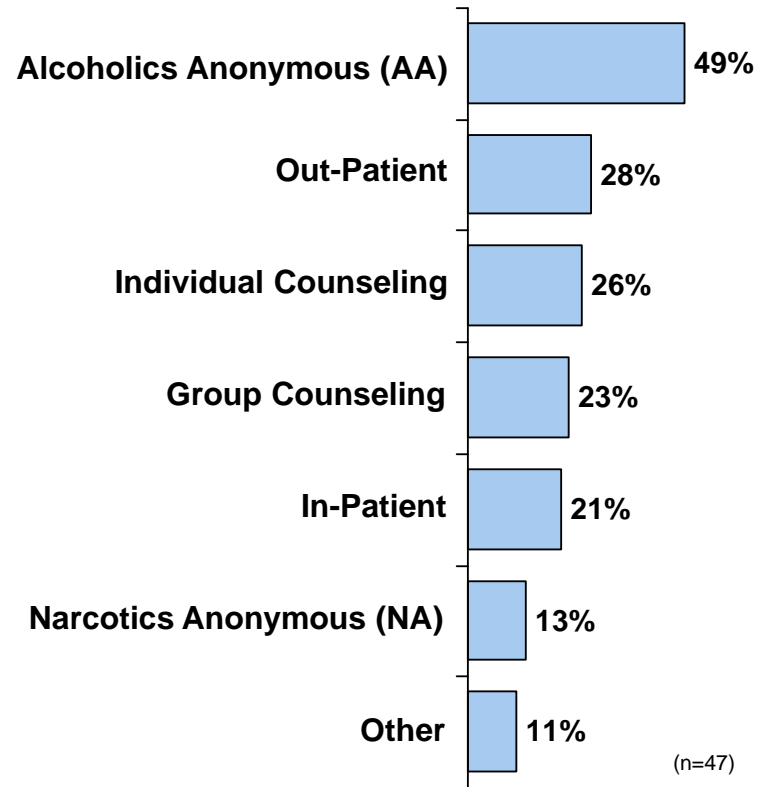
Roughly one in seventeen (6%) have received substance abuse counseling or treatment. Half of these have participated in AA and approximately one-fourth have received out-patient treatment, individual counseling, and/or group counseling.

Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment

Have Received Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment Over Time



Type of Treatment Received (2010)



Base=received treatment for substance abuse

Q123: Have you ever received counseling or treatment for a substance abuse problem?
 Q125: What type of treatment did you receive?



People living in the northwest region of Ionia County are more likely than others to have had counseling or treatment. Men are more likely than women to have received substance abuse counseling/treatment.

Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Have Received Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Yes	9% CD	7%	4%	3%	10% F	4%	6%	14%
<u>Type of Counseling Treatment Received</u>	(n=16)*	(n=19)*	(n=7)*	(n=5)*	(n=26)*	(n=21)*	(n=44)	(n=3)*
AA	31%	63%	43%	60%	58%	38%	48%	70%
Out-Patient	19%	26%	43%	40%	27%	29%	25%	70%
Individual Counseling	19%	37%	27%	0%	23%	29%	25%	33%
Group Counseling	6%	42%	14%	20%	19%	29%	23%	33%
In-Patient	25%	26%	14%	0%	23%	19%	20%	33%
NA	6%	21%	14%	0%	8%	19%	11%	33%
Other	6%	10%	29%	0%	8%	14%	9%	33%

Q123: Have you ever received counseling or treatment for a substance abuse problem?
 Q125: What type of treatment did you receive?



There is no relationship between receiving substance abuse counseling or treatment and age or marital status.

Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Have Received Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Yes	9%	7%	8%	2%	5%	6%	8%	5%
<u>Type of Counseling Treatment Received</u>	(n=6)*	(n=15)*	(n=22)*	(n=4)*	(n=28)*	(n=19)*	(n=17)*	(n=30)*
AA	33%	47%	54%	50%	61%	32%	47%	50%
Out-Patient	33%	13%	32%	50%	18%	42%	24%	30%
Individual Counseling	33%	20%	23%	50%	29%	21%	30%	23%
Group Counseling	17%	27%	23%	25%	25%	21%	30%	20%
In-Patient	17%	13%	27%	25%	29%	10%	18%	23%
NA	0%	13%	14%	25%	11%	16%	18%	10%
Other	0%	13%	14%	0%	4%	21%	6%	13%

Q123: Have you ever received counseling or treatment for a substance abuse problem?
 Q125: What type of treatment did you receive?



Further, there is no relationship between receiving substance abuse counseling or treatment and education, income, or employment status.

Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Have Received Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	8%	8%	4%	4%	6%	6%	10% H	3%	6%
<u>Type of Counseling Treatment Received</u>	(n=6)*	(n=25)*	(n=13)*	(n=3)*	(n=20)*	(n=27)*	(n=20)*	(n=5)*	(n=15)*
AA	17%	56%	46%	67%	45%	52%	40%	80%	53%
Out-Patient	33%	24%	31%	33%	15%	37%	45% I	20%	13%
Individual Counseling	33%	16%	38%	33%	25%	26%	35%	0%	20%
Group Counseling	0%	24%	31%	33%	35%	15%	15%	40%	40%
In-Patient	0%	20%	23%	67%	20%	22%	20%	0%	33%
NA	0%	8%	23%	33%	15%	11%	10%	0%	27%
Other	0%	12%	15%	0%	15%	7%	10%	20%	7%

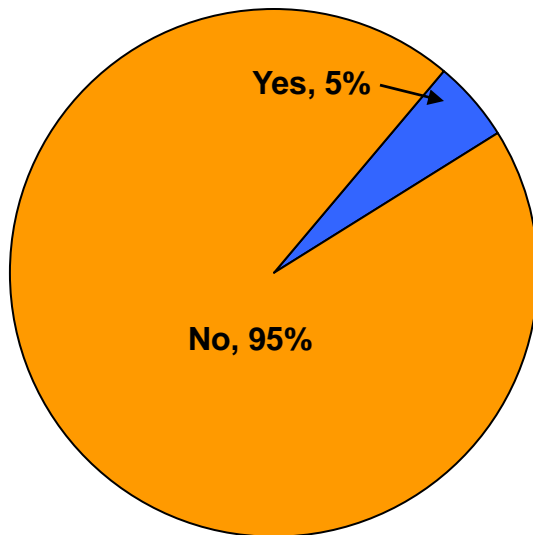
Q123: Have you ever received counseling or treatment for a substance abuse problem?
 Q125: What type of treatment did you receive?



One in twenty have provided alcohol to someone underage. Approximately the same proportion have been arrested for a substance abuse offense.

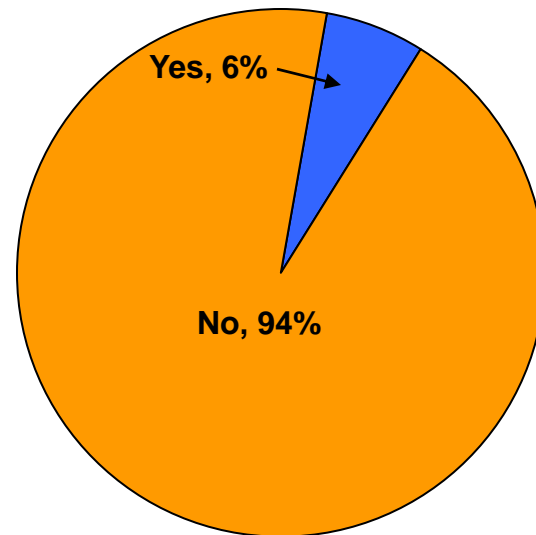
Substance Abuse Related Behavior (2010)

Provided Alcohol to Someone Underage



(n=808)

Been Arrested for a Substance Abuse Offense



(n=809)

Q126: Have you ever provided alcohol to anyone underage?
Q127: Have you ever been arrested for a substance abuse offense?



Being arrested for a substance abuse offense is more common for men than women. Providing alcohol to someone underage is more common among people under 50 years of age, vs. those who are older.

Substance Abuse Related Behavior by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Have Provided Alcohol to Someone Underage</u>	(n=177)	(n=289)	(n=179)	(n=159)	(n=273)	(n=535)	(n=782)	(n=22)*
Yes	6%	7%	4%	4%	6%	5%	5%	0%
<u>Been Arrested for Substance Abuse Offense</u>	(n=177)	(n=289)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=536)	(n=783)	(n=22)*
Yes	7%	8%	3%	4%	12% F	3%	6%	9%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Have Provided Alcohol to Someone Underage</u>	(n=70)	(n=208)	(n=277)	(n=247)	(n=516)	(n=289)	(n=222)	(n=586)
Yes	7% L	12% KL	4%	<1%	6%	4%	9% P	4%
<u>Been Arrested for Substance Abuse Offense</u>	(n=70)	(n=208)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=515)	(n=291)	(n=222)	(n=587)
Yes	10% L	8%	8%	2%	6%	7%	10% P	5%

Q126: Have you ever provided alcohol to anyone underage?

Q127: Have you ever been arrested for a substance abuse offense?



Being arrested for a substance abuse offense is more common for people with less than a college education than those with a college education.

Substance Abuse Related Behavior by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Have Provided Alcohol to Someone Underage</u>	(n=76)	(n=310)	(n=346)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=482)	(n=193)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Yes	7%	4%	7%	3%	8% F	3%	5%	6%	9%
<u>Been Arrested for Substance Abuse Offense</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=346)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=483)	(n=194)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Yes	8%	8% C	4%	4%	7%	6%	10%	5%	7%

Q126: Have you ever provided alcohol to anyone underage?

Q127: Have you ever been arrested for a substance abuse offense?

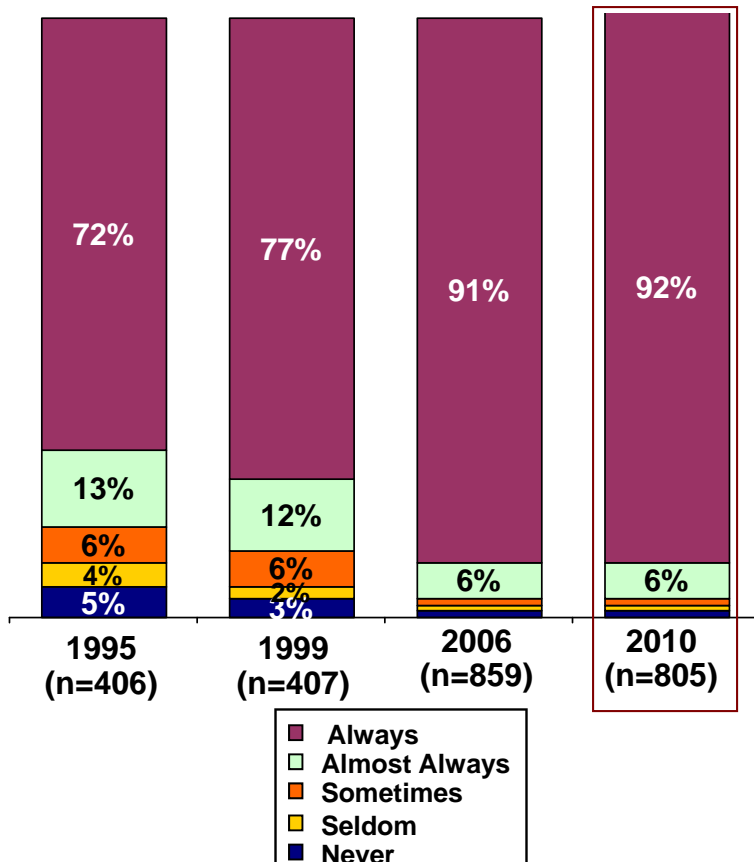
Safety Seats/Seat Belt Use



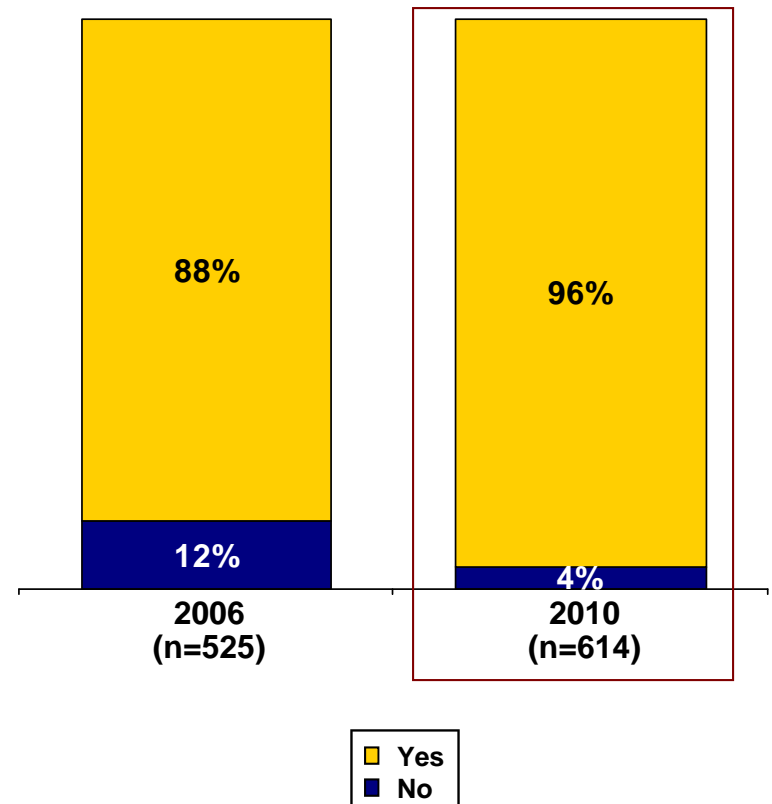
Most people personally use seat belts when driving or riding in a car and make sure children are placed in child safety seats. Both of these measures have improved substantially over time.

Seatbelts and Safety Seats

Frequency of Seatbelt Use Over Time



Children Placed in Child Safety Seats While Riding Over Time



Q129: How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

Q130: Are children less than 80 lbs always placed in a child seat in cars in which you are riding or driving?



Women are more apt to *always* wear seat belts compared to men.

Seat Belts and Safety Seats by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Seat Belt Use</u>	(n=176)	(n=289)	(n=177)	(n=160)	(n=272)	(n=533)	(n=779)	(n=22)*
Always	94%	90%	90%	94%	86%	94% E	92%	86%
Nearly Always	3%	7%	8% A	6%	9% F	5%	6%	9%
Sometimes	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	<1%	1%	4%
Seldom	2%	<1%	1%	1%	2%	<1%	1%	0%
Never	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	<1%	<1%	0%
<u>Child Safety Seats Always Used</u>	(n=128)	(n=232)	(n=133)	(n=117)	(n=192)	(n=422)	(n=595)	(n=17)*
Yes	96%	96%	97%	93%	95%	96%	96%	100%

Q129: How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

Q130: Are children less than 80 lbs always placed in a child seat in cars in which you are riding or driving?



Married people are more likely to *always* wear seat belts than people not married.

Seat Belts and Safety Seats by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Seat Belt Use</u>	(n=70)	(n=207)	(n=277)	(n=245)	(n=513)	(n=289)	(n=222)	(n=583)
Always	87%	90%	93%	92%	93% N	89%	91%	92%
Nearly Always	11%	7%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Sometimes	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
Seldom	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%
Never	0%	1%	0%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%
<u>Child Safety Seats Always Used</u>	(n=53)	(n=180)	(n=219)	(n=157)	(n=410)	(n=204)	(n=203)	(n=411)
Yes	96%	94%	97%	96%	95%	96%	94%	97%

Q129: How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

Q130: Are children less than 80 lbs always placed in a child seat in cars in which you are riding or driving?



There are no significant differences in seat belt use with regard to education, employment status, or income.

Seat Belts and Safety Seats by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Seat Belt Use</u>	(n=75)	(n=307)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=480)	(n=191)	(n=176)	(n=241)
Always	96%	92%	91%	89%	92%	92%	93%	90%	89%
Nearly Always	1%	6%	7% A	9% A	5%	7%	6%	5%	9%
Sometimes	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	<1%	2%	<1%
Seldom	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	<1%	2%	1%
Never	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	0%	1%	<1%
<u>Child Safety Seats Always Used</u>	(n=51)	(n=228)	(n=274)	(n=61)	(n=270)	(n=341)	(n=134)	(n=139)	(n=203)
Yes	94%	97%	95%	93%	95%	96%	97%	94%	96%

Q129: How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

Q130: Are children less than 80 lbs always placed in a child seat in cars in which you are riding or driving?

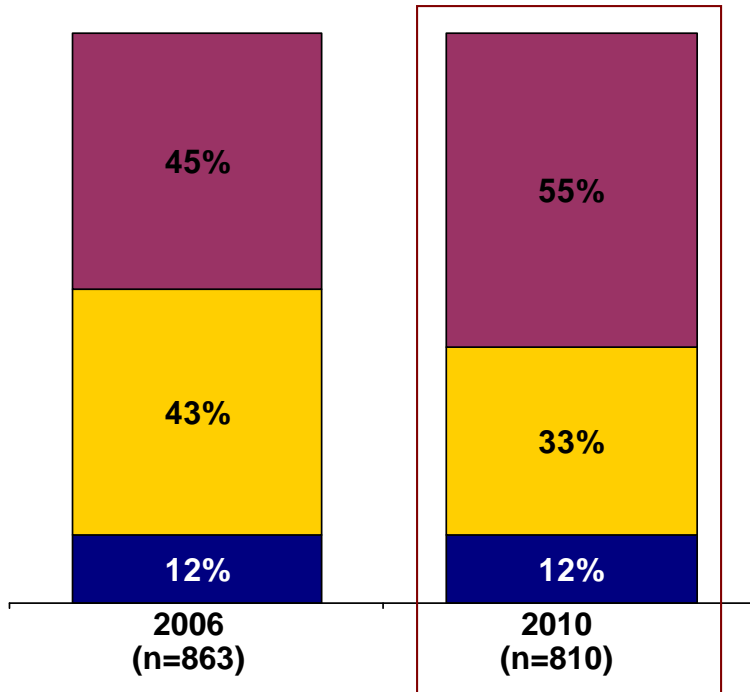
Emergency Preparedness



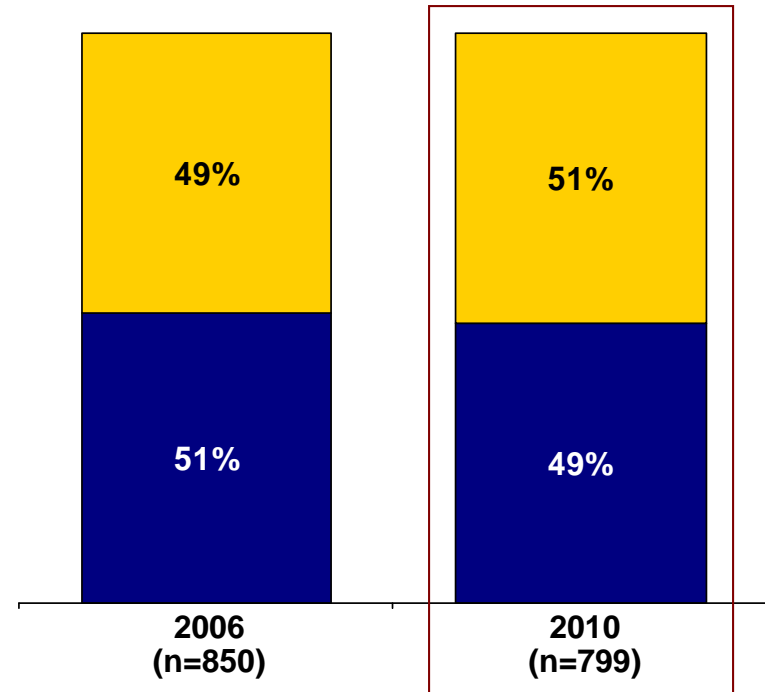
Roughly half of area residents believe they are both *prepared for an emergency* in Ionia County and have a plan in place in case of an actual emergency.

