

Adult Health in Jackson County

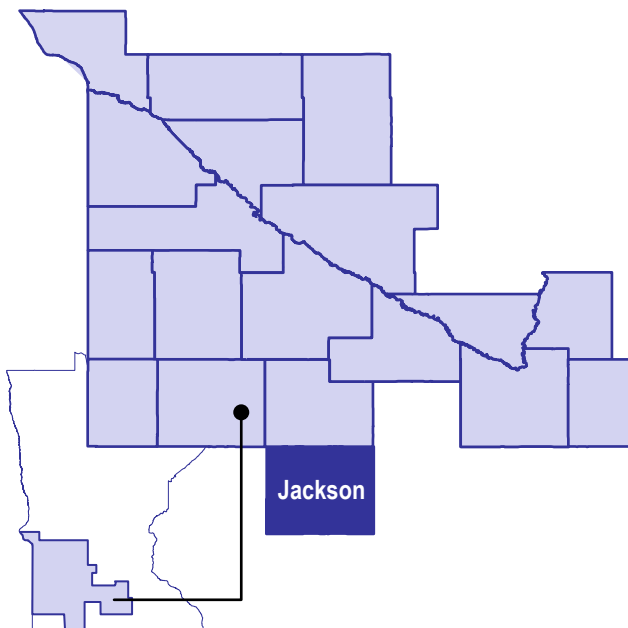
Findings from the 2010 Southwest/South Central Adult Health Survey

The 2010 Southwest/South Central Adult Health Survey was conducted to learn about the health and health habits – nutrition, physical activity, and tobacco use – of residents living in 19 counties in southwest and south central Minnesota (Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nicollet, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Swift, Waseca, and Yellow Medicine Counties).

Wilder Research conducted the survey between April and July, 2010. It was sponsored by eight public health agencies, and funded by the Minnesota Department of Health as part of the Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP), which aims to help Minnesotans live longer, healthier lives by reducing the burden of chronic disease.

This fact sheet provides an overview of survey results of adult residents in Jackson County.

MAP OF THE 19-COUNTY REGION



Overall health

Based on a scale that ranks from excellent to poor, most Jackson County residents say their health is “very good” or “good,” overall slightly poorer than the region and the state as a whole.

RESPONDENTS’ RATINGS OF THEIR OVERALL HEALTH

	Jackson County	19- county region	MN statewide*
Excellent	10%	13%	22%
Very good	41%	38%	41%
Good	40%	37%	27%
Fair	8%	10%	7%
Poor	1%	2%	3%

**Source: 2009 BRFSS MN data.*

Obesity

Respondents’ Body Mass Index, or BMI (which was calculated based on their self-reported height and weight), indicates that over two-thirds of Jackson County residents are overweight, including 34 percent who are obese. Jackson County residents are more likely to be obese than the average resident of Minnesota or the 19-county region.

RESPONDENTS’ BODY MASS INDEX

	Jackson County	19- county region	MN statewide*
Not overweight or obese	31%	34%	37%
Overweight (but not obese)	36%	36%	38%
Obese	34%	31%	25%

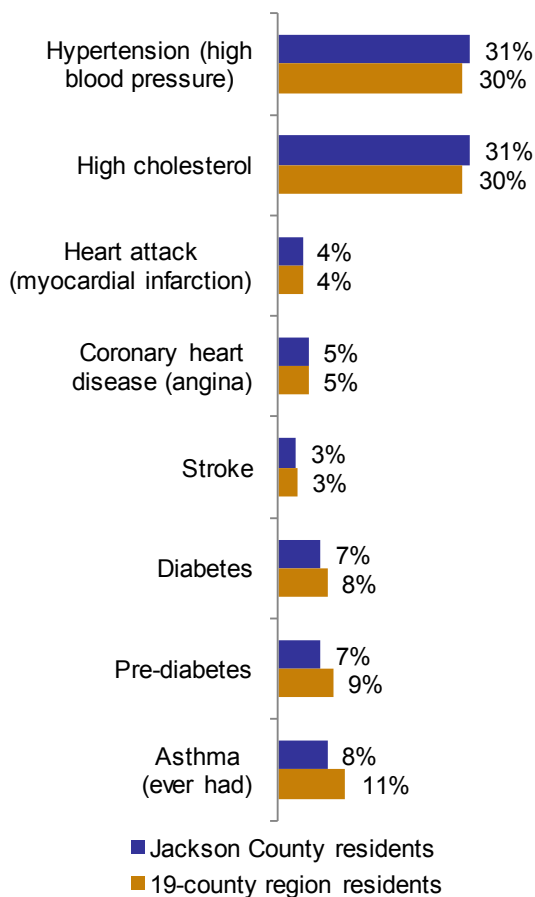
**Source: BRFSS-MN data.*

Yet, when asked, more than half of respondents consider themselves to be about the right weight. Fifty-nine percent of women and 47 percent of men say they are now trying to lose weight.

