



Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita Survey

Wichitans Perceptions of Healthy Eating and Physical Activity

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Key Responses

The Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita contracted with the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University (CEDBR), to conduct a survey of Wichita residents to determine perceptions of Wichita relative to healthy eating and physical activity. The survey was designed to provide results that inform the Coalition's programs and efforts toward its mission of promoting physical activity and good nutrition in the Wichita area.

More than 2,250 surveys were completed. The respondents provided answers to questions about the image of Wichita as a community that supports healthy eating and physical activity both indoors and outdoors. The cross-tabulations allow more specific targeting of educational and promotional messages by demographic groups.

See page 21 for detailed question responses.

Survey Question Summary

- Demographics
 - The survey asked demographic questions about:
 - Gender
 - Race and ethnicity
 - Age
 - Household income
 - Marital status
 - Education level
 - The demographic profile of respondents closely matched the demographic profile of Wichita with the exception of gender. More than two-thirds of all respondents were female; 1,528 females and 628 males. (Significant differences in responses between females and males, as well as by other demographic groups, are provided in the cross-tabulation summary and results sections.)
- Healthy Eating and Nutrition
 - While more than 80 percent of respondents felt that they eat healthy foods, only half (49.5 percent) felt that Wichita was a community that supports healthy eating.
 - Respondents did not feel that Wichitans could find healthy foods at work (60.1 percent), although they were positive about finding healthy foods at home, in schools and in restaurants.
 - Respondents did not feel that convenience stores made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods (73.8 percent), although they were positive that grocery stores, superstores and restaurants made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - The price of meat and fish presented the most difficulty in paying for healthy foods (81.1 percent), closely followed by the price of fresh fruits and vegetables (80.2 percent). The price of dairy products and the price of bread and other grains were less problematic.

- Lack of knowledge of healthy eating was reported as the most important issue (82.5 percent) compared with cost of transportation and public transportation routes that made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
- Physical Activity and Exercise
 - Nearly three-fourths of respondents reported doing some sort of physical activity three times a week or more.
 - Respondents were more positive about Wichita as a community that valued physical activity (60.4 percent) than about Wichita as a community that supported healthy eating (49.5 percent).
 - Respondents were very positive about outdoor physical activity options at public parks, city-operated facilities, non-profits such as the YMCA and for-profits such as Genesis and Curves (76.2 percent to 93.2 percent). However, fewer than half (43.4 percent) felt that neighborhoods were designed to encourage outdoor activities.
 - Respondents were well aware of mall walking as an off-hours indoor activity option (85.6 percent) but fewer than half were aware of churches (36 percent) or schools (41.5 percent) as locations that support off-hours activities.
 - Respondents were aware of a number of barriers to physical activity, including cost, transportation, child care and facility hours and schedules.
 - Two-thirds of respondents (67.8 percent) found that outdoor activity in parks and open spaces was a problem due to lighting, about half found that overall condition and the condition of paths and walkways made it difficult, and about 40 percent felt that there are not enough parks.
 - Neighborhoods were reported as being even more difficult than parks and open spaces for physical activity due to personal safety concerns (85.2 percent), with about three-fourths finding that neighborhood lighting, absence of sidewalks and the condition of sidewalks made outdoor activity difficult.

Cross-tabulation Summary

Cross-tabulation (crosstabs) of the survey results by demographic groupings allowed analysis of responses by groups within the total response pool. In this case, crosstabs were based on gender, race, age, income, marital status and education groups. These results can be used to further target education and promotional messages.

It is important to keep in mind that demographic groups do not explain the different results, but only compare results by groups. There may be other issues underlying the response patterns that were not captured by the survey.

Some survey response patterns changed with increasing or decreasing age, income or education, although this was not always the case. Gender and marital status results simply compared the two categories (male/female and married/not married). Race categories were similar to gender and marital status in that they are simply categories. Although it was not uncommon to see white/Caucasian results differ from all minority categories, this was also not a consistent pattern.

See page 35 for detailed crosstab results.

Healthy Eating and Nutrition

Question 1. Overall, I eat healthy foods.

- Respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree. Aged 18 to 29 and 30 to 44 were very close in being less likely to agree. Those aged 45 to 59 fell in the middle.
- Respondents with household income \$100,000 and over were most likely to agree. Those with incomes up to \$49,000 and \$50,000 to \$99,000 were less likely to agree.
- Married respondents were more likely to eat healthy foods than non-married.
- Respondents in the middle education level, with some college or an associate's degree, were least likely to eat healthy foods, although not by a large margin.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 1.*

Question 2. Compared with other communities that I know of, Wichita is a community that values healthy eating.

- Hispanic and black respondents were more likely to agree than whites or other minorities.
- The older the respondents, the more likely they were to agree.
- Respondents with incomes up to \$49,000 were most likely to agree, while the two higher income groups were less likely to agree.
- The higher the education level, the less likely respondents were to agree.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 2.*

Question 3. I believe that most people in Wichita can find healthy food choices in the following places: at home, in restaurants, at school, at work.

- At home
 - The highest income group, \$100,000 and above, was least likely to agree. The difference was not large, but was statistically significant.
- In restaurants
 - Females were more likely to agree than males.
- At school
 - Hispanics and blacks were more likely to agree than other racial groups.
 - Level of agreement decreased with increasing income.
 - Level of agreement decreased with increasing education.
- At work
 - *There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment.*
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 3.*

Question 4. I believe that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for: meats/fish; milk, cheese and other dairy products; breads, cereals, rice and other grain products; fresh fruits and vegetables.