Disaster Preparedness

Family Feels Prepared for an Emergency/Disaster Over Time



Family Has Plan in Case of Emergency/Disaster Over Time



■ Yes
■ No
■ Don't Know

■ Yes
■ No

Q131: Do you feel that you and your family are prepared if there were an emergency in Ionia County, such as avian flu or a terrorist attack?
Q133: Do you and your family have a plan in case of emergency, such as location for family to meet, water, food, etc.?



Men are more likely to feel their family is prepared for an emergency/attack than women. Older residents (65+) are more likely than younger residents to feel prepared, however, they are not as confident about having a plan in place compared to younger adults (<50).

Disaster Preparedness by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Feel Family is Prepared for an Emergency/Attack</u>	(n=160)	(n=251)	(n=155)	(n=144)	(n=245)	(n=469)	(n=691)	(n=20)*
Yes	62%	63%	64%	60%	69% F	59%	62%	70%
<u>Have a Plan in Place in Case of Emergency</u>	(n=176)	(n=286)	(n=175)	(n=158)	(n=270)	(n=530)	(n=773)	(n=22)*
Yes	52%	54%	50%	46%	54%	49%	51%	54%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Feel Family is Prepared for an Emergency/Attack</u>	(n=66)	(n=192)	(n=250)	(n=201)	(n=457)	(n=254)	(n=200)	(n=514)
Yes	67%	55%	59%	72% JK	62%	63%	61%	63%
<u>Have a Plan in Place in Case of Emergency</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=275)	(n=239)	(n=513)	(n=284)	(n=222)	(n=577)
Yes	61% KL	63% KL	47%	42%	52%	48%	63% P	47%

Q131: Do you feel that you and your family are prepared if there were an emergency in Ionia County, such as avian flu or a terrorist attack?

Q133: Do you and your family have a plan in case of emergency, such as location for family to meet, water, food, etc.?



There are no significant differences in feeling prepared for an emergency or having a specific plan in place, with regard to education, employment status, or income.

Disaster Preparedness by Demographics Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Feel Family is Prepared for an Emergency/Attack</u>	(n=64)	(n=270)	(n=309)	(n=70)	(n=300)	(n=410)	(n=164)	(n=158)	(n=223)
Yes	64%	63%	62%	59%	60%	64%	61%	61%	62%
<u>Have a Plan in Place in Case of Emergency</u>	(n=75)	(n=304)	(n=346)	(n=73)	(n=319)	(n=476)	(n=192)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Yes	52%	49%	54%	48%	54%	48%	54%	50%	52%

Q131: Do you feel that you and your family are prepared if there were an emergency in Ionia County, such as avian flu or a terrorist attack?

Q133: Do you and your family have a plan in case of emergency, such as location for family to meet, water, food, etc.?

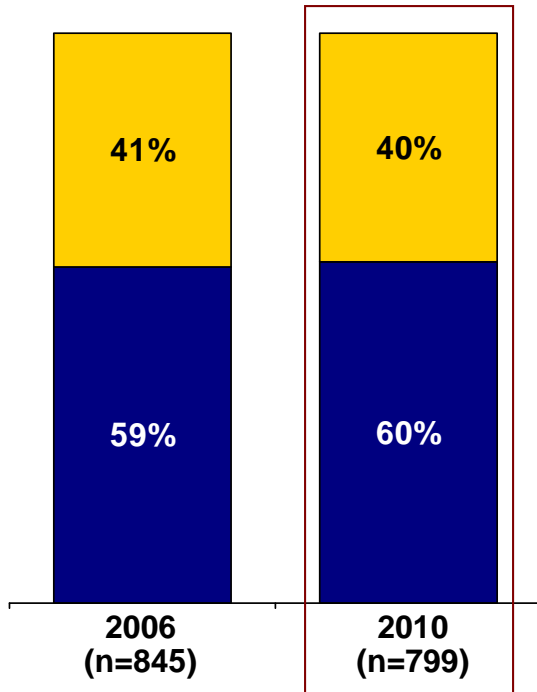
Home Safety



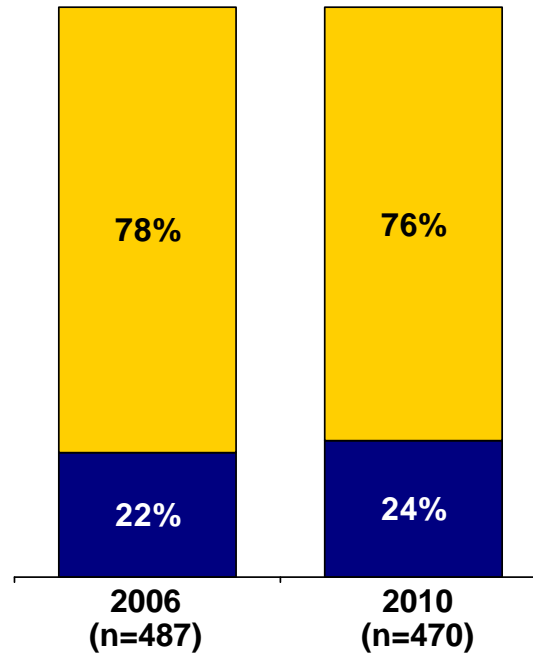
Four in ten county residents have municipal water. Three-fourths (76%) of those who don't have municipal water at least have their water tested. Three in ten (31%) residents have tested their home for radon, and this has increased since 2006.

Home Safety

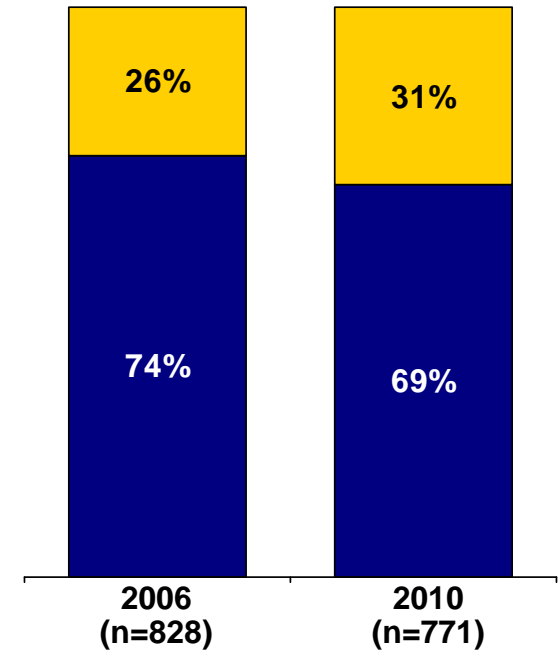
Home Has Municipal Water System Over Time



Have Tested Drinking Water Over Time



Have Tested Home for Radon Over Time



Base=do not have municipal water system



Q161: Is your water on a municipal water system?
 Q163: Have you ever tested your drinking water?
 Q165: Have you ever tested your home for radon?



Households in the north are more likely to have municipal water. Three-fourths of households throughout the county without municipal water have had their water tested.

Home Safety by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Have municipal water system</u>	(n=174)	(n=287)	(n=177)	(n=157)	(n=269)	(n=530)	(n=774)	(n=21)*
Yes	43% C	45% CD	31%	35%	36%	41%	40%	33%
<u>Have tested drinking water</u>	(n=97)	(n=153)	(n=120)	(n=98)	(n=166)	(n=304)	(n=454)	(n=14)*
Yes	72%	78%	78%	74%	75%	76%	76%	71%
<u>Have tested home for radon</u>	(n=166)	(n=281)	(n=170)	(n=150)	(n=261)	(n=510)	(n=747)	(n=21)*
Yes	26%	34% A	28%	34%	30%	32%	31%	33%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Have municipal water system</u>	(n=66)	(n=208)	(n=273)	(n=246)	(n=511)	(n=285)	(n=220)	(n=579)
Yes	33%	45% K	37%	41%	35%	49% M	44%	38%
<u>Have tested drinking water</u>	(n=37)	(n=114)	(n=172)	(n=142)	(n=330)	(n=138)	(n=120)	(n=350)
Yes	68%	70%	77%	81% J	76%	74%	71%	77%
<u>Have tested home for radon</u>	(n=59)	(n=203)	(n=268)	(n=235)	(n=502)	(n=267)	(n=211)	(n=560)
Yes	30%	31%	30%	32%	33%	27%	33%	30%

Q161: Is your water on a municipal water system?
 Q163: Have you ever tested your drinking water?
 Q165: Have you ever tested your home for radon?



People with graduate school education or household incomes of \$50K+ are more likely to have had their homes tested for radon.

Home Safety by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Have municipal water system</u>	(n=74)	(n=307)	(n=342)	(n=75)	(n=317)	(n=478)	(n=190)	(n=173)	(n=241)
Yes	36%	42%	39%	35%	36%	42%	46% I	40%	34%
<u>Have tested drinking water</u>	(n=45)	(n=174)	(n=202)	(n=48)	(n=198)	(n=268)	(n=96)	(n=104)	(n=155)
Yes	73%	73%	79%	77%	71%	79% E	81%	75%	78%
<u>Have tested home for radon</u>	(n=70)	(n=298)	(n=331)	(n=71)	(n=311)	(n=457)	(n=180)	(n=169)	(n=234)
Yes	27%	25%	34%	44% AB	31%	31%	27%	27%	39% GH

Q161: Is your water on a municipal water system?
 Q163: Have you ever tested your drinking water?
 Q165: Have you ever tested your home for radon?

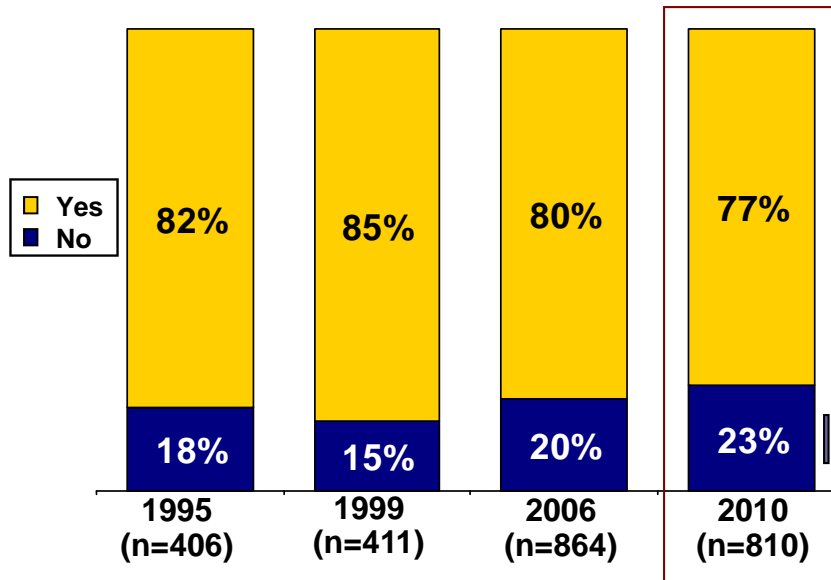
Dental Care



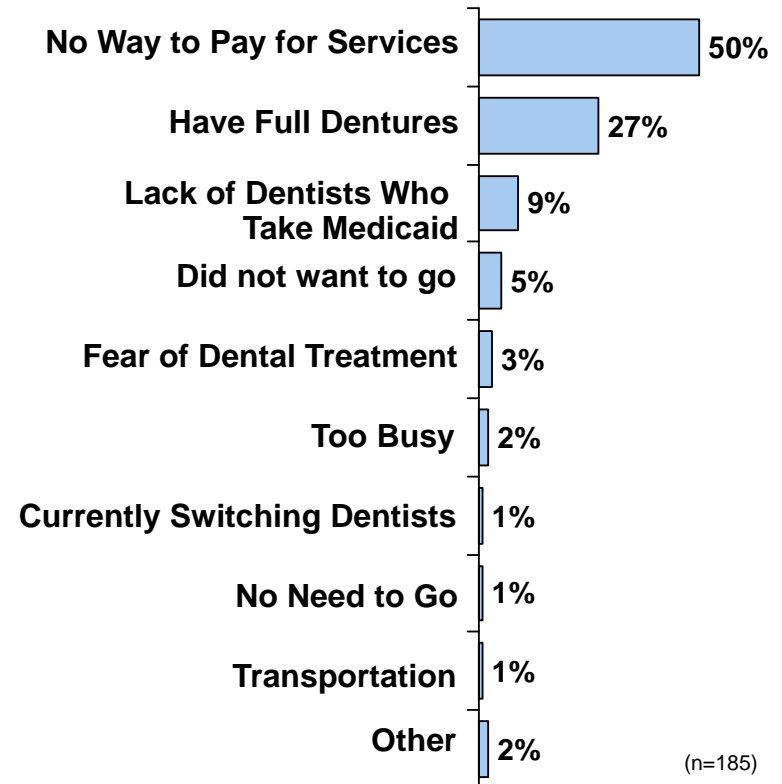
Three-fourths (77%) of Ionia County residents have visited a dentist in the past two years, although this is down from previous years. The primary barrier to having routine dental checkups is *cost*.

Dental Care

Had Dental Checkup in Past Two Years Over Time



Reasons for Not Visiting the Dentist (2010)



Base=have not had dental checkup in past two years

Q35: In the past two years, have you had a routine dental checkup?

Q37: What was the reason you did not go in for a routine visit?



Residents in the southeast are more prone to have routine dental checkups. Lack of dentists who accept Medicaid is more of a barrier to routine dental checkups for non-whites than whites and for women than men.

Dental Care by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Had Routine Dental Checkup in Past Two Years	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Yes	71%	73%	79%	89% ABC	74%	79%	77%	68%
Reasons for Not Visiting Dentist	(n=50)	(n=78)	(n=37)	(n=17)*	(n=69)	(n=116)	(n=176)	(n=7)*
No Way to Pay for Services	44%	58%	43%	47%	49%	50%	49%	57%
Have Full Dentures	36% B	19%	27%	35%	29%	26%	28%	0%
Lack of Dentists Who Take Medicaid	2%	14% A	8%	6%	0%	13% E	7%	43% G
Did Not Want to Go	8%	4%	8%	0%	10% F	3%	6%	0%
Fear of Dental Treatment	0%	3%	3%	6%	3%	3%	3%	0%
Too Busy	4%	0%	5%	0%	4%	1%	2%	0%
Currently Switching Dentists	0%	0%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%	0%
No Need to Go	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Transportation	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Other	4%	0%	3%	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%

Q35: In the past two years, have you had a routine dental checkup?

Q37: What was the reason you did not get in for a routine visit?



Young adults (18-29) are least likely to visit the dentist. Paying for dental services is more problematic for people under the age of 65.

Dental Care by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Had Routine Dental Checkup in Past Two Years</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Yes	64%	77% I	78% I	79% I	82% N	67%	74%	78%
<u>Reasons for Not Visiting Dentist</u>	(n=25)*	(n=48)	(n=58)	(n=52)	(n=88)	(n=97)	(n=59)	(n=126)
No Way to Pay for Services	68% KL	69% KL	50% L	23%	50%	50%	73% P	39%
Have Full Dentures	0%	8%	24%	62% IJK	25%	29%	7%	36% O
Lack of Dentists Who Take Medicaid	16%	6%	7%	10%	4%	12% M	10%	8%
Did Not Want to Go	8%	6%	5%	2%	8%	3%	2%	7%
Fear of Dental Treatment	0%	8%	2%	0%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Too Busy	4%	0%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Currently Switching Dentists	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
No Need to Go	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Transportation	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Other	4%	0%	3%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%

Q35: In the past two years, have you had a routine dental checkup?

Q37: What was the reason you did not go in for a routine visit?



Levels of education, levels of income, and employment status are directly related to visiting the dentist. For example, those with a college education are significantly more likely to visit a dentist than those with no college education. Further, those with household incomes of \$50K and/or those who are employed are considerably more likely to visit the dentist than those with lower incomes or those not employed, respectively.

Dental Care by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Had Routine Dental Checkup in Past Twp Years	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	58%	73% A	80% AB	95% ABC	82% F	73%	53%	76%	93% GH
Reasons for Not Visiting Dentist	(n=31)	(n=82)	(n=67)	(n=4)*	(n=55)	(n=130)	(n=90)	(n=41)	(n=16)*
No Way to Pay for Services	55%	48%	50%	25%	62% F	45%	57%	46%	38%
Have Full Dentures	26%	37%	15%	50%	7%	35% E	27%	22%	12%
Lack of Dentists Who Take Medicaid	6%	5%	15% B	0%	6%	10%	9%	12%	0%
Did Not Want to Go	6%	5%	4%	25%	9%	4%	4%	5%	19%
Fear of Dental Treatment	3%	1%	4%	0%	4%	2%	1%	5%	6%
Too Busy	0%	2%	3%	0%	2%	2%	1%	5%	0%
Currently Switching Dentists	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	6%
No Need to Go	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	6%
Transportation	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	1%	<1%	0%	6% F	0%	0%	2%	12% G

Q35: In the past two years, have you had a routine dental checkup?
 Q37: What was the reason you did not get in for a routine visit?

Prevention and Detection Behaviors

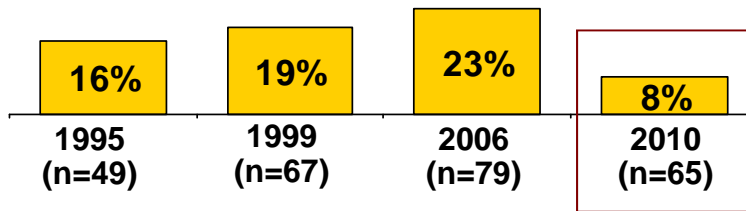
Mammography



Nearly all females 35 years or older have had a mammogram, whereas very few females younger than 35 have had one. The number of females, age 18-34, who have had a mammogram is down substantially this year. On the positive side, the majority of women who've had a mammogram, had it within the past 2 years.

Mammogram Experience

Ever Had a Mammogram (Age 18-34) Over Time



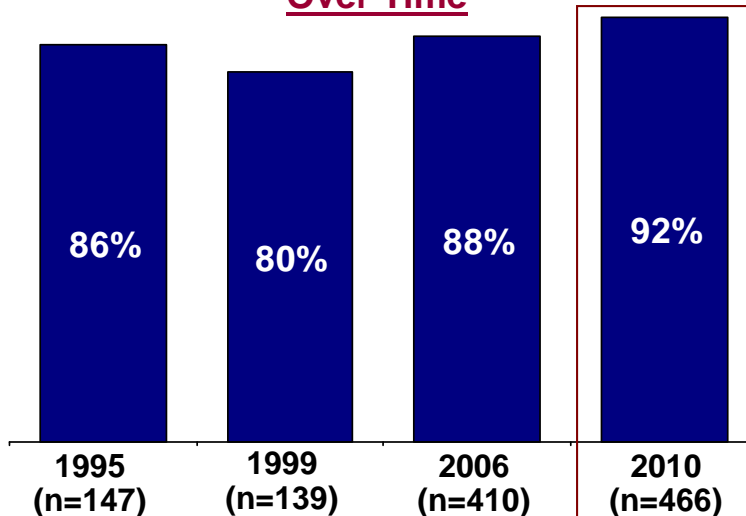
Time Since Last Mammogram (Age 18-34) (2010)



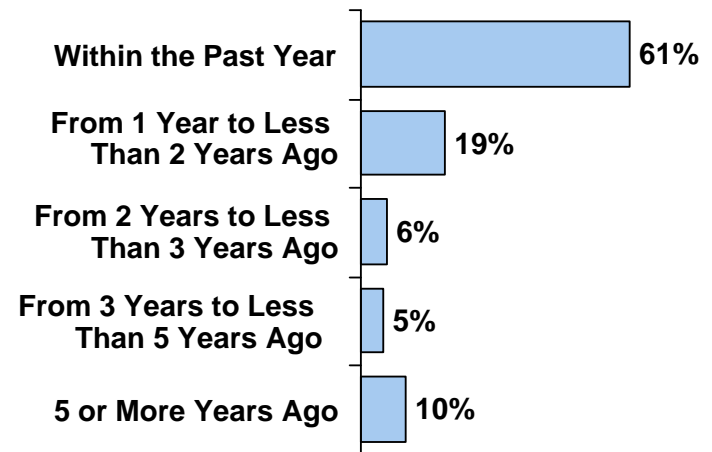
(n=3)*

*Caution small base size

Ever Had a Mammogram (Age 35+) Over Time



Time Since Last Mammogram (Age 35+) (2010)



(n=428)

Q135: A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?
Q137: How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?