Chronic health conditions

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a health care provider that they have any of the following chronic health conditions, all of which are related to poor nutrition, inadequate physical activity, and/or tobacco use. The data from this survey will serve as a baseline against which SHIP initiatives (and related efforts) can be evaluated in terms of their impact on these chronic diseases, and associated factors, such as quality of life and health care costs.

RESPONDENTS' SELF-REPORTED CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS



*HEART DISEASE AND RELATED CONDITIONS

Residents of Jackson County report comparable levels of hypertension and high cholesterol to residents of the 19-county region.

*Diabetes

Residents of Jackson County are slightly less likely than residents of the 19-county region to have diabetes or pre-diabetes.

*Asthma

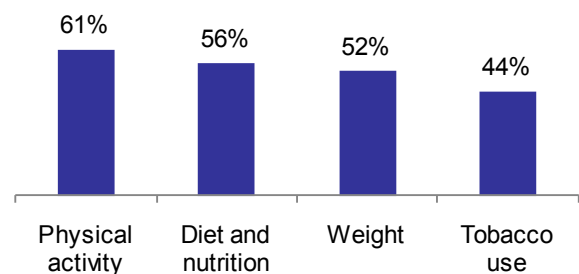
Eight percent of respondents have ever had asthma, and of those, over 7 out of 10 still have asthma.

Support provided by health care providers

About 7 out of 10 respondents said they have seen a health care provider about their own health in the past 12 months, which is about the same as the regional average.

Respondents who had visited a health care provider in the past year were asked if the provider talked with them about their physical activity, diet and nutrition, weight, and tobacco use. The results indicate that a considerable proportion of adults do not recall speaking with their health care provider about any of these issues, which are related to prevention and maintenance of chronic diseases and conditions.

OF THOSE WHO VISITED A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, DID THE PROVIDER ASK ABOUT YOUR...



Nutrition

About 3 out of 10 Jackson County residents ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables on the day prior to taking the survey. Six out of 10 residents agree with the statement, “The fresh fruits and vegetables where I usually shop are too expensive.”

Approximately one-third of Jackson County residents drank regular soda (31%) or diet soda (28%) on the day prior to taking the survey.

Almost all Jackson County residents eat at least one home-cooked meal in a typical week, but less than half eat a home-cooked meal every day.

For more information about adult nutrition in Jackson County, please see the fact sheet on this topic.

Physical activity

Slightly over 40 percent of Jackson County residents get the recommended amount of moderate activity and only about one-quarter get the recommended amount of vigorous activity each week. Almost 20 percent said they had not done *any* physical activity other than their job in the past 30 days.

Over two-thirds of respondents reported over two hours of “screen time” (time spent watching TV or movies or using the computer for non-work purposes) per day.

Most residents live in communities that have a variety of resources for physical activity. The most commonly used are parks and sports fields, which are used by about 4 out of 10 residents. The biggest self-reported barriers to getting physical activity are: lack of self-discipline or willpower, lack of time, and the cost of programs.

For more information about adult physical activity in Jackson County, please see the fact sheet on this topic.



Tobacco use

Over half of Jackson County residents have never smoked, and another quarter no longer smokes. Of the 45 percent who are current and former smokers, about 7 out of 10 said they had tried to quit within the past 12 months.

Of former smokers and current smokers who had stopped smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit, the most common quitting method used was to quit *without any assistance* from nicotine replacement medications, counseling, or other forms of quitting support.

Fewer than 10 percent of residents allow regular smoking in their homes (by themselves or someone else) and 19 percent report they rode in a vehicle with someone who was smoking in the past week. Over one-third of respondents say they were exposed to secondhand smoke in a public (outdoor) place in Minnesota during the past week.

For more information about adult tobacco use in Jackson County, please see the fact sheet on this topic.