- Meats/fish
 - Respondents with a high school education or lower were most likely to agree, but respondents with some college or an associate's degree were least likely to agree.
- Breads, cereals, rice and other grain products
 - *There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment.*
- Milk, cheese and other dairy products
 - Respondents aged 30 to 44 were least likely to agree and those aged 60 and over were most likely to agree.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables
 - Females were less likely to agree.
 - Blacks were most likely to agree, whites were least likely to agree.
 - Agreement increased with age, with those aged 18 to 29 and 30 to 44 about the same.
 - Respondents with a high school diploma or lower were most likely to agree while those with some college or associate's degree and those with a bachelor's degree or higher were about the same.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 4.*

Question 5. The following businesses make it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods: grocery stores such as Dillons; superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart; convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop; restaurants

- Grocery stores such as Dillons
 - *There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment.*
- Superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart
 - Whites were less likely than all other racial groups to agree that superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods
 - Respondents with a high school diploma or lower were most likely to agree that superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods. Other education groups were less likely to agree.
- Convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop
 - Males were more likely to disagree than females that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - Whites were most likely to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods compared with all other racial groups.
 - The higher the income, the more likely respondents were to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

- Married respondents were more likely to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
- The higher the education level, the more likely respondents were to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
- Restaurants
 - Females were more likely to agree than males that restaurants made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - Blacks were much more likely than other minorities or whites to agree that restaurants made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - Respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to agree that restaurants made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods. Respondents with both high school and some college were more likely to agree.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 5.*

Question 6. Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of: meats/fish; breads, cereals, rice and other grain products

- Meats/fish
 - Females were more likely to agree that the price of meats/fish made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - All minorities were more likely than whites to agree that the price of meats/fish made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - As income levels decreased, respondents were more likely to agree that the price of meats/fish made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - Respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to agree that the price of meats/fish made it difficult to pay for healthy food items than respondents with less education.
- Breads, cereals, rice and other grain products
 - All minority groups were more likely than whites to agree that the price of breads, cereals, rice and other grain products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - Respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree and aged 18 to 29 were least likely to agree that the price of breads, cereals, rice and other grain products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that the price of breads, cereals, rice and other grain products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - Married respondents were less likely to agree that the price of breads, cereals, rice and other grain products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - As education increased, respondents were less likely to agree that the price of breads, cereals, rice and other grain products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.

- Milk, cheese and other dairy products
 - Females were more likely than males to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - All minorities were more likely than whites to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - Respondents age 60 and over were most likely to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items. Those aged 45 to 49 were least likely to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - Respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher were less likely than respondents with less education to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables
 - Females were more likely to agree that the price of fresh fruits and vegetables made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 6.*

Question 7. Other issues make it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods such as: public transportation routes, cost of transportation, lack of knowledge/don't know enough about healthy eating.

- Public transportation routes
 - Females were more likely to agree that public transportation routes made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - As age increased, respondents were more likely to agree that public transportation routes made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods, with those aged 60 and over much more likely to agree.
- Cost of transportation
 - Females were more likely than males to agree that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - Blacks and other minorities were more likely than whites or Hispanics to agree that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - Respondents age 60 and over were most likely to agree that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods. Other responses were not consistent by age.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
 - Respondents who were not married were more likely than married respondents to agree that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

- As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.
- Lack of knowledge/don't know enough about healthy eating
 - *There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment.*
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 7.*

(Question 8 is an open ended question.)

Physical Activity and Exercise

Question 9. I do some sort of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more.

- Males were more likely than females to agree that they did some form of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more.
- Respondents aged 60 and over were more likely to agree that they do some sort of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more. Those aged 30 to 44 were least likely to agree.
- Those with incomes of \$100,000 and over were more likely to agree that they do some sort of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more. Other responses were not consistent by income.
- Respondents with some college or an associate's degree were least likely to agree that they do some sort of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more. Other responses were not consistent by education level.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 9.*

Question 10. Compared with other communities that I know of, Wichita is a community that values physical activity.

- Hispanic and black respondents were more likely than other racial groups to agree that Wichita is a community that values physical activity.
- As age increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichita is a community that values physical activity. Those aged 60 and up were far more likely than all other age groups to agree.
- As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichita is a community that values physical activity.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 10.*

Question 11. I believe that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at: open spaces such as public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks; city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools; not-for-profit agencies such as the YMCA; for-profit facilities such as Genesis and Curves.

- Public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks
 - Hispanic respondents were most likely and whites were least likely to feel that Wichitans can find good physical activity options in open spaces such as parks, tennis courts and sidewalks.
 - As income level increases, respondents were less likely to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks.
 - As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks.
- City-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools
 - Females were more likely than males to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.
 - White respondents were less likely than all other racial groups to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.
 - Respondents aged 18 to 29 were more likely and those aged 45 to 59 were less likely than other age groups to agree that most people in Wichita find physical activity options at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.
 - Married respondents were less likely to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at physical activity options at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.
 - As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.
- Not-for-profit agencies such as the YMCA
 - (Overall, respondents were highly likely, at 93.3 percent, to agree that most people in Wichita could find good physical activity options at non-for-profit agencies such as the YMCA.)
 - Respondents aged 45 to 59 were least likely to agree. Other responses were not consistent by age.
- For-profits facilities such as Genesis and Curves
 - *There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment.*
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 11.*

Question 12. Neighborhoods in Wichita are designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

- Hispanic and black respondents were more likely than whites or other minorities to agree that neighborhoods in Wichita are designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

- As income increased, respondents are less likely to agree that neighborhoods in Wichita were designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.
- As education increased, respondents were less likely to agree that neighborhoods in Wichita were designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 12.*

Question 13. Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as: malls; school gymnasiums; churches and other faith-based centers.

- Malls
 - As age increased respondents were more likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as malls.
- School gymnasiums
 - Whites were less likely than other racial groups to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.
 - Respondents aged 18 to 29 were most likely and aged 45 to 59 were least likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.
 - Married respondents were less likely than unmarried respondents to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.
 - The higher the education level the less likely respondents were to agree that that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums. Respondents with a high school diploma or less were more than twice as likely as respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher to agree.
- Churches and other faith-based centers
 - Minority respondents were more likely than whites to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.
 - Respondents aged 18 to 29 and 60 and over were more likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers than the age groups in between.
 - Respondents with incomes up to \$49,999 were more likely than higher income groups to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.

- Unmarried respondents were somewhat more likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.
- As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 13.*

Question 14. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of: cost; transportation; child care; facility hours and schedules.