Not surprisingly, older females are more likely to have had mammograms than younger females.

Mammogram Experience by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Had a Mammogram	(n=122)	(n=198)	(n=115)	(n=98)	(n=0)	(n=537)	(n=522)	(n=15)*
Yes	81%	79%	84%	85%	NA	82%	82%	73%
Time Since Last Mammogram	(n=97)	(n=154)	(n=96)	(n=83)	(n=0)	(n=434)	(n=424)	(n=10)*
Within Past Year	61%	55%	66%	63%	NA	60%	61%	40%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	14%	25% A	17%	17%	NA	20%	20%	30%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	10% B	3%	7%	5%	NA	6%	6%	0%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	6%	4%	4%	5%	NA	5%	5%	10%
5 or More Years Ago	8%	12%	6%	11%	NA	10%	9%	20%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Had a Mammogram	(n=41)	(n=136)	(n=178)	(n=176)	(n=326)	(n=209)	(n=142)	(n=395)
Yes	10%	65% I	97% IJ	98% IJ	83%	80%	56%	91% O
Time Since Last Mammogram	(n=3)*	(n=87)	(n=170)	(n=171)	(n=268)	(n=164)	(n=77)	(n=357)
Within Past Year	0%	58% I	58% I	65% I	62%	57%	50%	62% O
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	100% IJK	18%	19%	20%	19%	20%	22%	19%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	0%	4%	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%	6%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	0%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	10% P	4%
5 or More Years Ago	0%	13% LI	12% LI	5%	8%	12%	14%	9%

Q135: A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

Q137: How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?



Women with less than a high school diploma are less likely to have had a recent (within past year) mammogram compared to women with more education. Women in lower income households are also less likely to have had a recent mammogram.

Mammogram Experience by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Had a Mammogram</u>	(n=54)	(n=207)	(n=226)	(n=49)	(n=194)	(n=340)	(n=141)	(n=106)	(n=139)
Yes	80%	88% C	76%	86%	77%	85% E	77%	85%	78%
<u>Time Since Last Mammogram</u>	(n=41)	(n=180)	(n=171)	(n=41)	(n=148)	(n=285)	(n=106)	(n=90)	(n=109)
Within Past Year	44%	60% A	63% A	66% A	57%	62%	52%	63%	63%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	27%	18%	18%	24%	19%	20%	23%	14%	22%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	12%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	3%	6%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	12%	5%	4%	0%	6%	4%	9%	7%	1%
5 or More Years Ago	5%	11%	10%	5%	14% F	7%	11%	12%	8%

Q135: A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

Q137: How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

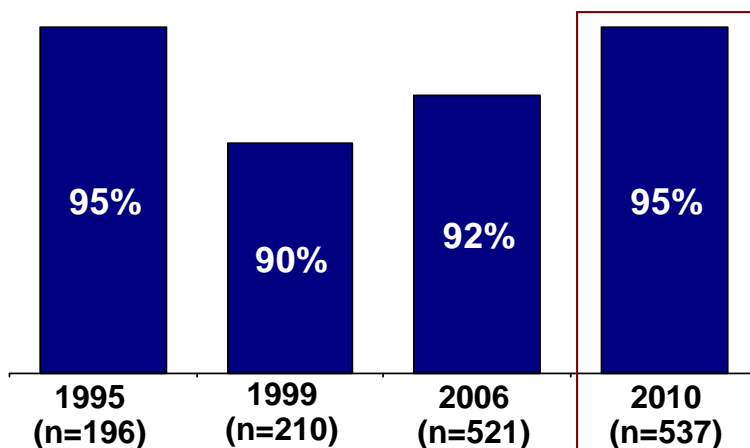
Breast Exams



Nearly all females have had a breast exam and the majority have had one in the past year.

Clinical Breast Examination

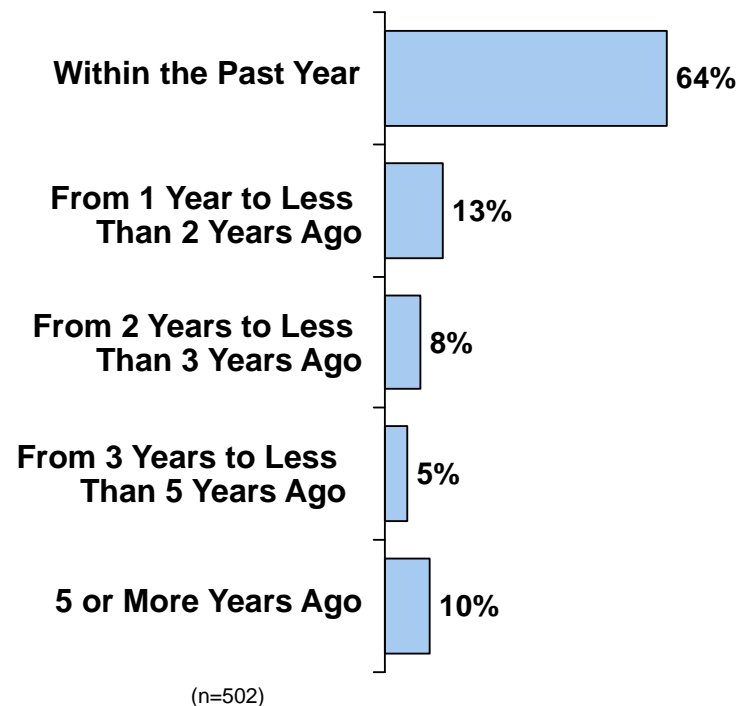
Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam Over Time



Base=females



Time Since Last Breast Exam (2010)



Q139: A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional feels the breast tissue for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?
Q141: How long has it been since your last breast exam?



Although most women have had a breast exam, women 30 and older are more likely to have had one than younger women. Women in the southeastern part of Ionia County have had breast exams more recently than women in other regions.

Breast Exam by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Had a Clinical Breast Exam	(n=122)	(n=198)	(n=115)	(n=98)	(n=0)	(n=537)	(n=522)	(n=15)*
Yes	94%	95%	96%	96%	NA	95%	95%	100%
Time Since Last Breast Exam	(n=113)	(n=184)	(n=107)	(n=94)	(n=0)	(n=502)	(n=487)	(n=15)*
Within Past Year	62%	59%	64%	76% ABC	NA	64%	64%	67%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	9%	18% AC	9%	11%	NA	13%	13%	13%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	11% D	8% D	12% D	2%	NA	8%	8%	0%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	10% D	5%	6%	0%	NA	5%	5%	7%
5 or More Years Ago	8%	10%	8%	12%	NA	10%	9%	13%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Had a Breast Exam	(n=41)	(n=136)	(n=178)	(n=176)	(n=326)	(n=209)	(n=142)	(n=395)
Yes	86%	100% IL	98% IL	91%	97% N	92%	98%	94%
Time Since Last Breast Exam	(n=35)	(n=136)	(n=173)	(n=153)	(n=312)	(n=188)	(n=139)	(n=363)
Within Past Year	69%	62%	67%	61%	69% N	56%	63%	64%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	20%	14%	12%	12%	12%	14%	13%	13%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	6%	7%	8%	10%	7%	11%	8%	8%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	0%	7%	5%	6%	5%	6%	7%	5%
5 or More Years Ago	6%	10%	9%	10%	7%	13% M	9%	10%

Q139: A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional feels the breast tissue for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

Q141: How long has it been since your last breast exam?



Level of education is related to currency of breast exams, whereby women with graduate school experience are far more likely to have had an exam in the past year vs. women with less education. Further, women in households with higher incomes are also more likely to be current on their breast exams.

Breast Exam by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Had a Breast Exam	(n=54)	(n=207)	(n=226)	(n=49)	(n=194)	(n=340)	(n=141)	(n=106)	(n=139)
Yes	89%	92%	98%	98%	98% F	93%	92%	98% G	98% G
Time Since Last Breast Exam	(n=46)	(n=187)	(n=220)	(n=48)	(n=190)	(n=309)	(n=129)	(n=104)	(n=136)
Within Past Year	48%	60%	68% A	79% AB	67%	62%	50%	64% G	76% GH
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	22%	12%	13%	8%	13%	13%	15%	18%	11%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	15%	11%	6%	4%	8%	8%	12% H	4%	7%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	6%	6%	4%	6%	4%	6%	6%	6%	3%
5 or More Years Ago	9%	11%	10%	2%	8%	10%	17% HI	8%	4%

Q139: A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional feels the breast tissue for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

Q141: How long has it been since your last breast exam?

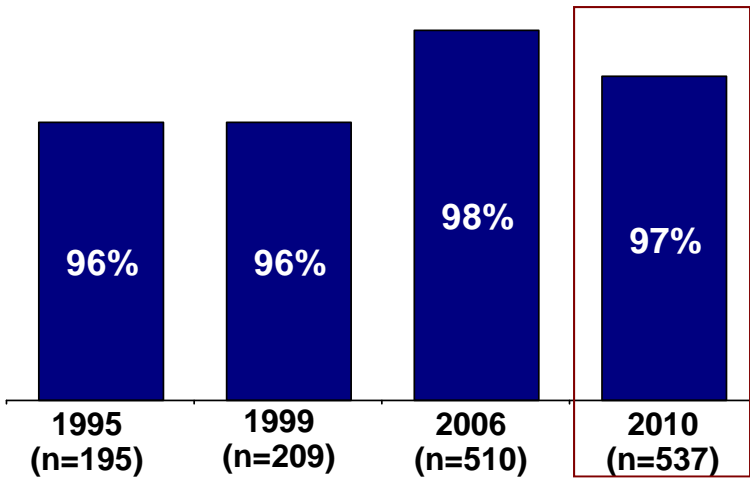
Pap Tests



Nearly all females have had a Pap test in 2010 and nearly half had one in the past year. Almost all had their last Pap test as part of a routine visit.

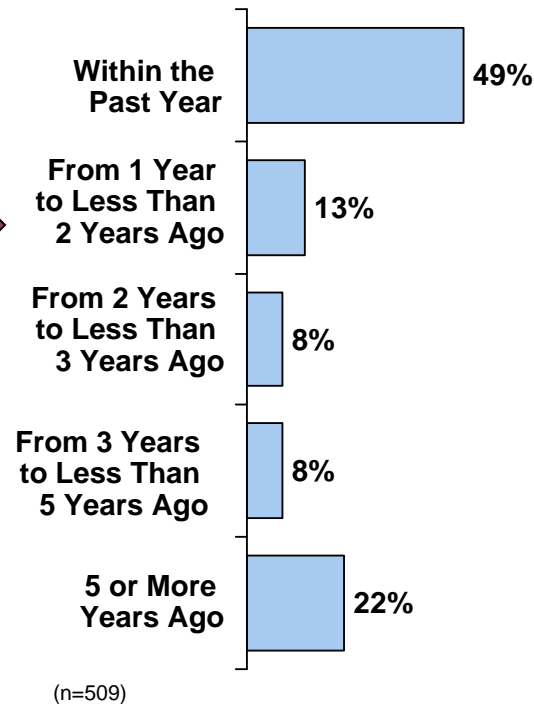
Pap Test

Ever Had a Pap Test Over Time

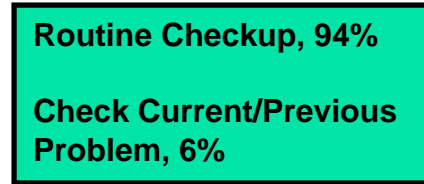


Base=females

Time Since Last Pap Test (2010)



Reason for Last Visit (2010)



(n=517)

Q145: A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?
 Q147: How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?
 Q149: Was your last Pap test done as part of a routine checkup or to check a current or previous problem?



Although most women have had a Pap test, white women are more likely to have had one than non-white women. Women 18-29 are also less likely to have had a Pap test than women 30+, however, for those who had one, they were most likely to have it within the past year.

Pap Test by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Had a Pap Test</u>	(n=122)	(n=198)	(n=115)	(n=98)	(n=0)	(n=538)	(n=522)	(n=15)*
Yes	97%	98%	97%	96%	NA	97%	98%	93%
<u>Time Since Last Pap Test</u>	(n=115)	(n=190)	(n=108)	(n=92)	(n=0)	(n=509)	(n=495)	(n=14)*
Within Past Year	41%	49%	52%	59% A	NA	49%	49%	71%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	14% C	15% C	6%	14% C	NA	13%	13%	7%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	10% D	5%	12% BD	3%	NA	8%	8%	0%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	7%	10%	9%	4%	NA	8%	8%	7%
5 or More Years Ago	28%	21%	20%	20%	NA	22%	23%	14%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Had a Pap Test</u>	(n=41)	(n=136)	(n=178)	(n=176)	(n=326)	(n=209)	(n=142)	(n=395)
Yes	85%	99% I	98% I	98% I	99% N	94%	97%	98%
<u>Time Since Last Pap Test</u>	(n=35)	(n=135)	(n=173)	(n=161)	(n=320)	(n=187)	(n=138)	(n=371)
Within Past Year	83% JKL	63% KL	52% L	27%	54% N	41%	60% P	45%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	11%	13%	13%	13%	14%	11%	12%	13%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	0%	5%	8%	11% I	7%	9%	6%	8%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	3%	9%	6%	11%	7%	9%	9%	8%
5 or More Years Ago	3%	10%	21% IJ	38% IJK	18%	29% M	13%	26% O

Q145: A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?

Q147: How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?



More women with college education have had Pap tests within the past year than women with less education. In fact, 30% of women with less than a high school diploma haven't had a Pap test in at least five years. Women in households with incomes \$50K+ are also much more likely to have had a recent Pap test vs. those with lower incomes.

Pap Test by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Had a Pap Test	(n=54%)	(n=207)	(n=226)	(n=49)	(n=194)	(n=340)	(n=141)	(n=106)	(n=139)
Yes	94%	96%	99%	100%	98%	97%	97%	98%	98%
Time Since Last Pap Test	(n=48)	(n=191)	(n=221)	(n=48)	(n=189)	(n=317)	(n=133)	(n=104)	(n=135)
Within Past Year	38%	44%	55% AB	60% AB	62% F	42%	44%	41%	66% GH
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	15%	11%	13%	15%	12%	13%	12%	17%	14%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	6%	9%	6%	10%	8%	7%	6%	7%	7%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	12%	8%	7%	6%	5%	10% E	8%	10%	4%
5 or More Years Ago	29% BCD	28% CD	19% D	8%	14%	28% E	29% I	25% I	9%

Q145: A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?

Q147: How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

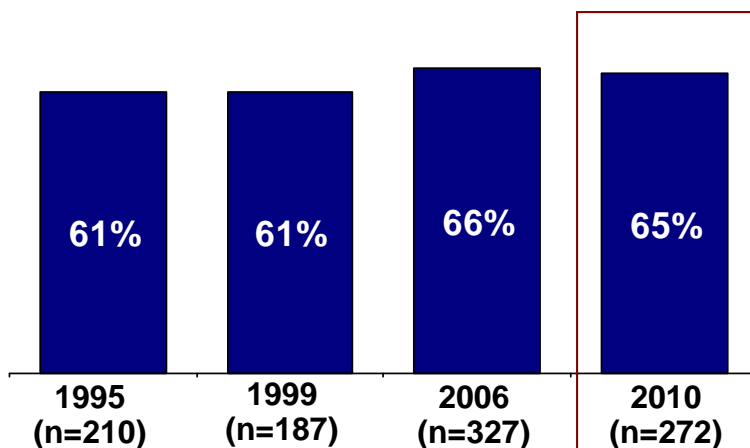
Prostate Exams



Nearly two-thirds of men have had a prostate exam and the majority have had one in the past year.

Clinical Prostate Examination

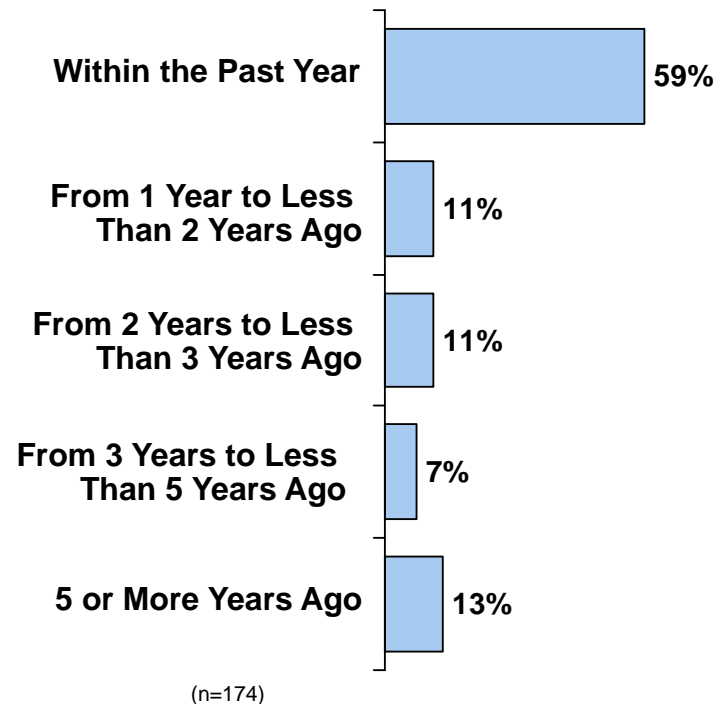
Ever Had a Clinical Prostate Exam Over Time



Base=males



Time Since Last Prostate Exam (2010)



Q151: A clinical prostate exam is when a health professional feels the prostate for lumps. Have you ever had a prostate exam?
 Q152: How long has it been since your last prostate exam?



Age is strongly related to whether or not a man has had a prostate exam: older men are more likely to have prostate exams, especially men 50 and older.

Prostate Exam by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Had a Prostate Exam	(n=54)	(n=92)	(n=64)	(n=62)	(n=272)	(n=0)	(n=261)	(n=7)*
Yes	59%	63%	70%	68%	65%	NA	65%	42%
Time Since Last Prostate Exam	(n=31)	(n=58)	(n=44)	(n=41)	(n=174)	(n=0)	(n=168)	(n=3)*
Within Past Year	64%	57%	59%	56%	59%	NA	58%	67%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	16%	7%	9%	15%	11%	NA	11%	0%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	6%	17%	9%	7%	11%	NA	11%	0%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	3%	3%	11%	10%	7%	NA	7%	0%
5 or More Years Ago	10%	16%	11%	12%	13%	NA	13%	0%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Had a Prostate Exam	(n=29)*	(n=72)	(n=99)	(n=72)	(n=190)	(n=81)	(n=81)	(n=191)
Yes	10%	40% I	81% IJ	90% IJ	69% N	56%	42%	75% O
Time Since Last Prostate Exam	(n=2)*	(n=29)*	(n=80)	(n=63)	(n=130)	(n=44)	(n=34)	(n=140)
Within Past Year	50%	48%	50%	75% JK	63% N	46%	62%	58%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	0%	17% L	14%	5%	11%	11%	9%	11%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	50%	7%	15%	6%	10%	14%	12%	11%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	0%	10%	9%	3%	8%	4%	12%	6%
5 or More Years Ago	0%	17%	12%	11%	8%	25% M	6%	14%

Q151: A clinical prostate exam is when a health professional feels the prostate for lumps. Have you ever had a prostate exam?

Q152: How long has it been since your last prostate exam?



Education is also strongly related to whether or not a man has had a prostate exam. For example, 50% of men with less than a high school diploma have had a prostate exam, compared to 80% for men with graduate school education.

Prostate Exam by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Had a Prostate Exam</u>	(n=22)*	(n=103)	(n=121)	(n=26)*	(n=127)	(n=144)	(n=53)	(n=69)	(n=103)
Yes	50%	66%	64%	81% A	49%	80% E	62%	68%	63%
<u>Time Since Last Prostate Exam</u>	(n=10)*	(n=66)	(n=77)	(n=21)*	(n=62)	(n=111)	(n=31)	(n=47)	(n=65)
Within Past Year	60%	52%	64%	62%	63%	56%	52%	62%	58%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	10%	12%	8%	19%	11%	11%	10%	13%	14%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	10%	14%	8%	14%	7%	14%	13%	13%	11%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	0%	8%	9%	0%	10%	5%	3%	2%	11%
5 or More Years Ago	20%	15%	12%	5%	10%	14%	23% I	11%	6%

Q151: A clinical prostate exam is when a health professional feels the prostate for lumps. Have you ever had a prostate exam?