Methods

The survey was conducted by mail, and each potential respondent received up to two reminders following the initial mailing. Households were randomly selected using Address-Based Sampling, and the “most recent birthday” method of within-household respondent selection was used to randomly select one adult from each sampled household. As an incentive to participate, respondents were invited to enter a drawing for a chance to win one of four \$25 grocery gift cards that were given away in each county.

A total of 1,600 people in Jackson County were invited to participate and 474 completed a survey, for a response rate of 29.6 percent. This results in a sampling error of +/-4.4 percent. Survey respondents are representative of the adult population of Jackson County. Post-stratification weighting was used, based on gender and age, to ensure representativeness.

Jackson County
(N=474)

Respondent characteristics	
Gender	
Female	51%
Male	49%
Age	
18-34	22%
35-64	51%
65+	27%
Race	
White	98%
People of color	2%
Average household size	2.76
Location of home	
City (pop. 10,000+)	2%
Town (pop. <10,000)	52%
Rural area	46%
Education	
Less than high school	6%
High school diploma or GED	27%
Some college / trade or AA degree	45%
Bachelor's degree or higher	22%
Household income	
Less than \$15,000	9%
\$15,000 to \$35,000	25%
\$35,001 to \$65,000	37%
More than \$65,000	29%



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Additional survey results are available at:
www.wilder.org/report.html?id=2357

For more information about the survey, contact Nicole MartinRogers at Wilder Research, 651-280-2682 or Jackson Public Health at 507-847-2366.

This report was produced by Wilder Research.
DECEMBER 2010

Adult Nutrition in Jackson County

Findings from the 2010 Southwest/South Central Adult Health Survey

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This fact sheet summarizes survey results related to the nutrition habits of adult residents in Jackson County.

Eating habits

***Breakfast**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), eating breakfast improves concentration, memory, and mood. Six out of 10 Jackson County residents eat breakfast every day in a typical week.

***Fruits and vegetables**

The CDC recommends that most adults eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables every day. On the day prior to taking the survey, 3 out of 10 Jackson County residents ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables.

***Beverages**

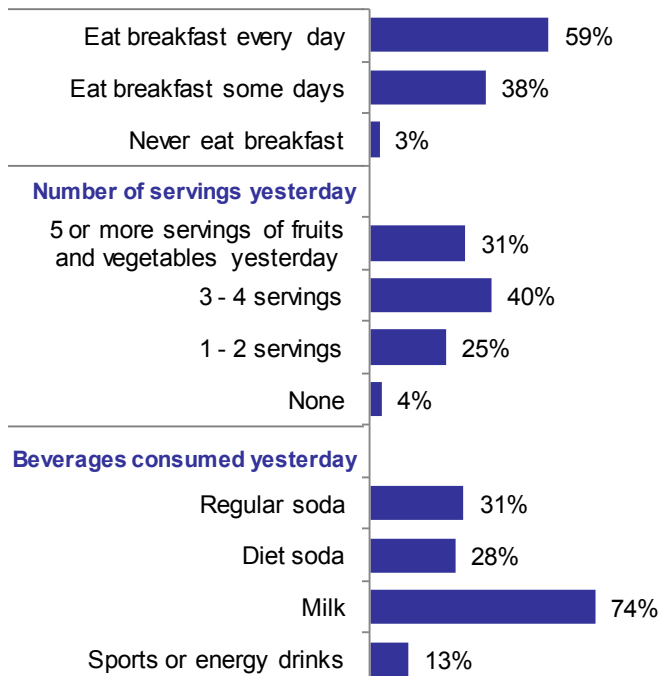
Soda consumption has been linked to lower levels of calcium in the body, which is a contributing factor in osteoporosis in adults and broken bones in children. Many sodas have large amounts of caffeine and regular soda has approximately 150 calories per serving with no nutritional value. About 3 out of 10 Jackson County residents drank regular soda and/or diet soda on the day prior to taking the survey.

Soda consumption varies by age: for regular soda, younger adults (age 18-34) are more likely to drink one to three sodas per day. For diet soda, middle aged adults (age 45-54) are more likely to drink one to two sodas per day. Older adults (age 65+) are more likely to not drink any soda.