- Cost
 - Females were far more likely to agree than males that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.
 - All minorities were more likely than whites to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.
 - As age increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.
 - Unmarried respondents were more likely than married respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.
 - Respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher were the least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost. Other education groups were more likely to agree.
- Transportation
 - Females were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.
 - As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.
 - Unmarried respondents were more likely than married respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.
 - As education increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.
- Child care
 - Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care.
 - Whites were less likely than all other racial groups to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care.
 - Respondents aged 45 and over were less likely than younger respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care.
 - Unmarried respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care.

- Facility hours and schedules
 - White respondents were less likely than all other racial groups to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules. Hispanics were the most likely to agree.
 - Respondents aged 45 and over were less likely than younger respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.
 - Respondents with incomes up to \$49,999 were most likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules. The two higher income groups were less likely to agree.
 - Unmarried respondents were more likely than married to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.
 - As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 14.*

Question 15. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of: not enough parks; lighting; personal safety concerns; overall condition; condition of paths and walkways.

- Not enough parks
 - Respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of not enough parks. Other responses were not consistent by age.
 - As income increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of not enough parks.
 - Respondents with some college or associate's degrees were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of not enough parks. Other education groups were more likely to agree.
- Lighting
 - Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of lighting.
 - As age increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of lighting.
- Personal safety concerns
 - Females were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of personal safety concerns.

- Respondents aged 18 to 29 were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of personal safety concerns. Other responses were not consistent by age.
- Overall condition
 - White respondents were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of overall condition.
 - As education level increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of overall condition.
- Condition of paths and walkways
 - Whites were less likely than all other racial groups to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of the condition of paths and walkways. Other groups were more likely to agree.
 - Married respondents were more likely than unmarried to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of the condition of paths and walkways.
 - Respondents with a high school diploma and below were most likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of the condition of paths and walkways than other education groups.
 - *There were no significant differences by other demographic groups to Question 15.*

Question 16. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of: absence of sidewalks; condition of sidewalks; lighting; personal safety concerns.

- Absence of sidewalks
 - Females were more likely to agree than males that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of the absence of sidewalks.
 - Respondents aged 18 to 29 were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of the absence of sidewalks.
- Condition of sidewalks
 - Females were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of condition of sidewalks.
 - Respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of condition of sidewalks.
- Lighting
 - Females were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of condition of lighting.
 - Respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree and respondents aged 18 to 29 were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of lighting. Other responses were not consistent by age.
- Personal safety concerns

- Females were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of personal safety concerns.
- As age increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of personal safety concerns, with respondents aged 60 and over much more likely to agree.

Introduction

The Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita contracted with the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR), W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University, to conduct a survey of Wichita residents to determine perceptions of Wichita relative to healthy eating and physical activity. The survey results are expected to inform the Coalition's programs and efforts toward its mission:

We will promote physical activity and good nutrition for every generation living in the Greater Wichita Area through people, programs and policies.¹

Methodology

The survey for Wichita residents was created based on input from the Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita and prepared for both on-line and paper administration. The paper and on-line surveys were created in English and the paper survey was translated into Spanish. Survey links were posted on the Health & Wellness Coalition's website, the CEDBR website and made available through Health & Wellness Coalition volunteer websites. Paper surveys were made available at numerous locations throughout the city such as YMCA facilities and other participating Coalition member organizations. Paper survey responses were entered by Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita staff.

Both scaled attitude questions and open-ended questions were used. This allows comparative analysis of different topics as well as inviting input from respondents. Demographic questions included age, gender, race, education and household income. Respondents were able to skip any questions they did not choose to answer.

There were more than 2,000 responses to each individual scaled attitude question, assuring a 95 percent confidence level that the responses accurately represent the attitudes of the overall population within a +/- 2.2 percent margin of error². For demographic subgroups, the following margins of error would be applicable:

Responses	Margin of Error
1,000	+/- 3.1 percent
750	+/- 3.6 percent
400	+/- 4.9 percent
250	+/- 6.2 percent
200	+/- 6.9 percent

¹ Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita website, www.hwcwichita.org

² Sample Size Calculator , www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm

In order to compare responses by demographic groups, cross-tabulations (crosstabs) were used. By using crosstabs, it is possible to statistically determine if respondents in different demographic groups answer questions differently. Only those crosstabs with statistically significant differences among the subgroups are included. Significant patterns are highlighted for clarity. Subgroups were created within each demographic group to allow for clarity as well as to reduce the margin of error. In addition, responses were collapsed from four (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) to two (Agree or Strongly Agree, Disagree or Strongly Disagree) to allow clearer identification of the response direction.

Survey Results

The survey generated more than 2,250 completed surveys, with more than 2,000 responses to each individual multiple response question. The number of responses to open-ended questions ranged from just under 500 to more than 1,200.

In addition, demographic groups, with the exception of gender, were generally representative of the Wichita population. More women than men responded, however, 628 men responded, allowing an acceptably small margin of error regarding male attitudes. Overall, these results provide high levels of confidence that the responses represent population attitudes for both the total population and for demographic subgroups. Differences in response patterns between and among demographic groups are captured by the cross-tabulations, summarized on pages 9 through 19, and in full starting on page 35.

Demographics

As with most surveys, demographic questions were presented at the end, but the data are presented here at the beginning of this discussion.

What is your gender?

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	628	29.1	29.1
Female	1,528	70.9	100
Total	2,156	100	

The gender mix in the city of Wichita is 49.4 percent male and 50.6 percent female. While the respondent mix was quite different, the large number of males allowed detailed analysis of results by gender.

What is your race?

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
White, Caucasian	1,486	69.4	69.4
Hispanic or Latino	227	10.6	80.0
Black or African American	305	14.2	94.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	37	1.7	95.9
Asian	35	1.6	97.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	0.4	98.0
Multi-racial	43	2.0	100
Total	2,142	100	

The racial mix in the city of Wichita is 72.2 percent white, 13 percent Latino (may be any race), 11.0 percent black, 1.2 percent American Indian, 4.6 percent Asian, less than 0.1 percent Native Hawaiian and 3.4 percent multi-racial. While not an exact match, the mix of respondents was not significantly different from the population as a whole. The response rates of minorities allowed detailed analysis of results by major racial and ethnic categories.