Q152: How long has it been since your last prostate exam?

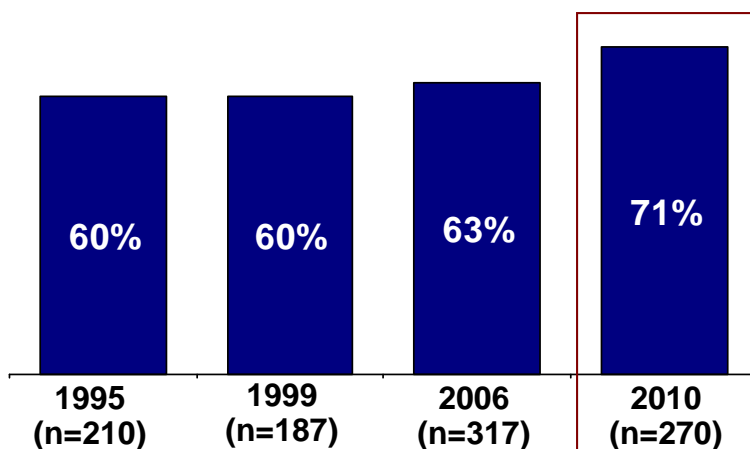
Testicular Exams



Seven in ten men have had a testicular exam, up from previous years. Half have had one in the past year.

Testicular Examination

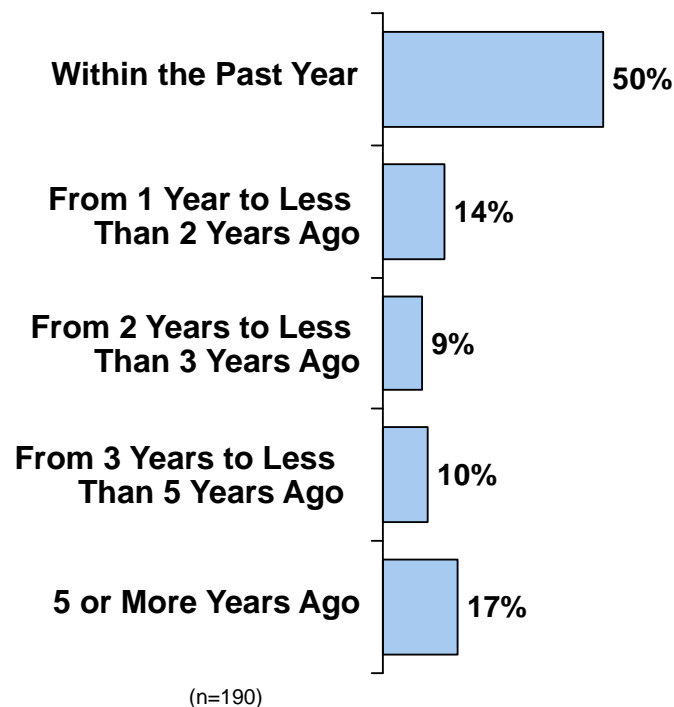
Ever Had a Testicular Exam Over Time



Base=males



Time Since Last Testicular Exam (2010)



Q153: A testicular exam is when a health professional checks the testicles for signs of cancer. Have you ever had a testicular exam?

Q154: How long has it been since your last testicular exam?



Men under age 30 are decidedly less likely to have had testicular exams than men 30 or older.

Testicular Exam by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Had a Testicular Exam	(n=54)	(n=92)	(n=63)	(n=61)	(n=270)	(n=0)	(n=259)	(n=7)*
Yes	65%	64%	81% AB	75%	71%	NA	71%	86%
Time Since Last Testicular Exam	(n=35)	(n=59)	(n=50)	(n=46)	(n=190)	(n=0)	(n=183)	(n=6)*
Within Past Year	54%	54%	52%	41%	50%	NA	50%	50%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	26% B	8%	12%	13%	14%	NA	14%	17%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	6%	7%	10%	13%	9%	NA	9%	17%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	6%	8%	14%	11%	10%	NA	10%	0%
5 or More Years Ago	9%	22%	12%	22%	17%	NA	17%	17%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Had a Testicular Exam	(n=29)*	(n=73)	(n=98)	(n=70)	(n=187)	(n=82)	(n=81)	(n=189)
Yes	45%	70% I	78% I	73% I	74%	65%	69%	71%
Time Since Last Testicular Exam	(n=13)*	(n=51)	(n=76)	(n=50)	(n=137)	(n=53)	(n=56)	(n=134)
Within Past Year	54%	39%	49%	64% J	56% N	38%	50%	51%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	15%	18%	13%	10%	12%	19%	11%	15%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	0%	8%	12%	8%	9%	9%	7%	10%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	15%	14%	8%	8%	10%	11%	18% P	8%
5 or More Years Ago	15%	22%	18%	10%	15%	23%	18%	16%

Q153: A testicular exam is when a health professional checks the testicles for signs of cancer. Have you ever had a testicular exam?

Q152: How long has it been since your last testicular exam?



Education is directly related to having testicular exams: men with a college education are more likely to have had an exam than men with less education. Men with household incomes less than \$25K are much less likely to have had an exam and are more likely to have had one 5 or more years ago, compared to men with higher household incomes.

Testicular Exam by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Had a Testicular Exam</u>	(n=22)*	(n=102)	(n=120)	(n=26)*	(n=128)	(n=141)	(n=52)	(n=69)	(n=103)
Yes	54%	67%	76% A	77%	70%	71%	62%	75%	77% G
<u>Time Since Last Testicular Exam</u>	(n=11)*	(n=68)	(n=91)	(n=20)*	(n=90)	(n=99)	(n=32)	(n=52)	(n=79)
Within Past Year	46%	47%	53%	55%	53%	48%	34%	50%	53%
From 1 to < 2 Years Ago	9%	19%	8%	25% C	13%	14%	19%	14%	15%
From 2 to < 3 Years Ago	0%	7%	10%	15%	7%	11%	9%	10%	9%
From 3 to < 5 Years Ago	18%	10%	11%	0%	10%	10%	9%	14%	10%
5 or More Years Ago	27%	16%	19%	5%	16%	17%	28%	14%	13%

Q153: A testicular exam is when a health professional checks the testicles for signs of cancer. Have you ever had a testicular exam?

Q152: How long has it been since your last testicular exam?

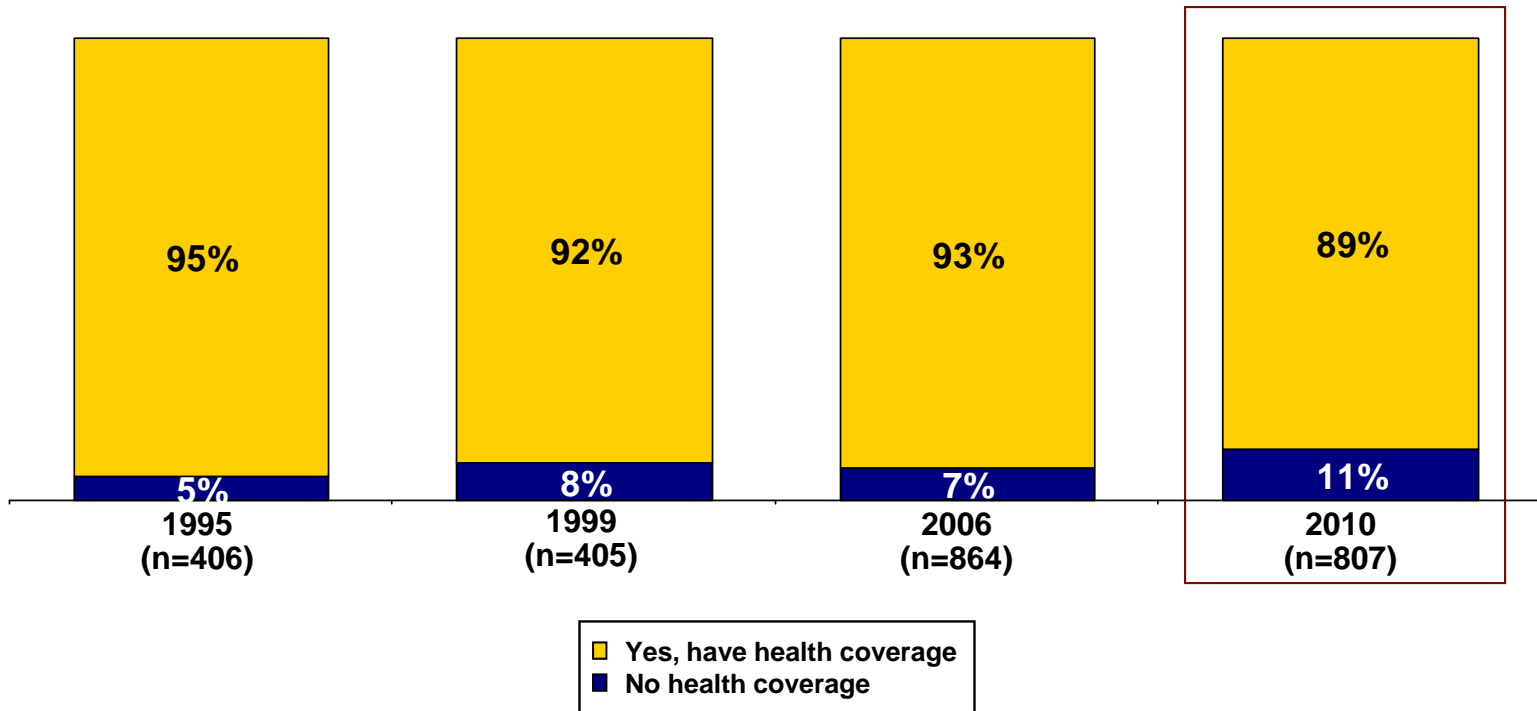
Access to Health Care

Health Care Coverage



Although nearly nine in ten (88%) residents have health coverage, this number has dropped 7% from 1995 and 5% from 2006.

Health Care Coverage Over Time



Q29: Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs (Health Maintenance Organizations), or government plans such as Medicare?



Having health coverage or not is strongly related to age, education, and income. For example, residents most likely to have health coverage are 65 and older, have graduate school education, and have household incomes of \$25K or more.

Health Care Coverage by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Have Health Care Coverage</u>	(n=176)	(n=289)	(n=179)	(n=159)	(n=270)	(n=537)	(n=781)	(n=22)*
Yes	87%	87%	89%	92%	86%	90%	89%	82%
No	13%	13%	11%	8%	14%	10%	11%	18%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Have Health Care Coverage</u>	(n=68)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=515)	(n=289)	(n=222)	(n=585)
Yes	76%	87%	85%	98% IJK	90%	86%	87%	89%
No	24% JKL	13% L	15% L	2%	10%	14%	13%	11%

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	Q. Less than HS Diploma	R. HS Diploma	S. Some College/ BA Degree	T. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	U. Employed	V. Not Employed	W. Less than \$25K	X. \$25K to Less than \$50K	Y. \$50K or More
<u>Have Health Care Coverage</u>	(n=76)	(n=310)	(n=345)	(n=75)	(n=320)	(n=483)	(n=194)	(n=175)	(n=241)
Yes	80%	86%	91%	99% QRS	88%	89%	79%	91% W	95% W
No	20%	14%	9%	1%	12%	11%	21% XY	9%	5%

Q29: Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs (Health Maintenance Organizations), or government plans such as Medicare?

Selection and Location of Medical Care



People with health coverage consider *qualifications* and *reputation* first when choosing a physician or medical service and tend to visit their local physician when in need of care. On the other hand, those without coverage base their decision largely on *cost* and are more likely to visit the hospital emergency room.

Most Important Factor in Considering Which Physician/Medical Service to Use by Coverage

Factor	TOTAL (n=743)	A. <u>Have</u> Health Coverage (n=665)	B. <u>No</u> Health Coverage (n=75)
Qualifications	20%	20% B	13%
Reputation	19%	19%	20%
Trust	16%	17% B	9%
Insurance coverage	14%	14% B	8%
Location	10%	10%	17%
Convenience	5%	6%	1%
Availability	4%	4%	3%
Cost	4%	1%	27% A
Personable/Interaction/ Communication	4%	4%	0%
Competence	1%	2%	0%
Type of physician	1%	1%	0%
Other	3%	3%	1%

Place Likely to Visit for Medical Care Need by Coverage

	TOTAL (n=800)	A. <u>Have</u> Health Coverage (n=708)	B. <u>No</u> Health Coverage (n=89)
Local doctor, including primary care physician	78%	80% B	60%
Hospital emergency room	15%	14%	24% A
Area medical center	4%	3%	9%
Local health department	1%	1%	6%
Other	2%	2%	2%

Q31: What is the most important factor you would consider when you are deciding which doctor or medical service you are going to use?

Q33: Which of the following are you MOST LIKELY to go to if you needed medical care?



The factors that impact choice of physician or medical service are the same regardless of region or gender. The most important factor to non-whites is *insurance coverage* followed by *location*.

Factors Impacting Choice of Physician/Medical Service by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Factors Impacting Choice of Physician/Medical Service</u>	(n=161)	(n=263)	(n=168)	(n=149)	(n=248)	(n=495)	(n=721)	(n=19)*
Qualifications	16%	22%	21%	18%	23%	18%	20%	5%
Reputation	19%	18%	21%	18%	17%	20%	19%	10%
Trust	17%	18%	12%	15%	14%	17%	16%	5%
Insurance Coverage	14%	12%	15%	13%	11%	14%	13%	26%
Location	11%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%	21%
Convenience	7%	5%	4%	6%	8% F	4%	5%	5%
Availability	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Cost	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	10%
Personal Interaction/ Communication	2%	3%	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	0%
Competence	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	5%
Type of Physician	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Other	3%	3%	1%	5% C	4%	2%	3%	5%

Q31: What is the most important factor you would consider when you are deciding which doctor or medical service you are going to use?



The factors impacting choice of physician or medical service are the same regardless of age. *Insurance coverage* is more of a factor for those with children living at home.

Factors Impacting Choice of Physician/Medical Service by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Factors Impacting Choice of Physician/Medical Service	(n=61)	(n=196)	(n=258)	(n=223)	(n=484)	(n=257)	(n=209)	(n=534)
Qualifications	15%	18%	19%	23%	22% N	16%	15%	22% O
Reputation	20%	21%	19%	18%	18%	21%	22%	18%
Trust	18%	13%	16%	19%	14%	20% M	14%	17%
Insurance Coverage	13%	19% L	15%	7%	14%	12%	19% P	11%
Location	13%	10%	8%	12%	11%	9%	8%	11%
Convenience	5%	3%	5%	8% J	5%	5%	4%	6%
Availability	2%	2%	5%	6% J	4%	5%	3%	5%
Cost	10% L	5%	4%	0%	3%	5%	6%	3%
Personal Interaction/Communication	0%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Competence	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Type of Physician	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1	1%	1%
Other	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%

Q31: What is the most important factor you would consider when you are deciding which doctor or medical service you are going to use?



Insurance coverage is also more of a factor for employed people. *Trust* is highly important to people with graduate school education.

Factors Impacting Choice of Physician/Medical Service by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Factors Impacting Choice of Physician/Medical Service</u>	(n=66)	(n=275)	(n=329)	(n=73)	(n=304)	(n=435)	(n=172)	(n=166)	(n=234)
Qualifications	32% BC	18%	18%	25%	16%	22%	19%	15%	19%
Reputation	18%	21%	18%	16%	19%	18%	22%	17%	21%
Trust	9%	16%	17%	19% A	14%	18%	19%	13%	14%
Insurance Coverage	14%	11%	17%	8%	18% F	10%	14%	13%	14%
Location	9%	12%	9%	11%	10%	10%	9%	10%	12%
Convenience	3%	4%	6%	8%	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%
Availability	2%	6%	4%	1%	4%	5%	3%	6%	3%
Cost	3%	5%	4%	0%	5% F	2%	5%	7% I	2%
Personal Interaction/ Communication	4%	2%	4%	6%	4%	3%	0%	7% G	4% G
Competence	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Type of Physician	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2% E	1%	3%	<1%
Other	6%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%

Q31: What is the most important factor you would consider when you are deciding which doctor or medical service you are going to use?

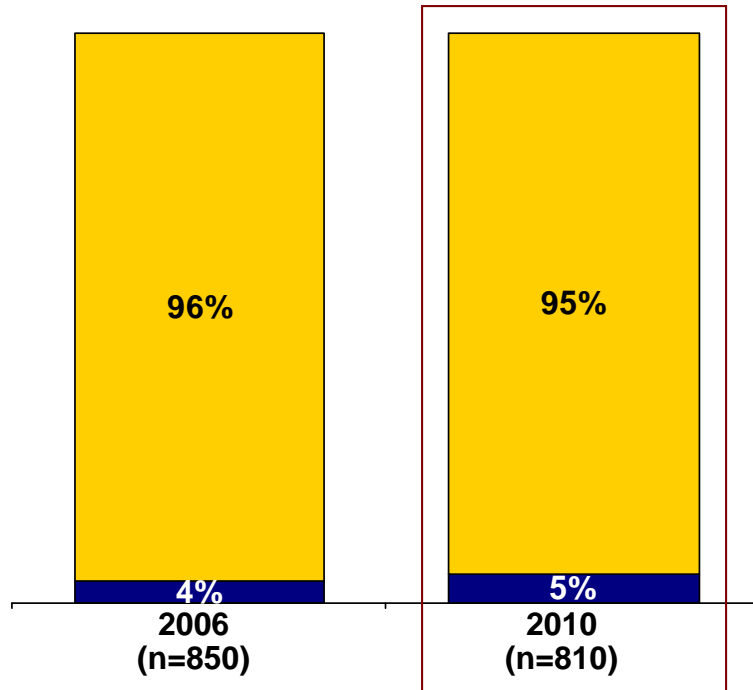
Transportation and Caregivers



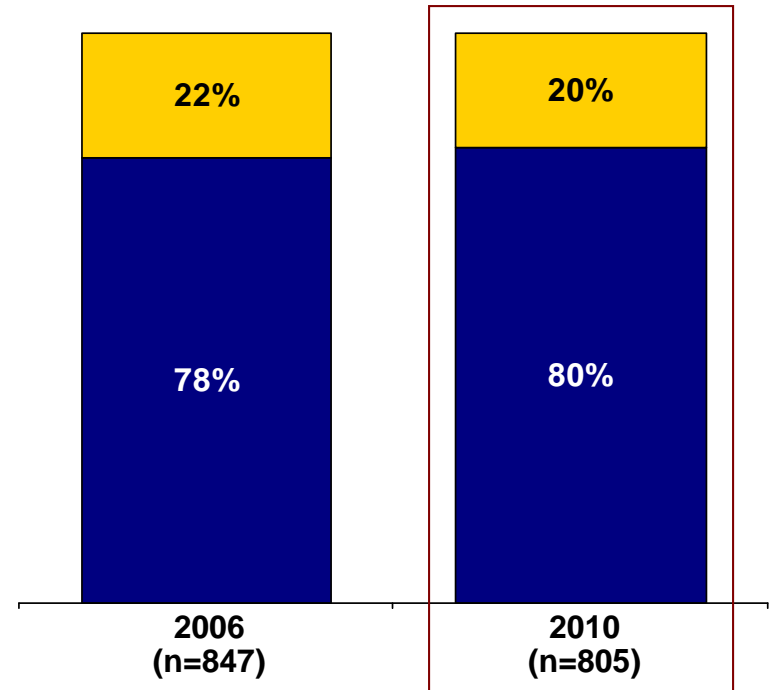
Nearly everyone has their own transportation in Ionia County. One in five are caregivers for a family member.

Transportation and Caregivers

Have Own Transportation Over Time



Are a Primary Care Giver for a Family Member Over Time



Q167: Do you have your own transportation?