***Eating out and eating in**

Six out of 10 Jackson County residents eat fast food at least once in a typical week. In addition, 6 out of 10 residents also eat at least once at a restaurant that is *not* fast food. The vast majority of residents who eat out do this only once or twice per week. Eating out at a fast food place is slightly more common in Jackson County compared with the region.

RESPONDENTS' EATING HABITS

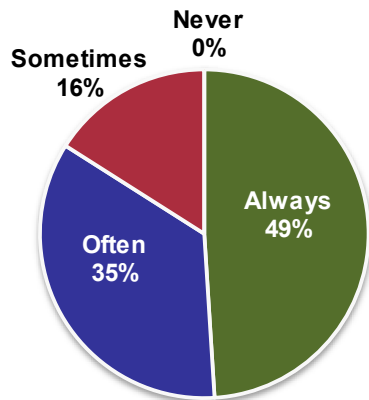


Almost all Jackson County residents eat at least one home-cooked meal in a typical week, but less than half eat a home-cooked meal every day. Fifteen percent of Jackson County residents watch TV while eating a meal daily. One third of residents *never* watch TV while eating a meal. All of these factors are related to the degree to which an individual is likely to meet their nutritional and psychological needs.

***Fresh fruits and vegetables in the home**

More than 8 out of 10 residents say the “always” or “often” have fresh fruits and vegetables in their home.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU HAVE FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN YOUR HOME?



Access to nutritious food

One focus of the Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP) is to increase access to community resources and support by improving policies, systems, and environments.

Only about 1 out of 10 residents disagrees with the statement, “There is a large selection of fresh fruits and vegetables where I usually shop.” Nearly 8 out of 10 residents agree that “The fresh fruits and vegetables where I usually shop are of high quality.” However, 6 out of 10 residents agree with the statement, “The fresh fruits and vegetables where I usually shop are too expensive.”

Use of community resources

Jackson County residents use farmers’ markets slightly less and community supported agriculture (CSAs) slightly more than the average resident of the 19-county region, but only about 50 percent say they use farmers’ markets and 19 percent say they use CSAs at least once a month.

Methods

The survey was conducted by mail. A total of 1,600 people in Jackson County were invited to participate and 474 completed a survey, for a response rate of 29.6 percent. This results in a sampling error of +/- 4.4 percent. Survey respondents are representative of the adult population of Jackson County.



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Adult Physical Activity in Jackson County Findings from the 2010 Southwest/South Central Adult Health Survey

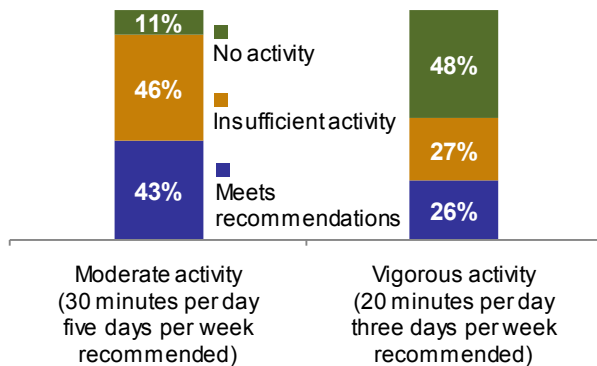
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Wilder Research conducted the survey between April and July, 2010. It was sponsored by eight public health agencies, and funded by the Minnesota Department of Health as part of the Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP), which aims to help Minnesotans live longer, healthier lives by reducing the burden of chronic disease. This report summarizes survey results about the physical activity of adult residents in Jackson County.

Current levels of physical activity

Slightly over 40 percent of residents get the recommended amount of moderate activity and only about one-quarter get the recommended amount of vigorous activity each week. Nearly 20 percent said they had not done *any* physical activity other than their job in the past 30 days.