What is your age?

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18 to 21 years	78	3.6	3.6
22 to 29 years	423	19.8	23.4
30 to 44 years	740	34.6	58.0
45 to 59 years	652	30.5	88.5
60 to 74 years	196	9.2	97.7
75 years and over	49	2.3	100
Total	2,138	100	

The age mix according to the 2000 Census of Wichitans age 18 and over is 7.7 percent 18 to 21 years, 16.9 percent 22 to 29 years, 31.4 percent 30 to 44 years, 23.3 percent 45 to 59 years, 12.6 percent 60 to 74 years and 8.1 percent 75 years and over. As with the racial mix, this was not an exact match, but was not significantly different from the population as a whole. The response rates in all ages allowed detailed analysis of results by major age groups.

What is your household income?

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than \$24,999	361	17.6	17.6
\$25,000 to \$49,000	583	28.4	45.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	451	21.9	67.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	298	14.5	82.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	250	12.2	94.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	65	3.2	97.7
\$200,000 or more	47	2.3	100
Total	2,055	100	

The income distribution for Wichita households according to Claritas estimates is 26.3 percent under \$25,000, 30.8 percent \$25,000 to \$49,999, 20.5 percent \$50,000 to \$74,999, 10.8 percent \$75,000 to \$99,999, 8.0 percent \$100,000 to \$149,999 and 3.6 percent \$150,000 and above. The respondent income distribution was very similar to the Wichita income distribution. The response rates in all income categories allowed detailed analysis of results by major income groups.

What is your marital status?

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Now married	1,282	59.7	59.7
Widowed	71	3.3	63.0
Divorced	265	12.3	75.4
Separated	50	2.3	77.7
Never married	479	22.3	100
Total	2,147	100	

According to the 2000 Census, nearly half of Wichita households were married-couple families, similar to the respondent percent of just under 60 percent. The marital status response rate allowed detailed analysis by married or non-married responses.

What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No high school diploma	142	6.6	6.6
High school graduate/GED	313	14.5	21.1
Some college, no degree	443	20.6	41.7
Associate degree (i.e. AA or AS)	160	7.4	49.1
Bachelors degree	672	31.2	80.4
Masters degree or higher	423	19.6	100
Total	2,153	100	

According to the 2000 Census, educational attainment for Wichitans age 25 and older was 16.2 percent with no high school diploma, 28.6 percent with high school diploma or GED, 25.0 percent with some college but no degree, 5 percent with an Associate’s degree, 17.2 percent with a Bachelor’s degree and 8.1 percent with a Master’s degree or higher. While not an exact match, the mix of respondent education levels was not significantly different from the population as a whole. The response rates of different education levels allowed detailed analysis of results by major education categories.

Please indicate the zip code of your residence? Open-ended.

Of the 2,085 respondents who provided a zip code, 1,849 were actual Wichita zip codes. All responses were included, based on the assumption that any non-Wichita residents who took the time to fill out the survey had some other reason to be highly interested in Wichita’s image regarding healthy eating and physical activity. There were not enough non-Wichita zip codes to either strongly influence response patterns or to provide significant comparison by crosstabs.

See Excel file “Open ended responses compiled” for complete responses.

Healthy Foods and Nutrition

Question 1. Overall, I eat healthy foods.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	394	17.7	17.7
Agree	1,422	63.9	81.5
Disagree	388	17.4	99.0
Strongly disagree	23	1.0	100
Total	2,227	100	

Respondents were generally positive (81.5 percent) in reporting that they eat healthy foods.

Question 2. Compared with other communities that I know of, Wichita is a community that values healthy eating.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	105	4.8	4.8
Agree	985	44.7	49.5
Disagree	1,013	46.0	95.5
Strongly disagree	100	4.5	100
Total	2,203	100	

Nearly half of respondents felt that Wichita was a community that valued healthy eating.

Question 3. I believe that most people in Wichita can find healthy food choices in the following places:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
At home	975	998	1,973	226	15	241	2,214
<i>At home percent</i>	<i>44.0%</i>	<i>45.1%</i>	<i>89.1%</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>100%</i>
In restaurants	290	1,262	1,552	517	74	591	2,143
<i>In restaurants percent</i>	<i>13.5%</i>	<i>58.9%</i>	<i>72.4%</i>	<i>24.1%</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>27.6%</i>	<i>100%</i>
At work	142	693	835	1,027	230	1,257	2,092
<i>At work percent</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>33.1%</i>	<i>39.9%</i>	<i>49.1%</i>	<i>11.0%</i>	<i>60.1%</i>	<i>100%</i>
At school	268	979	1,247	691	160	851	2,098
<i>At school percent</i>	<i>12.8%</i>	<i>46.7%</i>	<i>59.4%</i>	<i>32.9%</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>40.6%</i>	<i>100%</i>

The overwhelming majority of respondents (89.1 percent) felt they could find healthy food choices at home and more than two-thirds (72.4 percent) felt they could find healthy food choices in restaurants. However, only 59.4 percent felt that healthy food choices were available in schools, and even fewer, just 39.9 percent, felt they could find healthy food choices at work.

Question 4. I believe that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Meats/fish	502	1,228	1,730	387	46	433	2,163
<i>Meats/fish percent</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>56.8%</i>	<i>80.0%</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>20.0%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Breads, cereals, rice, beans and other grain products	634	1,373	2,007	168	19	187	2,194
<i>Breads, cereals, etc. percent</i>	<i>28.9%</i>	<i>62.6%</i>	<i>91.5%</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Milk, cheese and other dairy products	561	1,261	1,822	319	45	364	2,186
<i>Milk, cheese and dairy percent</i>	<i>25.7%</i>	<i>57.7%</i>	<i>83.3%</i>	<i>14.6%</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>16.7%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Fresh fruits and vegetables	540	1,073	1,613	476	96	572	2,185
<i>Fresh fruits and vegetables percent</i>	<i>24.7%</i>	<i>49.1%</i>	<i>73.8%</i>	<i>21.8%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>26.2%</i>	<i>100%</i>

While respondents overall felt that people in Wichita could find good value in all major food groups, they were more certain about finding good value when shopping for breads, cereals and grain products, at 91.5 percent, than about finding good value in fresh fruits and vegetables, at 73.8 percent.