Q169: Are you a primary care giver for a family member?



Care givers are more likely to be men, married, or have children living at home.

Transportation and Care Giving by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Have Own Transportation</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Yes	91%	93%	97%	98% AB	97% F	93%	95% H	82%
<u>Are a Care Giver</u>	(n=176)	(n=287)	(n=179)	(n=159)	(n=270)	(n=535)	(n=779)	(n=22)*
Yes	20%	21%	20%	17%	26% F	17%	20%	4%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Have Own Transportation</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Yes	94%	97% L	95%	92%	98% N	88%	98% P	93%
<u>Are a Care Giver</u>	(n=69)	(n=209)	(n=276)	(n=245)	(n=512)	(n=290)	(n=222)	(n=583)
Yes	13%	24% IL	21%	16%	24% N	13%	29% P	16%

Q167: Do you have your own transportation?

Q169: Are you a primary care giver for a family member?



Caregivers tend to have less education than non-caregivers, although this is not significant.

Transportation and Care Giving by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Have Own Transportation</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Yes	92%	92%	97% AB	97%	98% F	92%	86%	99% G	99% G
<u>Are a Care Giver</u>	(n=75)	(n=308)	(n=346)	(n=75)	(n=321)	(n=480)	(n=192)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Yes	25%	21%	18%	17%	22%	18%	21%	22%	19%

Q167: Do you have your own transportation?

Q169: Are you a primary care giver for a family member?

Community Perceptions

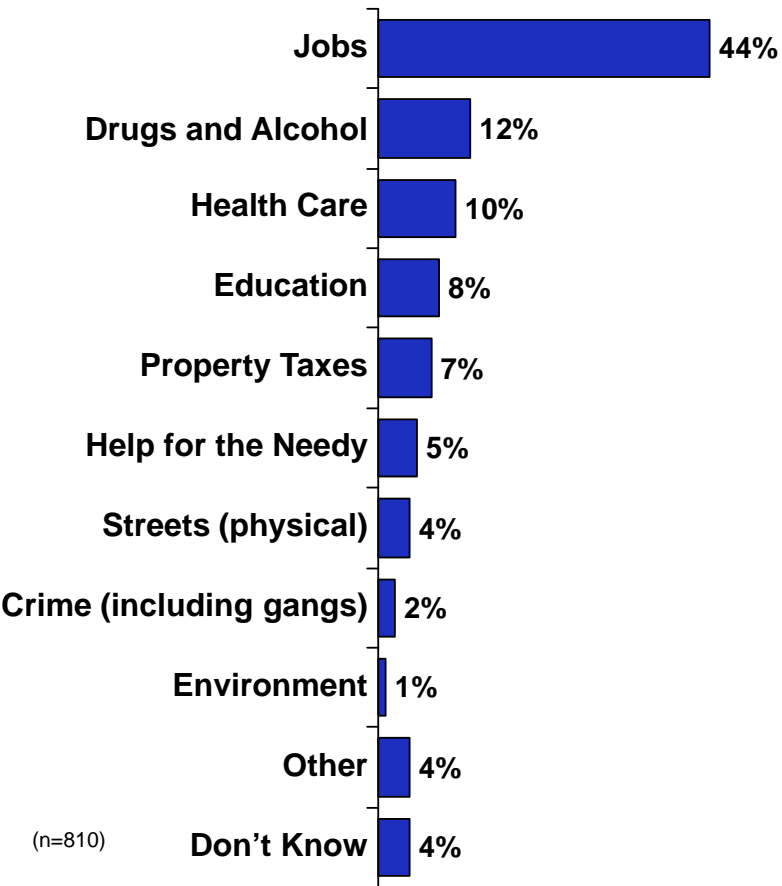
Most Important Community Problem



Ionia County residents cite *jobs* as the most important community problem by far, and has remained a top concern since 2006. *Drugs and alcohol* have been perceived as major community problems since the mid-1990s.

Most Important Problem in Community Today

Most Important Community Problem in 2010



Top 5 Most Important Community Problems Over Time

	1995 (n=406)	1999 (n=417)	2006 (n=866)	2010 (n=810)
	Drugs/Alcohol (21%)	Drugs/Alcohol (19%)	Jobs (31%)	Jobs (44%)
	Education (17%)	Education (15%)	Drugs/Alcohol (13%)	Drugs/Alcohol (12%)
	Jobs (9%)	Health Care (10%)	Health Care (11%)	Health Care (10%)
	Crime (8%)	Crime (9%)	Property Taxes (7%)	Education (8%)
	Health Care (8%)	Help for the Needy (7%)	Education (7%)	Property Taxes (7%)

Q25: What do you feel is the most important problem in your community today?



Jobs, or lack thereof, is considered the most important community problem by far regardless of demographic. Residents in the southeast think *property taxes* are more of a problem than residents living elsewhere.

Most Important Community Problem Today by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Most Important Community Problem</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=159)	(n=273)	(n=536)	(n=783)	(n=22)*
Jobs	46%	41%	41%	48%	44%	43%	44%	50%
Drugs and Alcohol	9%	16% AD	12%	9%	12%	12%	12%	14%
Health Care	12%	9%	12%	8%	8%	11%	10%	4%
Education	9%	7%	11%	8%	10%	8%	9%	4%
Property Taxes	6%	5%	6%	12% ABC	8%	6%	7%	4%
Help for the Needy	4%	6% D	6%	2%	3%	6%	5%	0%
Streets	3%	3%	3%	5%	6%	2%	3%	9%
Crime	1%	6% CDA	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Environment	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	0%
Other	5%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Don't Know	3%	3%	4%	6%	3%	4%	4%	9%



Drugs and alcohol is considered more of a community problem to people under age 50 and to people with children living at home. People with children living at home also consider *health care* to be more of a problem than those without children living at home.

Most Important Community Problem Today by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Most Important Community Problem</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=247)	(n=516)	(n=290)	(n=223)	(n=586)
Jobs	47%	38%	47% J	44%	42%	46%	41%	44%
Drugs and Alcohol	20% LK	16% LK	9%	10%	12%	12%	15%	11%
Health Care	6%	13%	9%	9%	11%	8%	14% N	9%
Education	10%	11% L	8%	6%	9%	7%	10%	8%
Property Taxes	4%	7%	5%	10% K	7%	7%	4%	8%
Help for the Needy	4%	2%	6% J	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Streets	0%	3%	6% IL	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Crime	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
Environment	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
Other	1%	5%	3%	4%	3%	5%	5%	3%
Don't Know	3%	3%	2%	6% K	4%	4%	4%	4%



People with graduate school education consider *education* to be more of a community problem than people with less education. *Property taxes* are less of a problem to those households earning \$50K+ per year.

Most Important Community Problem Today by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Most Important Community Problem</u>	(n=76)	(n=310)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=483)	(n=194)	(n=175)	(n=242)
Jobs	43%	41%	46%	43%	41%	45%	41%	42%	49%
Drugs and Alcohol	16%	12%	12%	11%	12%	12%	14%	10%	12%
Health Care	7%	10%	11%	9%	12%	9%	13%	9%	8%
Education	4%	7%	9%	16% AB	12% F	6%	5%	10%	12% G
Property Taxes	9%	9%	6%	3%	5%	8%	7%	10% I	4%
Help for the Needy	7%	4%	4%	7%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Streets	0%	3%	5% A	3%	5% F	2%	3%	5%	2%
Crime	3%	4%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Environment	0%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%
Other	7%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	6%	3%	2%
Don't Know	5%	6% C	2%	5%	2%	5% E	3%	2%	2%

Q25: What do you feel is the most important problem in your community today?

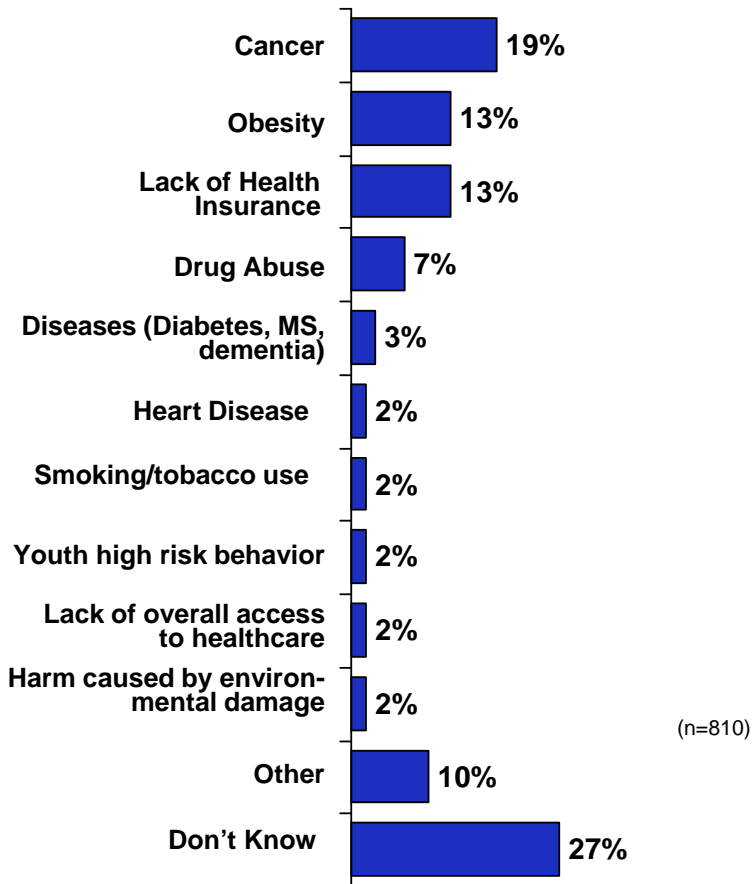
***Most Important Community
Health Problem***



Cancer has been consistently cited as the number one community health problem over the past 15 years. More recently, *obesity* and *lack of health insurance* have come to be viewed as major health-related problems in Ionia County.

Most Important Health Problem in Community Today

Most Important Community Health Problem in 2010



Top 5 Most Important Community Health Problems Over Time

	1995 (n=406)	1999 (n=417)	2006 (n=866)	2010 (n=810)
	Cancer (10%)	Cancer (21%)	Cancer (27%)	Cancer (19%)
	Alcoholism (2%)	Drug Abuse (3%)	Obesity (12%)	Obesity (13%)
	HIV/AIDS (1%)	Lack of Health Insurance (3%)	Lack of Health Insurance (12%)	Lack of Health Insurance (13%)
	Allergies (1%)	AIDS (3%)	Drug Abuse (7%)	Drug Abuse (7%)
	Heart Problems (<1%)	Smoking/tobacco use (3%)	Smoking/tobacco use (4%)	Specific Diseases (3%)

Q27: What do you feel is the most important HEALTH problem in your community today?



Although *cancer* is cited as the most important community health problem by most people, non-whites perceive *lack of health insurance* to be the most pressing health-related problem in the community.

Most Important Community Health Problem Today by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Most Important Community Health Problem</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Cancer	19%	19%	16%	24% C	21%	18%	20%	4%
Obesity	12%	12%	12%	17%	15%	12%	13%	9%
Lack of Health Insurance	13%	14%	11%	11%	9%	14% E	12%	18%
Drug Abuse	7%	8%	6%	6%	9%	6%	7%	0%
Diseases	3%	3%	5% D	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Heart Disease	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	0%
Smoking	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Youth High Risk Behavior	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	14% G
Lack of Health Care Access	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	4%
Environmental Damage	3%	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%	0%
Other	12% D	9%	14% D	6%	8%	11%	10%	9%
Don't Know	27%	28%	28%	28%	27%	27%	27%	36%

Q27: What do you feel is the most important HEALTH problem in your community today?



Obesity is viewed as the number one health problem by 30-49 year-olds and people with children living at home. *Lack of health insurance* is viewed as the top problem by people under age 30 and is viewed as more of a problem by younger adults vs. older adults.

Most Important Community Health Problem Today by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Most Important Community Health Problem</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Cancer	10%	14%	20% I	25% IJ	20%	17%	13%	22% O
Obesity	13% L	23% IL	13% L	5%	15% N	9%	21% P	10%
Lack of Health Insurance	17% L	17% L	12%	8%	13%	12%	18% P	10%
Drug Abuse	4%	10%	6%	7%	8%	6%	7%	7%
Diseases	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Heart Disease	1%	1%	2%	4% J	2%	3%	1%	3%
Smoking	4%	2%	2%	<1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Youth High Risk Behavior	4% L	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Lack of Health Care Access	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Environmental Damage	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Other	10%	10%	10%	11%	9%	11%	11%	10%
Don't Know	34% J	16%	25%	36% JK	25%	32% M	22%	29% O

Q27: What do you feel is the most important HEALTH problem in your community today?



Obesity is viewed as the number one health problem by far by those with graduate school education. This group is also more likely to see *drug abuse* and *smoking* as more of a community health problem than those with less education. *Obesity* is perceived as the top problem for those in households making \$50K+ per year.

Most Important Community Health Problem Today by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree)	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Most Important Community Health Problem	(n=76)	(n=310)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Cancer	18%	23% CD	17%	13%	14%	22% E	16%	20%	21%
Obesity	4%	8%	17% AB	23% AB	20% F	8%	8%	14%	22% GH
Lack of Insurance	8%	12%	15%	8%	17% F	10%	13%	12%	14%
Drug Abuse	7%	6%	7%	13% B	8%	7%	8%	6%	8%
Diseases	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	5%	3%	2%
Heart Disease	5%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Smoking	0%	1%	1%	9% ABC	4%	<1%	1%	1%	3%
Youth High Risk Behavior	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Access to Health Care	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Envir. Damage/Harm	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Other	8%	9%	12%	9%	8%	0%	12%	8%	10%
Don't Know	43% CD	33% CD	21%	15%	20%	32% E	29% I	30% I	12%

Q27: What do you feel is the most important HEALTH problem in your community today?

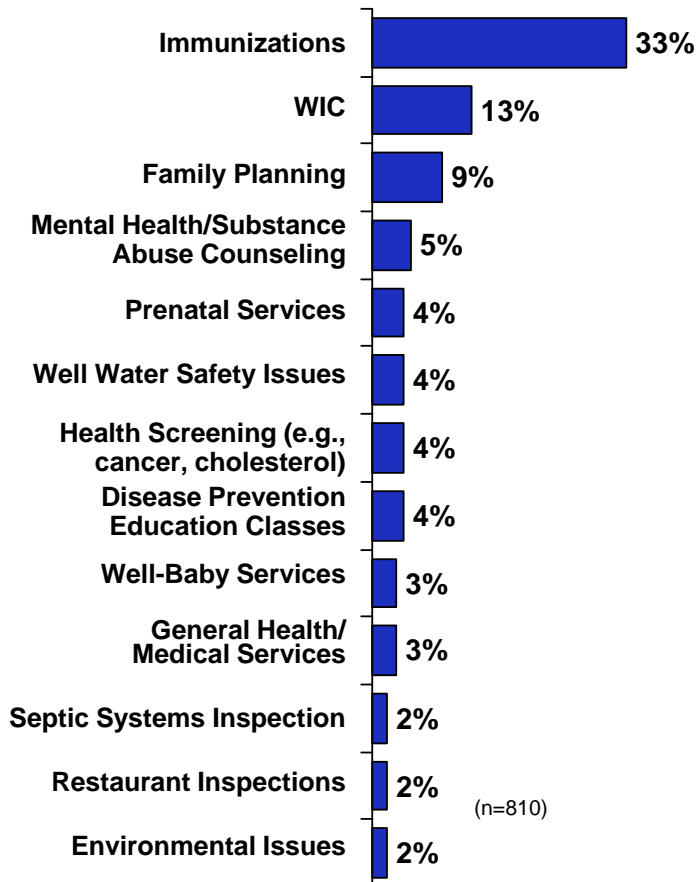
Health Department Services



When Ionia County residents think of their local health department, *immunizations* come first to mind. Other services for which the ICHD is known are the *WIC program, family planning, prenatal services, mental health/substance abuse counseling, and health screenings.*

Services Identified By Local Health Departments

Services Identified By Local Health Department (2010)



Note: responses less than 2% not shown

Top 5 Services Identified By Local Health Departments Over Time*

	1995 (n=298)	1999 (n=279)	2006 (n=550)	2010 (n=407)
Immunizations	Immunizations (58%)	Immunizations (64%)	Immunizations (50%)	Immunizations (65%)
Family Planning	Family Planning (7%)	WIC (7%)	WIC (11%)	WIC (18%)
WIC	WIC (5%)	Prenatal Services (5%)	Health Screenings (9%)	Family Planning (13%)
Well Water Safety	Well Water Safety (4%)	Family Planning (5%)	Family Planning (9%)	Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling (8%)
Prenatal Services	Prenatal Services (4%)	Health Screenings (3%)	Prenatal Services (6%)	Prenatal Services (6%)

*Since proportions in 1995 and 1999 excluded those who said "don't know," proportions in this table for 2006 and 2010 were recomputed on the lesser base, removing those who said "don't know."

Q181: There is a local health department in every county in Michigan that provides a number of services. Please name a service provided by your local health department.



Women are more likely than men to identify *immunizations*, *WIC*, *prenatal services*, and *family planning* as Ionia County Health Department services with which they are familiar.

Local Health Department Services Identified by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Local Health Department Services Identified</u>	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Immunizations	33%	30%	33%	38%	19%	40% E	33%	23%
WIC	12%	15%	10%	12%	8%	15% E	13%	14%
Family Planning	7%	12%	7%	7%	4%	11% E	9%	9%
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling	2%	6%	5%	8% A	6%	5%	5%	9%
Prenatal Services	2%	6% A	3%	6%	2%	6% E	4%	9%
Well Water Safety Issues	4%	3%	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Health Screening	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	9%
Disease Prevention Education Classes	4%	3%	2%	7% BC	3%	4%	4%	0%
Well-Baby Services	1%	3%	3%	6% A	1%	4%	3%	0%
General Health/Medical Services	4% B	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	0%
Septic Systems Inspection	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%	0%
Restaurant Inspections	1%	4% C	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Environmental Issues	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%

Q181: There is a local health department in every county in Michigan that provides a number of services. Please name a service provided by your local health department.



18-29 year-olds are most familiar with *WIC* as an Ionia County service and people between 18-49 are more familiar with this service than those 50 and older. Not surprisingly, people with children at home identify more with *immunizations*, *WIC*, and *family planning*.

Local Health Department Services Identified by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Local Health Department Services Identified</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Immunizations	17%	38% IL	38% IL	27%	38% N	23%	40% P	30%
WIC	20% KL	24% KL	12% L	3%	13%	12%	24% P	8%
Family Planning	11% L	16% KL	9% L	2%	10%	7%	13% P	7%
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling	3%	7%	5%	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%
Prenatal Services	4%	6% L	5%	2%	5%	3%	6%	4%
Well Water Safety Issues	0%	6% IL	6% IL	2%	5%	2%	4%	4%
Health Screening	3%	3%	6% L	2%	4%	3%	2%	4%
Disease Prevention Education Classes	1%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Well-Baby Services	1%	5%	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%
General Health/Medical Services	0%	4%	1%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Septic Systems Inspection	0%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Restaurant Inspections	0%	3%	4% L	<1%	3%	<1%	2%	2%
Environmental Issues	0%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%

Q181: There is a local health department in every county in Michigan that provides a number of services. Please name a service provided by your local health department.



People with a college education identify the Health Department more with *immunizations* than those with less education. Residents in households making \$50K or more a year are more familiar with *immunizations* than those with lower incomes.

Local Health Department Services Identified by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Local Health Department Services Identified</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Immunizations	21%	26%	40% AB	43% AB	37% F	30%	21%	38%	43% G
WIC	13%	7%	18% B	13% B	16% F	10%	18%	15%	12%
Family Planning	5%	7%	11%	9%	13% F	6%	8%	9%	13%
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling	3%	3%	7%	11%	8% F	4%	5%	4%	8%
Prenatal Services	4%	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%	2%	4%	6%
Well Water Safety Issues	1%	3%	6%	4%	6%	3%	2%	4%	8%
Health Screening	3%	3%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Disease Prevention Education Classes	0%	2%	5%	11% ABC	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Well-Baby Services	3%	2%	4%	7% B	5% F	2%	2%	2%	5%
General Health/Medical Services	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%
Septic Systems Inspection	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%
Restaurant Inspections	0%	2%	1%	9% ABC	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%
Environmental Issues	0%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%

Q181: There is a local health department in every county in Michigan that provides a number of services. Please name a service provided by your local health department.