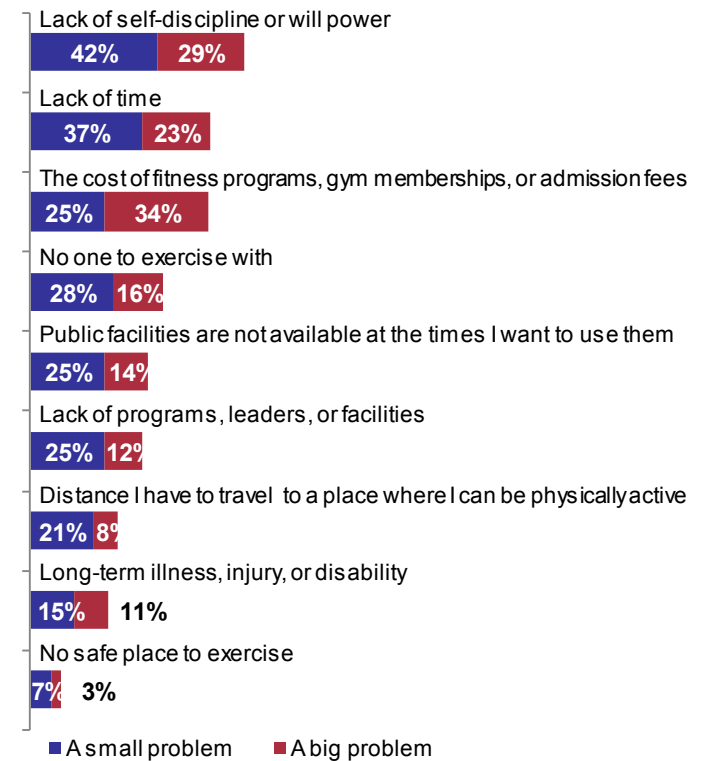
RESPONDENTS' PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Barriers to physical activity

The biggest self-reported barriers to getting physical activity are: lack of self-discipline or willpower, lack of time, and the cost of programs.

RESPONDENTS' BARRIERS TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



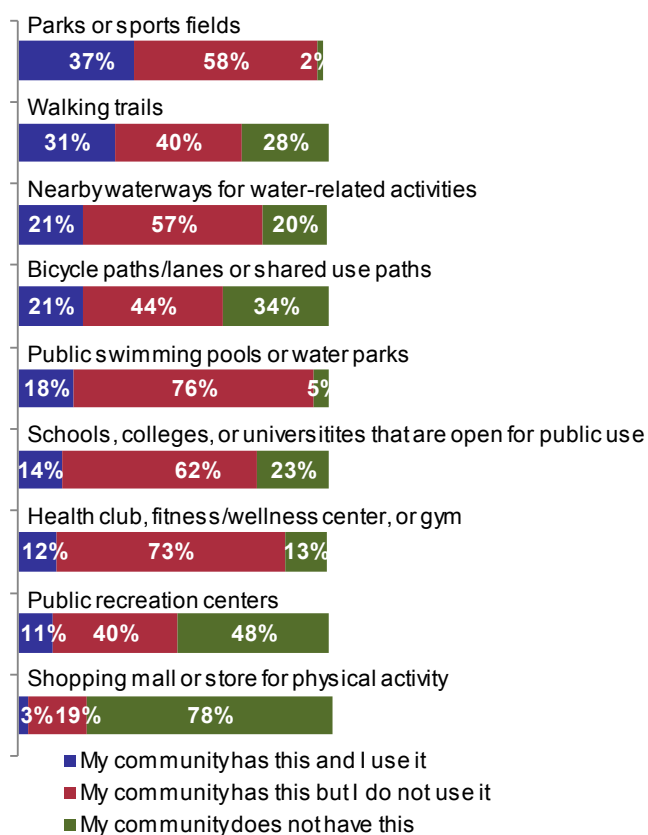
Screen time

When asked about daily "screen time" – total time spent watching TV and using the computer for non-work-related purposes such as surfing the internet or social networking – over two-thirds of respondents reported over two hours of screen time per day. Only about 10 percent of respondents reported an hour or less of screen time per day.

Access to community resources

One focus of the Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP) is to increase access to community resources and support by improving policies, systems, and environments. We asked respondents about their access to and use of various public amenities. Most residents live in communities that have a variety of resources for physical activity. The most commonly used are parks and sports fields, which are used by about 4 out of 10 residents.

RESPONDENTS' ACCESS TO AND USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Compared with the region...

Jackson County residents report slightly less screen time compared with adults in the 19-county region. Their levels of physical activity are comparable to the average adult in the 19-county region. However, their perceptions of the area around their home as a place to get physical activity are slightly lower. Finally, Jackson County residents are less likely to report having various resources or amenities available in their community for physical activity opportunities compared with residents of the 19-county region.

Methods

The survey was conducted by mail. A total of 1,600 people in Yellow Medicine County were invited to participate and 474 completed a survey, for a response rate of 29.6 percent. This results in a sampling error of +/-4.4 percent. Survey respondents are representative of the adult population of Jackson County.