Question 5. The following businesses make it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Grocery stores such as Dillons	859	1,163	2,022	152	26	178	2,200
<i>Grocery stores percent</i>	<i>39.0%</i>	<i>52.9%</i>	<i>91.9%</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Superstores such as SuperTarget and Walmart	645	1,223	1,868	275	32	307	2,175
<i>Superstores percent</i>	<i>29.7%</i>	<i>56.2%</i>	<i>85.9%</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Convenience stores such as Quik Trip or Kwik Shop	126	432	558	1,172	402	1,574	2,132
<i>Convenience stores percent</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>20.3%</i>	<i>26.2%</i>	<i>55.0%</i>	<i>18.9%</i>	<i>73.8%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Restaurants	199	1,135	1,334	689	117	806	2,140
<i>Restaurants percent</i>	<i>9.3%</i>	<i>53.0%</i>	<i>62.3%</i>	<i>32.2%</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>37.7%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Similar percentages of respondents felt that grocery stores (91.9 percent) and superstores (85.9 percent) made it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods. It is perhaps not surprising that only 26.2 percent felt that convenience stores made it easy for people to eat healthy foods. However, while 72.4 percent felt that it was possible to find healthy choices in restaurants (Question 3, above), only 62.3 percent felt that restaurants made it easy to eat healthy foods.

Question 6. Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Meats/fish	743	1,006	1,749	365	43	408	2,157
<i>Meats/fish percent</i>	34.4%	46.6%	81.1%	16.9%	2.0%	18.9%	100%
Breads, cereals, rice, beans and other grain products	385	836	1,221	842	70	912	2,133
<i>Breads, cereals, etc. percent</i>	18.0%	39.2%	57.2%	39.5%	3.3%	42.8%	100%
Milk, cheese and other dairy products	535	1,032	1,567	519	52	571	2,138
<i>Milk, cheese and dairy percent</i>	25.0%	48.3%	73.3%	24.3%	2.4%	26.7%	100%
Fresh fruits and vegetables	815	903	1,718	372	51	423	2,141
<i>Fresh fruits and vegetables percent</i>	38.1%	42.2%	80.2%	17.4%	2.4%	19.8%	100%

It may be somewhat surprising that meats/fish and fresh fruits and vegetables were so closely perceived as being difficult to pay for, at 81.1 and 80.2 percent respectively, while 73.3 percent of respondents felt that dairy products were difficult to pay for. Not surprisingly, breads and other grain products were least likely to be perceived as difficult to pay for, at 57.2 percent. However, more than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that all healthy foods did present difficulties in being affordable.

Question 7. Other issues make it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods, such as:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Public transportation routes	409	710	1,119	842	85	927	2,046
<i>Public transportation routes percent</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>100</i>
Cost of transportation	520	870	1,390	614	68	682	2,072
<i>Cost of transportation percent</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>100</i>
Lack of knowledge/don't know enough about healthy eating	849	921	1,770	321	54	375	2,145
<i>Lack of knowledge/don't know enough about healthy eating percent</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents clearly felt that lack of knowledge and not knowing enough about healthy eating were greater barriers to healthy eating (82.5 percent) than either the cost of transportation (67.1 percent) or public transportation routes (54.7 percent).

Question 7. Open-ended. Please describe any other issues that make it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

There were 768 responses to the question: Please describe any other issues that make it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods. A quick review of these responses indicates that high cost, poor quality, time to prepare and knowledge of healthy foods as well as very easy access to less healthy food options were challenges to eating a healthy diet.

See Excel file "Open ended responses compiled" for complete responses.

Question 8. Open-ended. Fresh fruits and vegetables are very important to healthy eating. Please tell us what you think would encourage people in Wichita to eat more fresh fruits and vegetables.

More than half of respondents, 1,216, entered responses to the question: Fresh fruits and vegetables are very important to healthy eating. Please tell us what you think would encourage people in Wichita to eat more fresh fruits and vegetables. A quick review of responses indicates that lowering cost, increasing access, especially to locally grown produce, education about both the importance of fresh fruits and vegetables and preparation (especially of vegetables) as well as city/neighborhood gardens and support of local produce would be helpful in encouraging people to eat more fresh fruits and vegetables.

See Excel file "Open ended responses compiled" for complete responses.

Physical Activity and Exercise

Question 9. I do some sort of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	767	34.9	34.9
Agree	839	38.2	73.2
Disagree	524	23.9	97.0
Strongly disagree	65	3.0	100
Total	2,195	100	

Nearly three fourths (73.2 percent) of respondents reported that they exercised or did some sort of physical activity three times a week or more.

Question 10. Compared with other communities that I know of, Wichita is a community that values physical activity.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	192	8.8	8.8
Agree	1,122	51.6	60.4
Disagree	749	34.4	94.9
Strongly disagree	112	5.1	100
Total	2,175	100	

More than half of respondents (60.4 percent) felt that Wichita was a community that valued physical activity.

Question 11. I believe that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Open spaces such as public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks	701	1,104	1,805	318	56	374	2,179
<i>Open spaces such as public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks percent</i>	32.2	50.7	82.8	14.6	2.6	17.2	100
City-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools	497	1,123	1,620	443	64	507	2,127
<i>City-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools percent</i>	23.4	52.8	76.2	20.8	3.0	23.8	100
Not-for-profit agencies such as the YMCA	953	1,037	1,990	121	25	146	2,136
<i>Not-for-profit agencies such as the YMCA percent</i>	44.6	48.5	93.2	5.7	1.2	6.8	100
For-profit such as Genesis and Curves	617	1,141	1,758	272	68	340	2,098
<i>For-profit such as Genesis and Curves percent</i>	29.4	54.4	83.8	13.0	3.2	16.2	100

Respondents felt most strongly (93.2 percent) that good physical activity options were available at not for profit agencies, and least strongly that good physical activity options were available at city-operated facilities (76.2 percent) with similar response rates to open spaces such as parks, tennis courts, bike paths and sidewalks (82.8 percent) and for-profit facilities such as Genesis and Curves (83.8 percent).