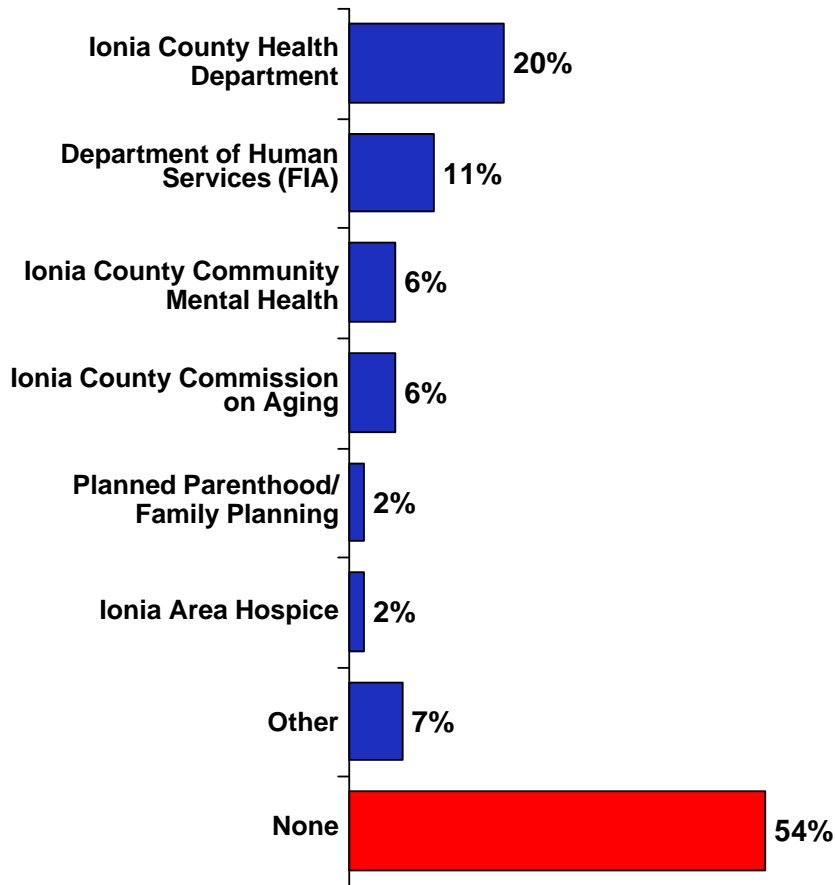
***Services Received From
County Agencies***



The majority (54%) of Ionia County residents have not utilized any area agencies or their services. The agency used most often is the *County Health Department*, followed by the *Department of Human Services*.

Ionia County Agencies Used

Agencies Used (2010)



Top 5 Agencies Used Over Time

2006 (n=886)	2010 (n=810)
ICHD (17%)	ICHD (20%)
DHS (6%)	DHS (11%)
ICCA (6%)	ICCMH (6%)
ICCMH (4%)	ICCA (6%)
Ionia Area Hospice (2%)	Family Planning (2%)

Q183: What agencies within Ionia County have you received services from?



Residents in northern Ionia County use *DHS* and *CMH* more than residents in southern Ionia County, while residents in the southeast are more likely to use no services at all. Women use the *ICHD*, *DHS*, and *Commission on Aging* far more than men. Non-white residents use *DHS* more than white residents.

Ionia County Agencies Used by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Ionia County Agencies Used	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)	(n=273)	(n=537)	(n=784)	(n=22)*
Ionia County Health Dept.	17%	21%	21%	18%	14%	22% E	19%	23%
Dept. of Human Services (FIA)	12% D	14% CD	8%	5%	7%	12% E	10%	23% G
Community Mental Health	7%	9% CD	4%	3%	5%	7%	6%	14%
Commission on Aging	7% D	8% D	7% D	2%	2%	8% E	6%	0%
Planned Parenthood/ Family Planning	2%	4% D	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	4%
Ionia Area Hospice	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%
Other	7%	7%	8%	5%	8%	6%	6%	9%
None	50%	48%	54%	67% BCD	61% F	50%	54%	41%



Younger residents (under 50) are more likely to use services in general compared to those 50 or older. For example, they are more likely to use *DHS* and *Planned Parenthood/Family Planning*. People not married are more likely to use the *DHS*, *CMH*, and *Commission on Aging* compared to married people.

Ionia County Agencies Used by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Ionia County Agencies Used</u>	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
Ionia County Health Dept.	17%	24% L	21%	16%	21%	18%	25% P	17%
Dept. of Human Services (FIA)	21% KL	19% KL	8%	4%	8%	15% M	19% P	7%
Community Mental Health	7%	11% KL	5%	4%	5%	10% M	8%	6%
Commission on Aging	0%	1%	5%	13% IJK	2%	12% M	1%	8%
Planned Parenthood/ Family Planning	9% KL	5% KL	1%	0%	2%	4% M	6% P	1%
Ionia Area Hospice	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%
Other	6%	8%	8% L	4%	6%	8%	8%	6%
None	44%	48%	56% IJ	58% IJ	60% N	43%	45%	57% O

Q183: What agencies within Ionia County have you received services from?



Residents with less than a high school diploma are notably more likely to use *DHS* than residents with more education. People in households making less than \$25K are considerably more likely to use *DHS*, *CMH*, and the *Commission on Aging* than those in households with higher incomes.

Ionia County Agencies Used by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Ionia County Agencies Used</u>	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=75)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
Ionia County Health Dept.	18%	13%	25%	21%	23	17%	19%	22%	24%
Dept. of Human Services (FIA)	22% BCD	9%	10%	8%	11%	10%	23% HI	5%	7%
Community Mental Health	8%	6%	7%	5%	5%	7%	15% HI	5%	2%
Commission on Aging	10% C	8%	4%	5%	1%	10% E	13% HI	3%	2%
Planned Parenthood/ Family Planning	7%	1%	3%	1%	3%	2%	5%	2%	2%
Ionia Area Hospice	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Other	5%	6%	8%	5%	8%	5%	8%	4%	8%
None	26%	58%	53%	64% A	56%	52%	34%	62% G	59% G

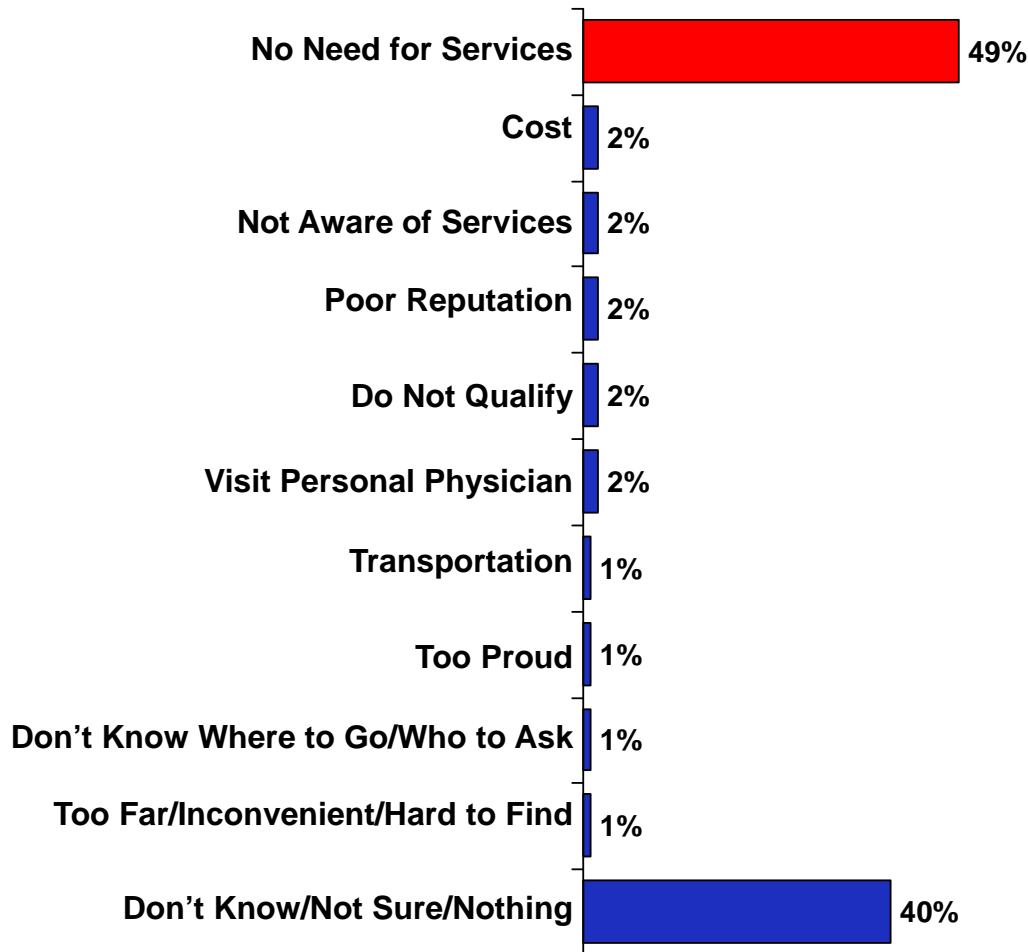
Q183: What agencies within Ionia County have you received services from?

***Reasons For Service Non-Use and
Services Desired***



Half of Ionia County residents report they don't need services. However, most of those who could use services cannot think of a reason why they don't use them. Among issues cited as deterrents are cost, lack of awareness, poor reputation, transportation, and pride.

Reasons for Not Using Ionia County Services in 2010



(n=811)

Q185: What has deterred you from seeking services within the county?



Residents in the southern part of Ionia County report they are less likely to need services than residents in northern Ionia County. Non-whites are significantly more in need of services than whites.

Reasons for Not Using Ionia County Services in 2010

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest (n=177)	B. Northeast (n=290)	C. Southwest (n=179)	D. Southeast (n=160)	E. Male (n=273)	F. Female (n=537)	G. White (n=784)	H. Other (n=22)*
No Need for Services	48%	43%	51%	58% B	49%	49%	50% A	23%
Cost	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	9%
Not Aware of Services	4%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Poor Reputation	0%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	4%
Do Not Qualify	2%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	2%	2%	0%
Transportation	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
Visit Personal Physician	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Too Proud	0%	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Don't Know Where to Go/ Who to Ask	1%	<1%	2%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	0%
Too Far/Inconvenient/Hard to Find	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%
Don't Know/Not Sure/Nothing	38%	39%	33%	35%	41%	34%	37%	41%



People age 50 and older are less likely to need services than those younger, Additionally, people without children living at home are less likely to need services compared to those with children.

Reasons for Not Using Ionia County Services in 2010 (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Reasons for Non-Use	(n=70)	(n=209)	(n=277)	(n=248)	(n=516)	(n=291)	(n=223)	(n=587)
No Need for Services	44%	41%	53%	54% J	51%	46%	43%	51% O
Cost	3%	5%	1%	<1%	1%	4%	4%	1%
Not Aware of Services	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Poor Reputation	0%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Do Not Qualify	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
Transportation	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Visit Personal Physician	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Too Proud	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Don't Know Where to Go/ Who to Ask	3%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%	<1%
Too Far/Inconvenient/Hard to Find	1%	2%	2%	<1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Don't Know/Not Sure/Nothing	41%	39%	33%	37%	38%	35%	38%	36%

Q187: What services, if any, would you like to see offered within the county?



People with a graduate school education are far less likely to need services than those with less education, especially those with less than a high school diploma. Those in households earning \$25K or more are significantly less likely to need services compared to those earning less.

Reasons for Not Using Ionia County Services in 2010 (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$5K or More
Reasons for Non-Use	(n=76)	(n=311)	(n=347)	(n=705)	(n=322)	(n=484)	(n=194)	(n=176)	(n=242)
No Need for Services	42%	48%	50%	60% A	51%	48%	38%	53% G	52% G
Cost	4%	2%	3%	0%	2%	2%	7%	1%	<1%
Not Aware of Services	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	0%
Poor Reputation	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Do Not Qualify	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	5%	1%	0%
Transportation	4%	<1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	0%
Visit Personal Physician	0%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Too Proud	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Don't Know Where to Go/ Who to Ask	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Too Far/Inconvenient/Hard to Find	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Don't Know/Not Sure/Nothing	37% D	40% D	36% D	23%	37%	37%	36%	40%	36%

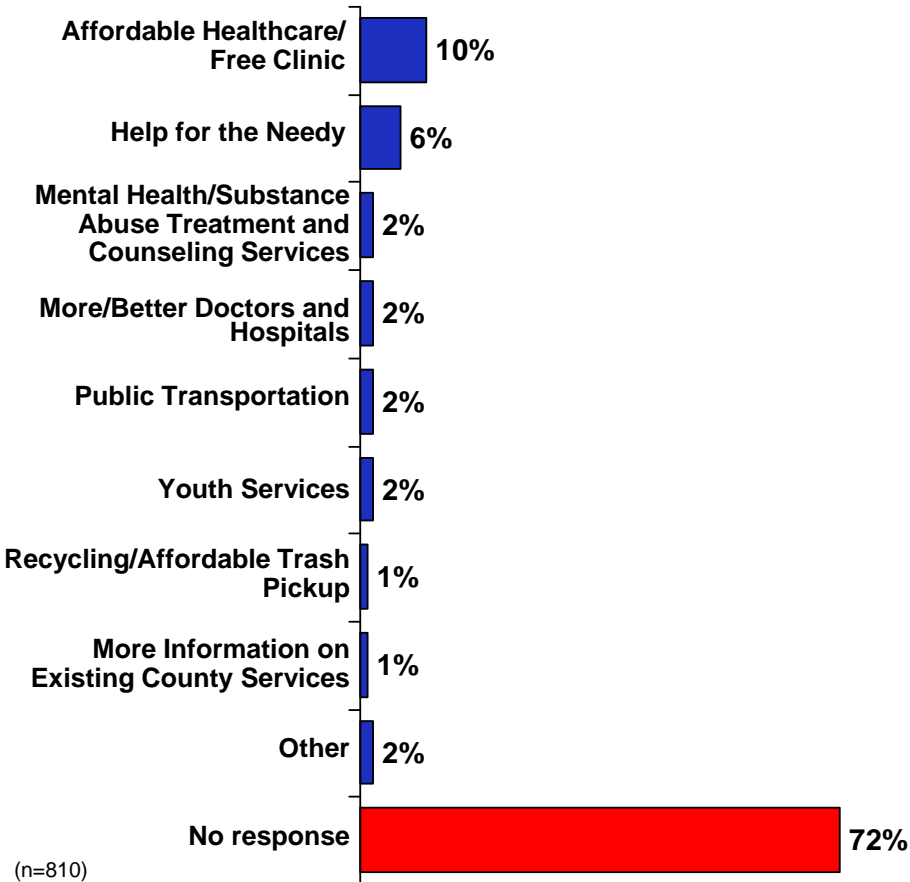
Q187: What services, if any, would you like to see offered within the county?



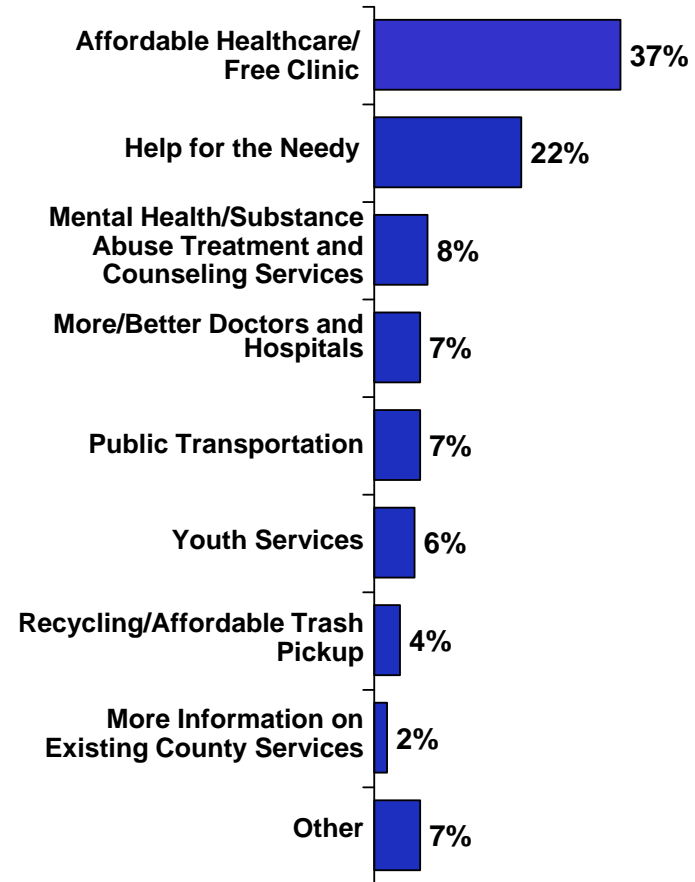
The vast majority (72%) of Ionia County residents did not volunteer a desired county service. *Affordable health care* was cited most often and most of the other mentions include services that already exist.

Services Desired in Ionia County in 2010

Desired Services (Based on Total Sample)



Desired Services (Based on Valid Responses)



Q187: What services, if any, would you like to see offered within the county?



People in the southern part of Ionia County desire *more public transportation*. People in the southeast region also want *youth services* and *more/better physicians*. Men are more likely than women to want *more/better physicians* and *public transportation*, whereas women are more likely to want youth services.

Desired County Services by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Desired County Services	(n=48)	(n=80)	(n=45)	(n=51)	(n=63)	(n=164)	(n=218)	(n=9)*
Affordable Healthcare/Free Clinic	35%	39%	42%	29%	30%	40%	37%	44%
Help for the Needy	21%	24%	24%	16%	21%	22%	22%	11%
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment	6%	5%	9%	12%	8%	7%	8%	0%
More/Better Physicians/Hospitals	6%	6%	2%	14% C	13% F	5%	7%	11%
Public Transportation	8%	1%	11% B	10% B	13% F	4%	6%	11%
Youth Services	6%	8%	0%	10% C	0%	8% E	6%	11%
Recycling/Affordable Trash Pickup	6%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	0%
More Information on Existing County Services	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%
Other	6%	8%	9%	6%	11%	6%	7%	11%

Q187: What services, if any, would you like to see offered within the county?



Older residents (65+) are less likely to want *affordable healthcare* than younger residents, however, they are more likely to desire *public transportation*. People with children at home are also more likely to desire more *affordable healthcare* than people without children at home.

Desired County Services by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Desired County Services	(n=12)*	(n=79)	(n=84)	(n=50)	(n=147)	(n=80)	(n=76)	(n=151)
Affordable Healthcare/Free Clinic	50%	40% L	42% L	22%	37%	38%	46% P	32%
Help for the Needy	17%	18%	19%	30%	22%	20%	13%	26% O
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment	8%	8%	8%	6%	8%	8%	9%	7%
More/Better Physicians/Hospitals	0%	6%	6%	12%	5%	10%	5%	8%
Public Transportation	0%	6%	2%	16% K	4%	11% M	4%	8%
Youth Services	17%	8%	4%	6%	6%	6%	10%	4%
Recycling/Affordable Trash Pickup	0%	2%	6%	2%	5%	1%	5%	3%
More Information on Existing County Services	0%	2%	4%	0%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Other	0%	8%	10%	4%	89%	4%	3%	9%

Q187: What services, if any, would you like to see offered within the county?



People with less than a high school diploma are more likely to desire *affordable healthcare* than those with more education. People in the middle income range want more help for the needy.