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Adult Tobacco Use in Jackson County

Findings from the 2010 Southwest/South Central Adult Health Survey

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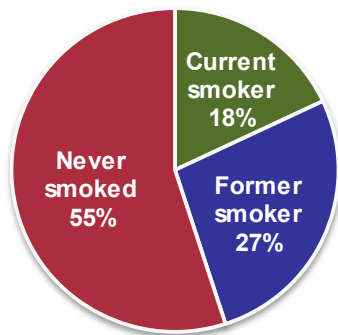
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This fact sheet summarizes survey results about the tobacco use of adult residents in Jackson County.

Current tobacco use

Over half of the county's residents have never smoked, and another quarter no longer smokes. Of the 44 percent who are current or former smokers, about 7 out of 10 said they had tried to quit within the past 12 months.

RESPONDENTS' SMOKING STATUS



Exposure to secondhand smoke

***At home**

Fewer than 10 percent of residents allow regular smoking in their homes (by themselves or someone else). Middle-aged (age 45-54) adults are more likely to live in households where someone regularly smokes inside.

***At work**

Of those who work, about one-third report that people smoke in outdoor smoking areas that are just outside the door(s) or at least 20 feet from doors. Smoking in other areas is less common.

***In a vehicle**

Nineteen percent of respondents report they rode in a vehicle in the past week with someone who was smoking.

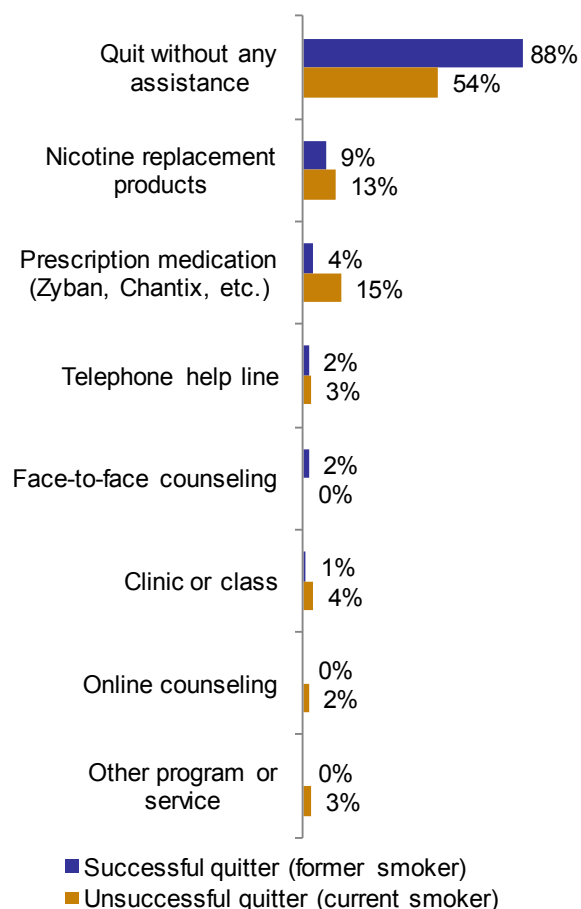
***In public places**

Over one-third of respondents say they were exposed to secondhand smoke in a public (outdoor) place in Minnesota during the past week. Many respondents indicated they had been exposed to secondhand smoke multiple times during the past week.

Quitting

Of former smokers and current smokers who had stopped smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit, the most common quitting method was to quit without any assistance from medication or other forms of quitting support. "Quitting without any assistance" was more commonly used among successful quitters (those who are now former smokers and who quit within the past 12 months) than among unsuccessful quitters (current smokers who tried to quit at least once during the past 12 months).

RESPONDENTS' USE OF VARIOUS TOBACCO CESSATION METHODS



Compared with the region...

On average, Jackson County residents are as likely as residents of the 19-county region to use tobacco products other than cigarettes (includes smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes). Also, a higher proportion of Jackson County residents compared to residents of the region have tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months. Finally, Jackson County residents are slightly more likely than residents of the region to be exposed to secondhand smoke in public places.

Regarding methods for quitting smoking, Jackson County residents are less likely than residents of the region to use prescription medications, face-to-face counseling, and online counseling services to help them quit, and they are more likely to attempt to quit without any assistance.

Methods

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