Question 12. Neighborhoods in Wichita are designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	183	8.5	8.5
Agree	746	34.8	43.4
Disagree	939	43.8	87.2
Strongly disagree	274	12.8	100
Total	2,142	100	

Less than half (43.4 percent) felt that neighborhoods in Wichita were designed to encourage walking, biking and other physical activities.

Question 13. Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off hours in places such as:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Malls	575	1226	1,801	271	33	304	2,105
<i>Malls percent</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>100</i>
School gymnasiums	174	545	719	1,061	217	1,278	1,997
<i>School gymnasiums percent</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>100</i>
Churches and other faith-based centers	137	679	816	996	155	1,151	1,967
<i>Churches and other faith-based centers percent</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>100</i>

Responses to this question indicated that an overwhelming majority of respondents (85.6 percent) were aware of malls as a location for indoor activities, while fewer than half were aware of school gymnasiums as a location for indoor activities (36 percent) or of churches and other faith-based centers as a location for indoor activities (41.5 percent).

(Please note that this question asked about support for indoor activities at these locations, not whether indoor activities are actually available at these locations.)

Question 13. Open-ended. Please describe other places that support indoor activities (like walking) for the public.

Approximately 20 percent of respondents, 437, entered responses to this question.

A quick review of responses, as well as the relatively low number, showed that few people are options for indoor activities, while expressing general concern about cost.

See Excel file “Open ended responses compiled” for complete responses.

Question 14. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Cost	553	885	1,438	540	102	642	2,080
<i>Cost percent</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>100</i>
Transportation	338	843	1,181	757	95	852	2,033
<i>Transportation percent</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>100</i>
Child care	488	1,080	1,568	429	59	488	2,056
<i>Child care percent</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>100</i>
Facility hours & schedules	437	816	1,253	694	108	802	2,055
<i>Facility hours & schedules percent</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>100</i>

Child care was reported as the greatest difficulty in being physically active by 76.3 percent of respondents, with cost as the second most important barrier at 69.1 percent. Transportation and facility hours and schedules were also difficulties according to 58.1 and 61 percent of respondents respectively. It was clear that respondents felt there were many difficulties in being physically active.

Question 15. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Not enough parks	305	555	860	1,026	164	1,190	2,050
<i>Not enough parks percent</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>100</i>
Lighting	417	966	1,383	584	72	656	2,039
<i>Lighting percent</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>100</i>
Overall condition	328	782	1,110	825	68	893	2,003
<i>Overall condition percent</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>100</i>
Condition of paths & walkways	352	745	1,097	834	91	925	2,022
<i>Condition of paths & walkways percent</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>100</i>

More than half of respondents (58 percent) felt there were enough parks for Wichitans to be physically active. However, more than two-thirds (67.8 percent) of respondents felt lighting in parks and open spaces was a problem and more than half felt overall condition was a problem (55.4 percent) or that the condition of paths and walkways was a problem (54.3 percent).

Question 16. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Absence of sidewalks	758	819	1,577	446	45	491	2,068
<i>Absence of sidewalks percent</i>	36.7	39.6	76.3	21.6	2.2	23.7	100
Condition of sidewalks	599	886	1,485	514	49	563	2,048
<i>Condition of sidewalks percent</i>	29.2	43.3	72.5	25.1	2.4	27.5	100
Lighting	647	933	1,580	439	40	479	2,059
<i>Lighting percent</i>	31.4	45.3	76.7	21.3	1.9	23.3	100
Personal safety concerns	831	947	1,778	279	29	308	2,086
<i>Personal safety concerns percent</i>	39.8	45.4	85.2	13.4	1.4	14.8	100

Overall, neighborhoods fared less well than parks and open spaces in terms of being seen as supporting physical activity, with 85.2 percent of respondents feeling that physical safety concerns were an issue that made it difficult to be physically active. More than three-fourths (76.7 percent) responded that lighting was an issue, 76.3 percent that absence of sidewalks was an issue and 72.5 percent that the condition of sidewalks was an issue that made it difficult for Wichitans to be physically active in neighborhoods.

Question 17. Open-ended. People in Wichita would be more physically active if:

More than one-third of respondents entered answers to this question. A quick review of responses showed several recurring themes, such as more bike paths, parks and sidewalks, increased safety, education, attitude and cost.

See Excel file “Open ended responses compiled” for complete responses.

Questions 17 through 24 were demographics, with results reported starting on page 20.

Question 25. Open-ended. Please feel free to make any additional comments.

Two hundred seventy-six respondents entered answers to this question. A quick review of responses showed a number of longer discussions about the overall issues of nutrition and exercise, gratitude for being given the opportunity to weigh in on these topics and interest in seeing the results.

See Excel file “Open ended responses compiled” for complete responses.

Cross-tabulation Results

Introduction

Cross-tabulations (crosstabs) analyze response patterns, in this case by demographics subgroups. It is possible to statistically determine if respondents in different demographic groups answer questions differently by using crosstabs. Only those crosstabs with statistically significant differences among the subgroups are included. Significant patterns are highlighted in green.

To use these crosstabs, compare the percent within each group to the total percent for each response. The larger the difference, the more significant that response pattern is. The use of percentages within each subgroup eliminates weighting due to larger or smaller numbers within each group. For example, there were more than twice as many female as male respondents, so response patterns are weighted toward the female responses. Analyzing responses by percent of female versus percent of male responses where statistically significant eliminates that possible error in interpreting the results. These findings may be used to guide educational and promotional messages to better address the issues.