Desired County Services by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Desired County Services	(n=21)*	(n=12)*	(n=112)	(n=22)*	(n=98)	(n=127)	(n=58)	(n=48)	(n=81)
Affordable Healthcare/ Free Clinic	52%	36%	37%	27%	42%	34%	45%	33%	33%
Help for the Needy	24%	26%	20%	14%	17%	25%	19%	31% I	16%
Mental Health/ Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment	0%	6%	8%	18%	9%	6%	9%	6%	10%
More/Better Physicians/ Hospitals	5%	8%	4%	23%	5%	9%	3%	8%	7%
Public Transportation	0%	7%	9%	0%	5%	8%	7%	8%	6%
Youth Services	10%	7%	4%	9%	4%	8%	9%	2%	7%
Recycling/Affordable Trash Pickup	5%	1%	5%	0%	5%	2%	2%	2%	7%
More Information on Existing County Services	0%	1%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%
Other	5%	4%	10%	4%	10%	5%	5%	4%	10%

Q187: What services, if any, would you like to see offered within the county?

***Sexual Practices and Attitudes
Related to HIV/AIDS***

***Perception of Personal Risk
for HIV/AIDS***

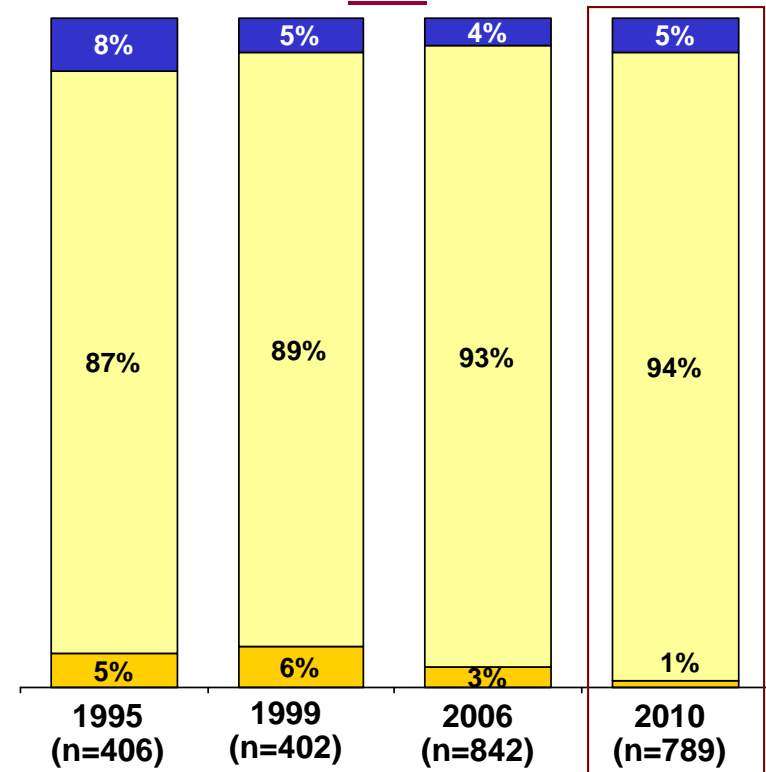
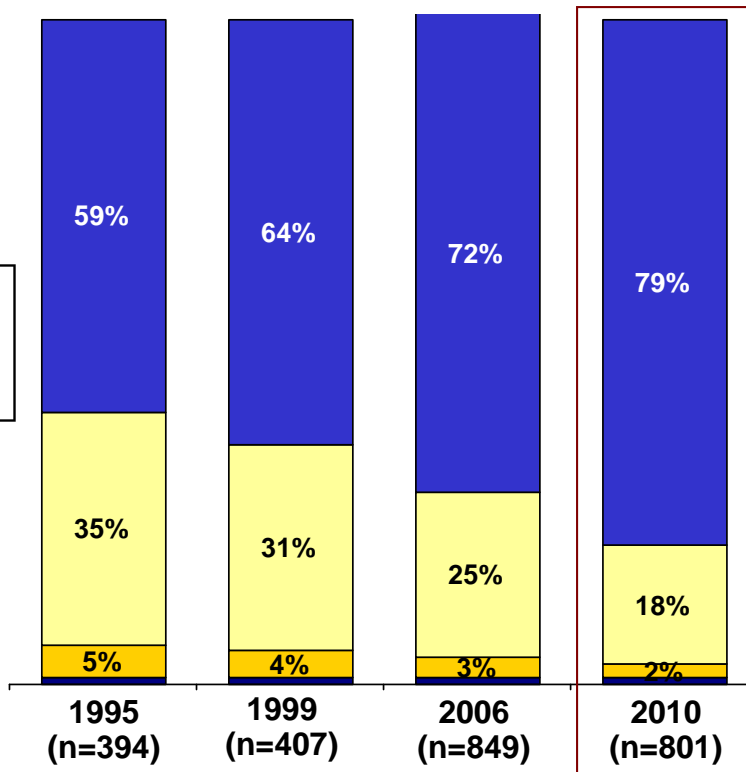


Over the past 15 years, Ionia County residents have become increasingly more confident that their risk of contracting HIV is low. In 2010, nearly eight in ten (79%) report they have no chance of contracting the virus and this remains largely unchanged over the past year.

Risk of HIV Infection

Perceived Chance of Contracting HIV/AIDS Virus

Chances of Contracting HIV/AIDS in Past Year



Q189: What are your chances of getting the HIV/AIDS virus? Would you say...?

Q191: In the past year, have your chances of getting the HIV/AIDS virus increased, decreased, or stayed the same?



For the most part, regardless of demographic, almost all people think their chances of contracting HIV/AIDS is low or non-existent. Women are more likely than men to report they have no chance, as are older adults (50+) compared to younger adults (18-29).

Perceived Chance of Contracting HIV/AIDS by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Chance of Getting HIV/AIDS Virus	(n=175)	(n=286)	(n=177)	(n=159)	(n=269)	(n=532)	(n=775)	(n=22)*
High	1%	1%	1%	0%	<1%	1%	1%	0%
Medium	2%	1%	2%	6% B	3%	2%	3%	0%
Low	17%	17%	20%	17%	22% F	15%	17%	32%
None	81%	80%	77%	77%	75%	82% E	80%	68%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Chance of Getting HIV/AIDS Virus	(n=70)	(n=205)	(n=276)	(n=244)	(n=508)	(n=290)	(n=219)	(n=582)
High	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Medium	3%	5%	2%	<1%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Low	30% KL	23%	18%	8%	15%	22% M	22% P	16%
None	66%	71%	79% I	91% IJK	82% N	76%	74%	81% O

Q189: What are your chances of getting the HIV/AIDS virus? Would you say...?



Additionally, those with less education are more likely than those with more education to report they have no chance, as are those not employed vs. those who are employed.

Perceived Chance of Contracting HIV/AIDS by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Chance of Getting HIV/AIDS Virus	(n=74)	(n=307)	(n=345)	(n=74)	(n=321)	(n=476)	(n=190)	(n=176)	(n=240)
High	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Medium	1%	2%	4%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Low	10%	16%	20% A	19%	24% F	13%	20%	14%	22% H
None	89% C	81%	76%	78%	71%	85% E	77%	81%	75%

Q189: What are your chances of getting the HIV/AIDS virus? Would you say...?



Younger adults (18-29) are far more likely to say their chance of contracting HIV/AIDS within the past year has *decreased* compared to adults 30 years and above.

Chance of Contracting HIV/AIDS Within Past Year by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Chance of Getting HIV/AIDS Virus in Past Year</u>	(n=173)	(n=282)	(n=174)	(n=156)	(n=265)	(n=524)	(n=763)	(n=22)*
Increased	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%
Stayed the Same	94%	92%	97%	94%	94%	94%	94%	86%
Decreased	4%	6%	3%	6%	4%	5%	5%	9%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Chance of Getting HIV/AIDS Virus in Past Year</u>	(n=70)	(n=204)	(n=275)	(n=235)	(n=501)	(n=285)	(n=217)	(n=572)
Increased	7%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Stayed the Same	79%	94%	95%	97% I	95%	92%	92%	95%
Decreased	14% JKL	5%	4%	3%	4%	6%	6%	4%

Q191: In the past year, have your chances of getting the HIV/AIDS virus increased, decreased, or stayed the same?



Education, employment status, and household income have no impact on a person's perception of their chances of contracting HIV/AIDS within the past year.

Chance of Contracting HIV/AIDS Within Past Year by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Chance of Getting HIV/AIDS Virus in Past Year</u>	(n=73)	(n=299)	(n=343)	(n=73)	(n=318)	(n=467)	(n=189)	(n=174)	(n=239)
Increased	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Stayed the Same	92%	95%	94%	92%	93%	94%	93%	94%	94%
Decreased	6%	4%	5%	7%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%

Q191: In the past year, have your chances of getting the HIV/AIDS virus increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

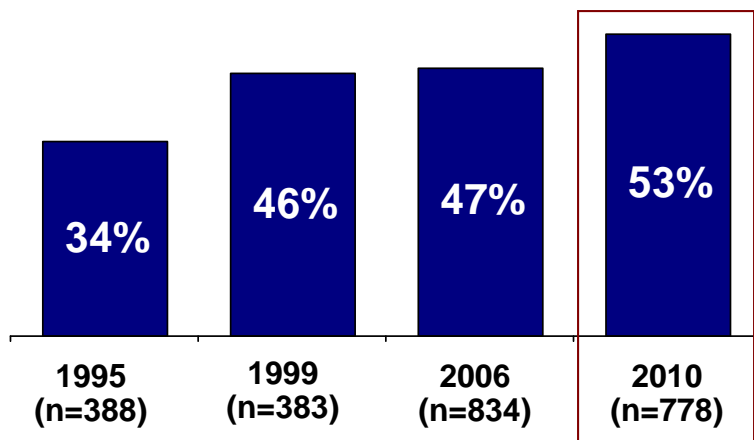
Sexual Behavior



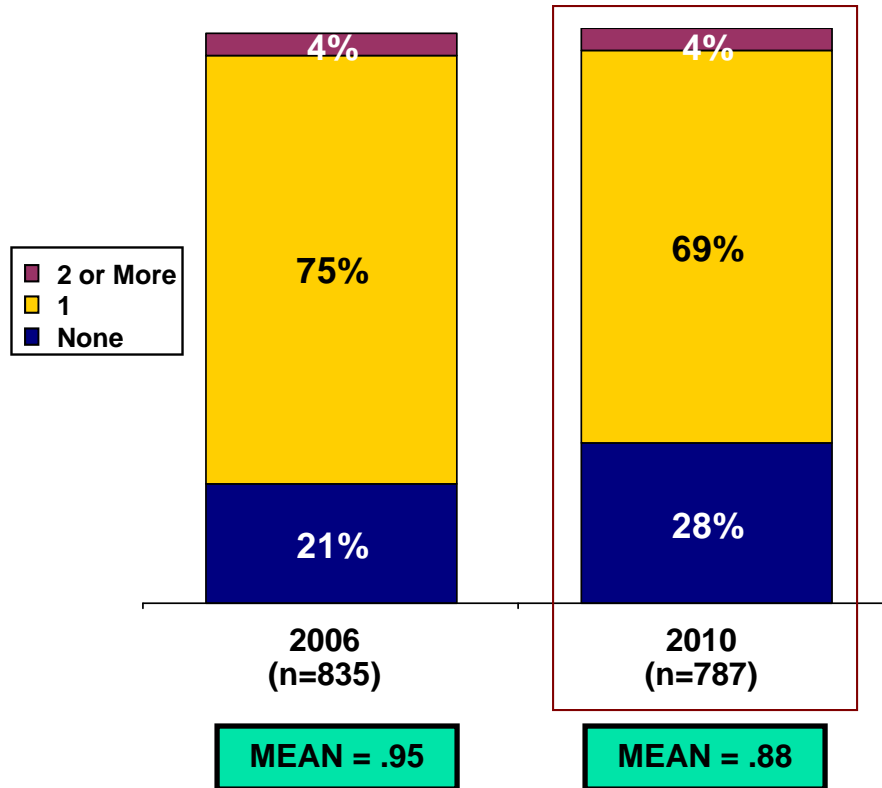
The number of people being tested for HIV/AIDS has increased notably since 1995, with 53% reporting in 2010 that they have been tested. The majority of Ionia County residents had one sexual partner over the past year.

HIV/AIDS Tests and Number of Sexual Partners

Had an HIV/AIDS Test in the Past Over Time
(% Yes)



Number of Sexual Partners in Past Year Over Time



Q193: Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS? Include blood donations after 1985, and include saliva tests.

Q195: How many sex partners did you have in the past year?



Significantly more likely to have had an HIV/AIDS test are people under age 50, men, non-whites, and those with children living at home. Men, non-whites, those under 30, married people, and those with children at home are also more sexually active than their comparable demographic group.

HIV/AIDS Tests and Number of Sexual Partners by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Had an HIV/AIDS Test	(n=172)	(n=276)	(n=174)	(n=152)	(n=259)	(n=519)	(n=753)	(n=22)*
Yes	48%	57%	49%	53%	59% F	50%	52%	73% G
Number of Sexual Partners in Past Year	(n=172)	(n=281) A	(n=173)	(n=157)	(n=261)	(n=526)	(n=761)	(n=22)*
None	28%	28%	27%	25%	19%	32% E	28% H	9%
1	69%	66%	72%	71%	76% F	66%	68%	82%
2 or More	2%	6%	1%	4%	6%	2%	3%	9%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Had an HIV/AIDS Test	(n=69)	(n=203)	(n=265)	(n=235)	(n=491)	(n=285)	(n=218)	(n=560)
Yes	77% KL	79% KL	48% L	28%	54%	50%	77% P	43%
Number of Sexual Partners in Past Year	(n=69)	(n=202)	(n=274)	(n=237)	(n=503)	(n=281)	(n=216)	(n=571)
None	13%	8%	21% J	56% IJK	6%	66% M	7%	35% O
1	64% L	88% IKL	77% IL	44%	94% N	25%	88% P	62%
2 or More	23% JKL	4%	2% L	0%	1%	9% M	5%	3%

Q193: Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS? Include blood donations after 1985, and include saliva tests.

Q195: How many sex partners did you have in the past year?



Significantly more likely to have had an HIV/AIDS test are those with college education and those employed. People with a high school diploma or less are more likely than those with more education to both have had no sexual partner in the past year and/or have 2 or more partners. Those with more income are also more sexually active.

HIV/AIDS Tests and Number of Sexual Partners by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Had an HIV/AIDS Test</u>	(n=70)	(n=300)	(n=334)	(n=73)	(n=315)	(n=459)	(n=185)	(n=168)	(n=235)
Yes	51%	45%	59% B	56% B	65% F	44%	58%	54%	62%
<u>Number of Sexual Partners in Past Year</u>	(n=72)	(n=302)	(n=341)	(n=71)	(n=317)	(n=466)	(n=186)	(n=174)	(n=240)
None	39% CD	32% CD	23%	20%	11%	39% E	50% HI	29% I	6%
1	56%	64%	74% AB	80% AB	83% F	59%	44%	68%	92% GH
2 or More	6%	5%	3%	0%	5%	2%	5%	3%	2%

Q193: Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS? Include blood donations after 1985, and include saliva tests.

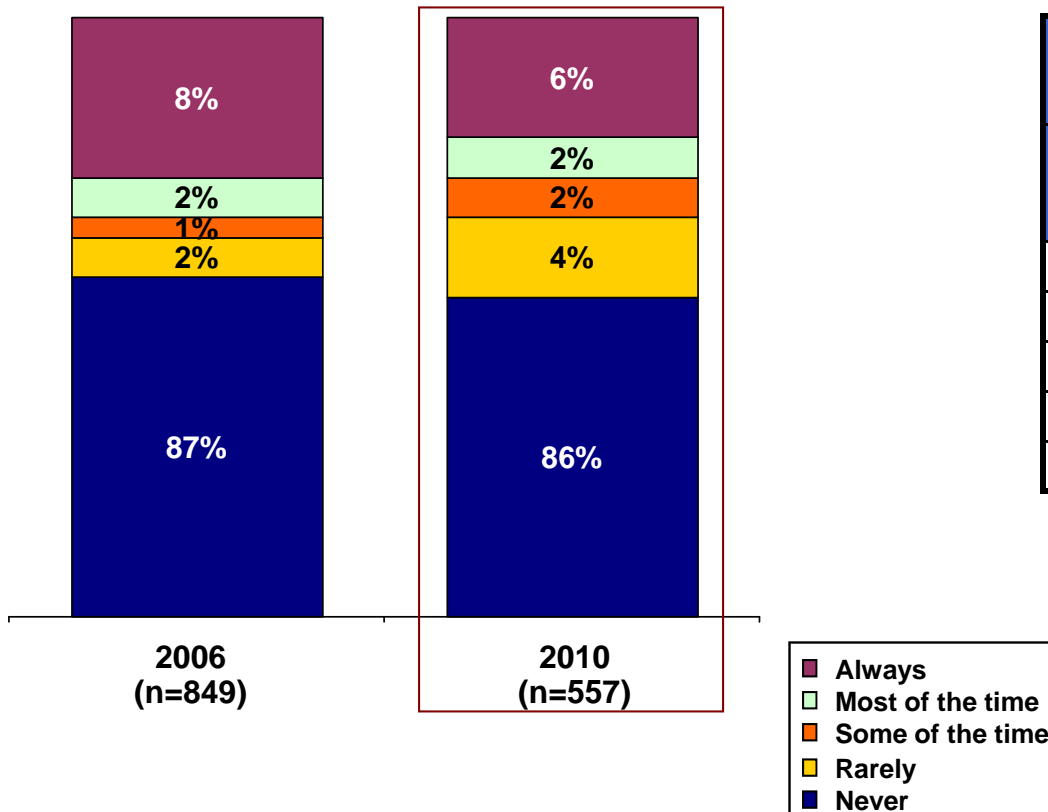
Q195: How many sex partners did you have in the past year?



Most people never use a condom, but then again, most have only one sexual partner. People with two or more partners are significantly more likely to use a condom than people with only one partner.

Condom Use During Sexual Intercourse

Frequency of Condom Use Over Time



Frequency of Condom Use by Marital Status and Number of Sexual Partners (2010)

	Number of Sexual Partners in Past Year	
	C. One (n=526)	E. Two or More (n=28)*
Always	4%	50%
Most of the time	1%	18%
Some of the time	2%	0%
Rarely	3%	14%
Never	90%	18%

Q197: How often do you (or your partner) use a condom during sexual intercourse?.



Significantly less likely to use condoms are people age 30 or older, married, and those with no children living at home. Non-whites are slightly less likely to use condoms than whites.

Frequency of Condom Use by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
Frequency of Condom Use	(n=122)	(n=194)	(n=125)	(n=114)	(n=207)	(n=350)	(n=536)	(n=19)*
Always	6%	7%	8%	5%	8%	6%	6%	10%
Most of the time	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	0%
Some of the time	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%
Rarely	4%	4%	4%	2%	5%	3%	3%	10%
Never	86%	84%	85%	90%	83%	88%	87%	79%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
Frequency of Condom Use	(n=58)	(n=185)	(n=212)	(n=98)	(n=463)	(n=94)	(n=200)	(n=357)
Always	33% JKL	6% L	3%	0%	3%	24% M	10%	5%
Most of the time	9% JKL	1%	2%	0%	1%	7% M	2%	2%
Some of the time	0%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Rarely	16% JKL	3%	2%	2%	3%	8% M	6%	2%
Never	43%	88% I	92% I	96% IJ	92% N	58%	81%	89% O

Q197: How often do you (or your partner) use a condom during sexual intercourse?.



People living in households with annual incomes less than \$25K are significantly more likely to use condoms compared to those with incomes of \$50K or more.