In order to create effective crosstabs, age, income, race, marital status and income responses were compiled into groups as follows:

1. Age
 - a. 18 to 29 years – 501 respondents
 - b. 30 to 44 years – 740 respondents
 - c. 45 to 59 years – 652 respondents
 - d. 60 years and over – 245 respondents
2. Gender
 - a. Male – 628 respondents
 - b. Female – 1,528 respondents
3. Household income
 - a. Up to \$49,999 – 944 respondents
 - b. \$50,000 to \$99,999 – 749 respondents
 - c. \$100,000 and over – 315 respondents
4. Race
 - a. White, Caucasian – 1,486 respondents
 - b. Hispanic – 227 respondents
 - c. Black, African American – 305 respondents
 - d. All other races – 124 respondents
5. Marital Status
 - a. Married – 1,282 respondents
 - b. Not married – 865 respondents

6. Education

- a. Some high school, GED, high school diploma – 455 respondents
- b. Some college, associate’s degree – 603 respondents
- c. Bachelor’s degree or higher – 1,095 respondents

In addition, responses were collapsed from four (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) to two (Agree or Strongly Agree, Disagree or Strongly Disagree) to allow clearer identification of the response direction.

Three colors have been used in the tables to highlight the different levels of agreement with the question/statement (Row 3 in each table; % *within _____ groups*). The gender and marital status tables only have two colors, since there are only two groups to compare.

	Group A: Least likely to agree	Group B: Most likely to agree	Group C: Somewhere in the middle	Total
Agree or strongly agree	100	150	125	375
<i>% within ABC groups</i>	33.3	50	41.7	41.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	200	150	175	525
<i>% within ABC groups</i>	66.7	50	58.3	58.3
Total	300	300	300	900
<i>% within ABC groups</i>	100	100	100	100

In this example, 41.7 percent of all respondents agree with the question/statement. However, Group A is least likely to agree at 33.3 percent and is colored yellow. Group B is most likely to agree at 50 percent and is colored blue. Group C is in the middle at 41.7 percent and is colored green.

It is important to remember that crosstabs do not explain the responses. Being in one demographic group or another does not cause respondents to answer differently. There may be any number of reasons for the response patterns that are observed.

Healthy Foods and Nutrition

Question 1. Overall, I eat healthy foods.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	394	570	547	222	1,733
<i>% within Age groups</i>	79.1	77.7	84.3	91.4	81.6
Disagree or strongly disagree	104	164	102	21	391
<i>% within Age groups</i>	20.9	22.3	15.7	8.6	18.4
Total	498	734	649	243	2,124
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 60 and over were far more likely to eat healthy foods. The 30 to 35 age group was least likely to eat healthy foods, with the 18 to 29 year old respondents only slightly more likely to eat healthy foods.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	747	596	274	1,617
<i>% within Income groups</i>	79.9	79.9	87.3	81.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	188	150	40	378
<i>% within Income groups</i>	20.1	20.1	12.7	18.9
Total	935	746	314	1,995
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with income of \$100,000 and over were more likely to eat healthy foods than other income groups.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,074	665	1,739
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	84.4	77.1	81.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	198	197	395
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	15.6	22.9	18.5
Total	1,272	862	2,134
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	100	100	100

Married respondents were more likely to eat healthy foods than non-married respondents.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	360	465	918	1,743
<i>% within Education groups</i>	80.7	77.5	84.0	81.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	86	135	175	396
<i>% within Education groups</i>	19.3	22.5	16.0	18.5
Total	446	600	1,093	2,139
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

While respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely to eat healthy foods, respondents with some college or an associate's degree were less likely than either the respondents with a bachelor's degree or respondents with a high school diploma or less.

Question 2. Compared with other communities that I know of, Wichita is a community that values healthy eating.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	644	148	184	68	1,044
<i>% within Race groups</i>	43.9	67.6	61.7	55.3	49.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	823	71	114	55	1,063
<i>% within Race groups</i>	56.1	32.4	38.3	44.7	50.5
Total	1,467	219	298	123	2,107
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Hispanic and Black respondents were far more likely than white respondents to view Wichita as a community that values healthy eating. Other minorities were also more likely than whites to view Wichita as a community that values healthy eating.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	223	354	310	150	1,037
<i>% within Age groups</i>	45.0	48.6	48.5	63.0	49.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	273	375	329	88	1,065
<i>% within Age groups</i>	55.0	51.4	51.5	37.0	50.7
Total	496	729	639	238	2,102
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 60 and over were more likely than all other age groups to view Wichita as a community that values healthy eating.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	516	326	136	978
<i>% within Income groups</i>	55.5	44.2	43.7	49.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	413	412	175	1,000
<i>% within Income groups</i>	44.5	55.8	56.3	50.6
Total	929	738	311	1,978
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

In this set of responses, lower income respondents were more likely than the overall response rate to perceive Wichita as a community that values healthy eating when compared with other communities, while both middle and higher income respondents were less likely to see Wichita as a community that values healthy eating.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	291	299	453	1,043
<i>% within Education groups</i>	66.0	50.6	41.8	49.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	150	292	632	1,074
<i>% within Education groups</i>	34.0	49.4	58.2	50.7
Total	441	591	1,085	2,117
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The lower the education level, the more likely respondents were to view Wichita as a community that values healthy eating.

Question 3. I believe that most people in Wichita can find healthy food choices in the following places: At home.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	838	666	263	1,767
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>89.0</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	90	78	50	218
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Total	928	744	313	1,985
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

While all groups strongly agree that Wichitans can find healthy food at home, the highest income group was less likely than other income groups to agree.

Question 3. I believe that most people in Wichita can find healthy food choices in the following places: In restaurants.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	414	1,090	1,504
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>72.6</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	191	377	568
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.4</i>
Total	605	1,467	2,072
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Females were more likely than males to feel that Wichitans can find healthy food choices in restaurants.