Frequency of Condom Use by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
Frequency of Condom Use	(n=43)	(n=199)	(n=257)	(n=57)	(n=278)	(n=275)	(n=91)	(n=123)	(n=224)
Always	9%	8%	6%	4%	7%	6%	16% HI	6%	4%
Most of the time	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%
Some of the time	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Rarely	7%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	2%
Never	81%	85%	88%	88%	86%	86%	74%	87% G	91% G

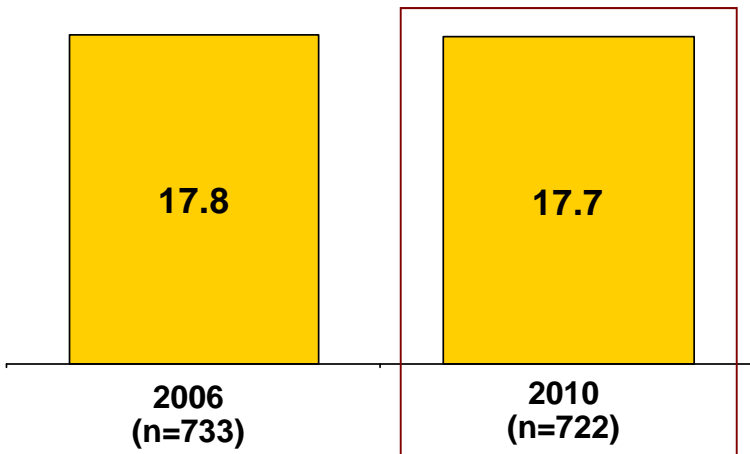
Q197: How often do you (or your partner) use a condom during sexual intercourse?.



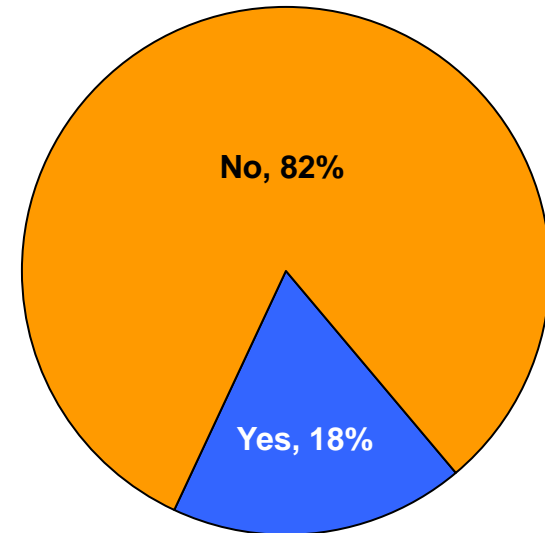
On average, Ionia County residents are almost 18 years old when they have their first sexual experience. Those who are victims of sexual assault have their first sexual experience two years earlier than those who aren't victims. Nearly one in five (18%) are victims of sexual assault.

Age of First Sexual Experience and Sexual Assault

Age at First Sexual Experience Over Time (Mean)



Victim of Sexual Assault (2010)



Age at First Sexual Experience (Mean)

A. Experienced Sexual Assault = 16.1
B. No Sexual Assault = 18.1

Q199: How old were you when you had your first sexual experience?
Q201: Have you ever been the victim of a sexual assault?



Women are more likely than men to be a victim of sexual assault. Additionally, people who are married or living with children at home are more likely to have experienced sexual assault.

Age of First Sexual Experience and Sexual Assault by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Age at First Sexual Experience</u>	(n=162)	(n=256)	(n=156)	(n=144)	(n=233)	(n=489)	(n=700)	(n=20)*
MEAN	17.8	17.4	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.8	17.8	16.0
<u>Victim of Sexual Assault</u>	(n=174)	(n=280)	(n=175)	(n=156)	(n=264)	(n=525)	(n=764)	(n=21)*
Yes	20%	21% D	17%	11%	7%	24% E	18%	24%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Age at First Sexual Experience</u>	(n=59)	(n=188)	(n=256)	(n=215)	(n=461)	(n=260)	(n=204)	(n=518)
MEAN	16.1	17.2	17.7	18.6	17.8	17.5	16.8	18.1
<u>Victim of Sexual Assault</u>	(n=67)	(n=202)	(n=273)	(n=241)	(n=501)	(n=285)	(n=216)	(n=573)
Yes	19% L	25% L	20% L	9%	16%	22% M	24% P	16%

Q199: How old were you when you had your first sexual experience?

Q201: Have you ever been the victim of a sexual assault?



People with a graduate school education have their first sexual experience at an older age than those with less education. People from households earning less than \$25K annually are more likely to have been the victim of a sexual assault than those with higher incomes.

**Age of First Sexual Experience and Sexual Assault
by Demographics (Cont'd.)**

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Age at First Sexual Experience</u>	(n=65)	(n=278)	(n=309)	(n=69)	(n=293)	(n=426)	(n=173)	(n=166)	(n=228)
MEAN	16.6	17.7 A	17.6	19.5 ABC	17.7	17.7	17.1	18.1	17.7
<u>Victim of Sexual Assault</u>	(n=74)	(n=302)	(n=340)	(n=72)	(n=316)	(n=469)	(n=187)	(n=173)	(n=240)
Yes	22%	17%	18%	15%	17%	19%	28% HI	17%	16%

Q199: How old were you when you had your first sexual experience?

Q201: Have you ever been the victim of a sexual assault?

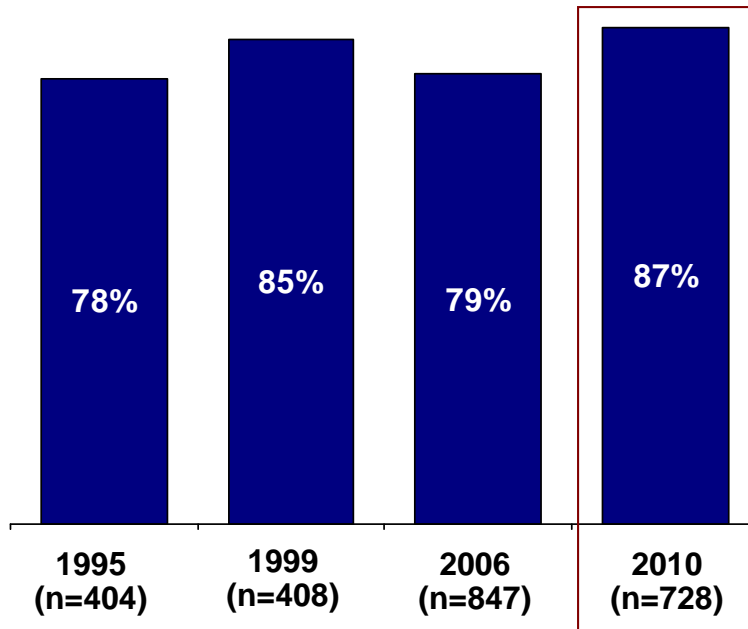
Attitudes Concerning HIV/AIDS



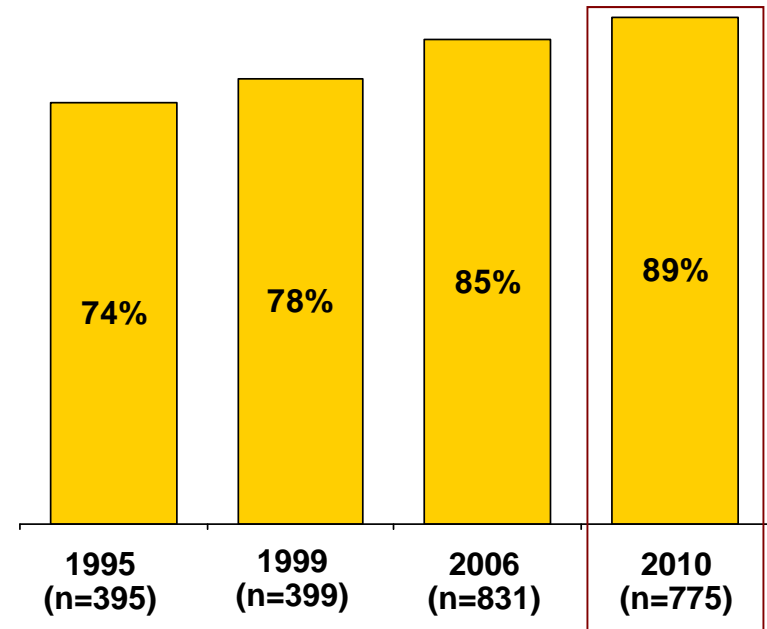
Ionia County residents are fairly tolerant of those diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Additionally, they are more likely to encourage teenagers to use condoms today than they were fifteen years ago.

Attitudes About HIV/AIDS

Willing to Work Next to/Near Someone with HIV/AIDS Over Time (%Yes)



Encourage Teenagers to Use Condoms Over Time (%Yes)



Q203: Would you be willing to work next to or near a person who is infected with the HIV/AIDS virus?
Q207: If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?



Residents age 65 or older are much less willing to work near someone with HIV/AIDS than younger residents. People with children living at home are also less willing than people without children.

Attitudes Toward HIV/AIDS by Demographics

	Area of Residence				Gender		Race	
	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast	E. Male	F. Female	G. White	H. Other
<u>Willing to Work Near Someone with HIV/AIDS</u>	(n=162)	(n=260)	(n=161)	(n=141)	(n=248)	(n=480)	(n=703)	(n=21)*
Yes	90%	84%	88%	86%	85%	88%	87%	90%
<u>Encourage Teenagers to Use Condoms</u>	(n=169)	(n=280)	(n=169)	(n=153)	(n=258)	(n=517)	(n=752)	(n=20)*
Yes	89%	90%	88%	88%	88%	90%	89%	95%

	Age				Marital Status		Children at Home	
	I. 18 to 29	J. 30 to 49	K. 50 to 64	L. 65 or Older	M. Married	N. Not Married	O. Children	P. No Children
<u>Willing to Work Near Someone with HIV/AIDS</u>	(n=63)	(n=196)	(n=256)	(n=208)	(n=474)	(n=251)	(n=210)	(n=518)
Yes	87% L	96% IKL	90% L	74%	88%	85%	95% P	83%
<u>Encourage Teenagers to Use Condoms</u>	(n=67)	(n=201)	(n=274)	(n=228)	(n=491)	(n=282)	(n=214)	(n=561)
Yes	94% L	88%	94% JL	82%	89%	89%	88%	89%

Q203: Would you be willing to work next to or near a person who is infected with the HIV/AIDS virus?

Q207: If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?



Residents with less than a college education are less willing to work near someone with HIV/AIDS than residents with a college education. Further, people with household incomes less than \$25K are less willing to work near someone with HIV/AIDS compared to people with greater incomes.

Attitudes Toward HIV/AIDS by Demographics (Cont'd.)

	Education				Employment Status		Household Income		
	A. Less than HS Diploma	B. HS Diploma	C. Some College/ BA Degree	D. Some Grad School/ Grad Degree	E. Employed	F. Not Employed	G. Less than \$25K	H. \$25K to Less than \$50K	I. \$50K or More
<u>Willing to Work Near Someone with HIV/AIDS</u>	(n=67)	(n=275)	(n=316)	(n=69)	(n=301)	(n=423)	(n=171)	(n=160)	(n=226)
Yes	76%	81%	92% AB	96% AB	94% F	82%	84%	91% G	93% G
<u>Encourage Teenagers to Use Condoms</u>	(n=73)	(n=295)	(n=336)	(n=70)	(n=314)	(n=458)	(n=184)	(n=171)	(n=237)
Yes	94% D	89%	89%	83%	91%	88%	90%	86%	91%

Q203: Would you be willing to work next to or near a person who is infected with the HIV/AIDS virus?

Q207: If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?

Respondent Demographics



Gender and Age

	TOTAL	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast
<u>Gender</u>	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
Male	34%	31%	32%	36%	39%
Female	66%	69%	68%	64%	61%
<u>Age</u>	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
18 to 19	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%
20 to 24	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%
25 to 29	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%
30 to 34	5%	7%	6%	4%	4%
35 to 39	6%	6%	9%	3%	2%
40 to 44	6%	7%	6%	6%	8%
45 to 49	8%	8%	9%	7%	9%
50 to 54	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%
55 to 59	13%	11%	11%	18%	11%
60 to 64	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%
65 to 69	9%	7%	8%	8%	14%
70 to 74	8%	8%	8%	7%	9%
75 to 79	7%	7%	6%	10%	3%
80 to 84	5%	7%	3%	6%	4%
85 or older	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Prefer not to answer	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q6: [Caller enter gender. Only ask if you don't really know]

Q5: What is your age?



Race/Ethnicity and Marital Status

	TOTAL	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
White or Caucasian	97%	99%	96%	97%	96%
Black or African American	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian	<1%	0%	<1%	0%	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Hispanic	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
Other or Multi-Racial	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Don't Know/Refused	1%	0%	<1% ⁰	1%	1%
<u>Marital Status</u>	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
Married	64%	64%	59%	66%	69%
Divorced	11%	15%	13%	10%	4%
Widowed	14%	12%	15%	12%	14%
Separated	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Never Married	10%	7%	11%	9%	12%
Member of an Unmarried Couple	1%	1%	<1%	1%	0%
Refused	<1%	0%	<1%	1%	0%

Q7: What is your race or ethnicity?

Q9: What is your marital status?



Number of Children in Household and Education

	TOTAL	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast
<u>Number of Children in Household Under Age 18</u>	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
None	72%	71%	70%	80%	70%
1	12%	12%	14%	10%	13%
2	9%	11%	8%	7%	11%
3	4%	4%	6%	3%	4%
4	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
5	<1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
MEAN for those WITH children	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
<u>Educational Attainment</u>	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
Never Attended School/Kindergarten Only	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Grades 1 through 8	2%	2%	3%	1%	0%
Grades 9 to 12, No Diploma	7%	9%	9%	4%	4%
High School Graduate or GED	38%	41%	42%	38%	30%
Some College	32%	34%	26%	35%	35%
Bachelor's Degree	11%	8%	10%	12%	17%
Some Graduate/Professional School	2%	0%	3%	3%	3%
Graduate/Professional Degree	7%	6%	6%	6%	11%

Q11, Q13, Q15, Q17: How many children live in your household who are under 5 years old, 5-12 years old, or 13-17 years old? So, all told, there is/are ___ child/children under the age of 18 in your household, is that right?

Q19: What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?



Employment Status and Household Income

	TOTAL	A. Northwest	B. Northeast	C. Southwest	D. Southeast
Employment Status	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
Employed for Wages	34%	33%	31%	31%	41%
Self-Employed	6%	4%	7%	8%	3%
Out of Work for Less than 1 Year	3%	6%	3%	2%	2%
Out of Work for More than 1 Year	5%	4%	7%	4%	2%
Homemaker	6%	7%	8%	6%	2%
Student	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Military	<1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Retired	36%	37%	30%	39%	43%
Unable to Work/Disabled	6%	4%	10%	6%	3%
Household Income	(n=810)	(n=177)	(n=290)	(n=179)	(n=160)
Less than \$10,000	6%	6%	8%	8%	2%
\$10,000 to Less than \$15,000	6%	7%	8%	5%	2%
\$15,000 to Less than \$20,000	5%	6%	7%	3%	4%
\$20,000 to Less than \$25,000	6%	8%	7%	4%	3%
\$25,000 to Less than \$35,000	8%	10%	8%	8%	8%
\$35,000 to Less than \$45,000	9%	7%	9%	9%	12%
\$45,000 to Less than \$50,000	4%	3%	3%	6%	6%
\$50,000 to Less than \$75,000	17%	17%	16%	16%	21%
\$75,000 or More	13%	12%	8%	15%	19%
Don't Know	11%	10%	13%	12%	8%
Refused	13%	13%	12%	13%	15%

Q21: Which of the following best describes your current occupation?

Q23: Keeping in mind that your answer will be kept totally confidential, what is your annual household income from ALL sources?



Area of Residence

	TOTAL
<u>Northwest Quadrant</u>	(n=177)
Belding	45%
Easton Township	24%
Keene Township	2%
Orleans	5%
Orleans Township	11%
Otisco Township	13%

	TOTAL
<u>Northeast Quadrant</u>	(n=290)
Hubbardston	1%
Ionia	42%
Ionia Township	24%
Lyons	4%
Lyons Township	8%
Muir	3%
North Plains Township	4%
Palo	1%
Pewano	1%
Ronald Township	13%

	TOTAL
<u>Southwest Quadrant</u>	(n=179)
Berlin Township	17%
Boston Township	23%
Campbell Township	7%
Clarksville	6%
Elmdale	1%
Lake Odessa	14%
Odessa Township	13%
Saranac	14%
Saranac Township	5%

	TOTAL
<u>Southeast Quadrant</u>	(n=160)
Danby Township	14%
Orange Township	13%
Portland	43%
Portland Township	27%
Sebewa Township	3%

Q3: What city or township do you live in?.

APPENDIX A



Summary of Key Measures: A Comparison Between Unweighted and Weighted Data

	TOTAL Unweighted	TOTAL Weighted
<u>Health Status</u>		
Perception of Overall Health (good/very good/excellent)	82%	82%
Experienced Depression	32%	33%
Had Blood Cholesterol Checked	90%	82%
Have High Cholesterol	44%	40%
Had Blood Pressure Checked	99%	98%
Have High Blood Pressure (Non-Gestational)	41%	31%
Have Diabetes (Non-Gestational)	15%	11%
<u>Prevention and Detection Behaviors</u>		
Have Had Mammogram (18-34)	8%	8%
Have Had Mammogram (35+)	92%	87%
Have Had Clinical Breast Exam	95%	94%
Have Had a Pap Test	97%	95%
Have Had a Prostate Exam	65%	46%
Have Had a Testicular Exam	71%	65%
<u>Access to Health Care</u>		
Have Health Care Coverage	88%	85%



Summary of Key Measures: A Comparison Between Unweighted and Weighted Data (Cont'd.)

	TOTAL Unweighted	TOTAL Weighted
<u>Health Behaviors</u>		
Obesity (BMI >= 30.0)	35%	34%
Overweight (BMI 25.0 to 29.9)	35%	31%
Participate in Aerobic Activities in Past Month	78%	84%
Participate in Non-Aerobic (Leisure) Activities in Past Month	79%	81%
Eat No Vegetables Per Day	6%	9%
Servings of Red Meat Per Week (Mean)	3.7	4.1
Servings of White Meat Per Week (Mean)	3.5	3.6
Number of Times Dine Out Per Month (Mean of Those Who Dine Out)	5.9	6.1
Current Tobacco Use (All Products)	20%	26%
Current Tobacco Use (Cigarettes)	16%	21%
Number of Times Per Day Use Cigarettes (Mean)	14.2	13.5
Used Alcohol in Past Month (Of Those Who Drink)	43%	49%
Number of Days in Past Month Had a Drink (Mean of Those Who Drink)	7.1	6.7
Binge Drinking in Past Month	27%	36%
Driven Motor Vehicle with Children as Passengers Within 2 Hours of Drinking	10%	9%
Driven Motor Vehicle Within 2 Hours of Drinking 5 or More Drinks	21%	18%
Been a Passenger in a Vehicle While Someone was Drunk or High	41%	41%



Summary of Key Measures: A Comparison Between Unweighted and Weighted Data (Cont'd.)

	TOTAL Unweighted	TOTAL Weighted
<u>Health Behaviors (Cont'd.)</u>		
Used Marijuana in Past 30 Days	2%	3%
Number of Prescription Drugs Taken for Pain (Mean)	.40	.53
Have Received Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment	6%	7%
Provided Alcohol to Someone Underage	5%	8%
Been Arrested for a Substance Abuse Offense	6%	8%
Use Seatbelts (Always)	92%	90%
Children Placed in Child Safety Seats	96%	95%
Feel Prepared for an Emergency	55%	61%
Have Plan in Case of Emergency	51%	56%
Have Tested Drinking Water	76%	72%
Have Tested Home for Radon	31%	31%
Had Dental Checkup in Past Two Years	77%	74%



Summary of Key Measures: A Comparison Between Unweighted and Weighted Data (Cont'd.)

	TOTAL Unweighted	TOTAL Weighted
<u>Perceptions and Attitudes Related to HIV/AIDS</u>		
Chance of Contracting HIV/AIDS (low/none)	96%	98%
Chances of Contracting HIV/AIDS in Past Year (Increased)	1%	2%
Had an HIV Test	52%	65%
Number of Sexual Partners in Past Year (Mean)	0.9	1.9
Frequency of Condom Use (Always)	6%	12%
Age at First Sexual Experience (Mean)	17.7	17.2
Victim of Sexual Assault	18%	22%
Willing to Work Next to/Near Someone with HIV/AIDS	87%	89%
Encourage Teenagers to Use Condoms	89%	91%