Question 3. I believe that most people in Wichita can find healthy food choices in the following places: At school

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	774	136	211	78	1,199
<i>% within Race groups</i>	54.5	72.3	72.8	66.1	59.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	646	52	79	40	817
<i>% within Race groups</i>	45.5	27.7	27.2	33.9	40.5
Total	1,420	188	290	118	2,016
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Hispanic and Black respondents were more likely than white or other minority respondents to agree that Wichitans can find healthy foods in schools.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	569	412	153	1,134
<i>% within Income groups</i>	64.6	56.8	52.4	59.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	312	313	139	764
<i>% within Income groups</i>	35.4	43.2	47.6	40.3
Total	881	725	292	1,898
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

It is interesting that lower income respondents were more likely and higher income respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans can find healthy foods in schools.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	301	354	547	1,202
<i>% within Education groups</i>	75.6	61.6	52.0	59.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	97	221	504	822
<i>% within Education groups</i>	24.4	38.4	48.0	40.6
Total	398	575	1,051	2,024
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The more highly educated the respondents, the less likely they were to agree that Wichitans could find healthy foods in schools. More than 75 percent of respondents with a high school diploma or less agreed that Wichitans could find healthy foods in schools compared with 52 percent of respondents with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Question 4. I believe that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for: meats/fish.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate’s degree	Bachelor’s degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	346	451	863	1,660
<i>% within Education groups</i>	83.8	76.7	79.8	79.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	67	137	218	422
<i>% within Education groups</i>	16.2	23.3	20.2	20.3
Total	413	588	1,081	2,082
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with a high school diploma or less were more likely than college educated respondents to feel that people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for meats and fish. Respondents with some college or an associate’s degree were least likely to agree.

Question 4. I believe that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for: Breads, cereals, rice and other grain products.

- *There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment.*

Total Responses

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Breads, cereals, rice, beans and other grain products	634	1,373	2,007	168	19	187	2,194
<i>Breads, cereals, etc. percent</i>	28.9%	62.6%	91.5%	7.7%	0.9%	8.5%	100%

Question 4. I believe that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for: milk, cheese and other dairy products.

By Age:

	<i>18 to 29 years</i>	<i>30 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 59 years</i>	<i>60 years and over</i>	Total
Agree or strongly agree	416	568	544	210	1,738
<i>% within Age groups</i>	83.5	79.2	85.0	89.4	83.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	82	149	96	25	352
<i>% within Age groups</i>	16.5	20.8	15.0	10.6	16.8
Total	498	717	640	235	2,090
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 30 to 44 were least likely to agree that people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for milk, cheese and other dairy products.

Question 4. I believe that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for: fresh fruits and vegetables.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	492	1,059	1,551
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	79.7	70.9	73.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	125	434	559
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	20.3	29.1	26.5
Total	617	1,493	2,110
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were less likely than males to feel that people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for fresh fruits and vegetables.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,055	158	239	92	1,544
<i>% within Race groups</i>	71.7	77.5	80.7	75.4	73.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	417	46	57	30	550
<i>% within Race groups</i>	28.3	22.5	19.3	24.6	26.3
Total	1,472	204	296	122	2,094
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Black respondents were most likely to agree and white respondents least likely to agree that people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for fresh fruits and vegetables.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	350	517	474	192	1,533
<i>% within Age groups</i>	71.4	71.6	74.1	80.7	73.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	140	205	166	46	557
<i>% within Age groups</i>	28.6	28.4	25.9	19.3	26.7
Total	490	722	640	238	2,090
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree that people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for fresh fruits and vegetables.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	347	423	778	1,548
<i>% within Education groups</i>	82.2	71.7	71.2	73.6
Disagree or strongly disagree	75	167	314	556
<i>% within Education groups</i>	17.8	28.3	28.8	26.4
Total	422	590	1,092	2,104
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with high school diploma or lower were most likely to agree that most people in Wichita can find good value when shopping for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Question 5. The following businesses make it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods: grocery stores such as Dillons.

There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment of Question 5.
Total Responses

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
Grocery stores such as Dillons	859	1,163	2,022	152	26	178	2,200
<i>Grocery stores percent</i>	<i>39.0%</i>	<i>52.9%</i>	<i>91.9%</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Question 5. The following businesses make it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods: superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,223	189	268	111	1,791
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>85.8</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	239	21	26	10	296
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>14.2</i>
Total	1,462	210	294	121	2,087
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

White respondents were least likely to agree than any other race that superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart businesses made it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	394	502	902	1,798
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>85.7</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	35	86	178	299
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>
Total	429	588	1,080	2,097
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents with high school diploma or lower were more likely to agree that superstores such as SuperTarget or Wal-Mart made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

Question 5. The following businesses make it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods: convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	131	396	527
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>25.6</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	473	1,059	1,532
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>74.4</i>
Total	604	1,455	2,059
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Male respondents were more likely than females to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	328	57	98	44	527
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>25.7</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	1,130	125	189	76	1,520
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>74.3</i>
Total	1,458	182	287	120	2,047
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Whites were most likely to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	269	165	60	494
<i>% within Income groups</i>	30.6	22.4	19.2	25.6
Disagree or strongly disagree	611	570	252	1,433
<i>% within Income groups</i>	69.4	77.6	80.8	74.4
Total	880	735	312	1,927
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The higher the income the more likely respondents were to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	289	238	527
<i>% within Marital groups</i>	23.8	28.5	25.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	927	597	1,524
<i>% within Marital groups</i>	76.2	71.5	74.3
Total	1,216	835	2,051
<i>% within Marital groups</i>	100	100	100

Married respondents were more likely to disagree that convenience stores such as QuikTrip or Kwik Shop made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	145	170	215	530
<i>% within Education groups</i>	36.7	29.3	19.9	25.8
Disagree or strongly disagree	250	411	866	1,527
<i>% within Education groups</i>	63.3	70.7	80.1	74.2
Total	395	581	1,081	2,057
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The higher the education level, the more likely respondents were to disagree that convenience stores made it easy for people to eat healthy foods.

Question 5. The following businesses make it easy for people in Wichita to eat healthy foods: restaurants

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	358	930	1,288
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	58.8	63.7	62.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	251	529	780
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	41.2	36.3	37.7
Total	609	1,459	2,068
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to feel that restaurants made it easy for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	892	113	204	71	1,280
<i>% within Race groups</i>	60.9	62.1	70.3	59.7	62.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	572	69	86	48	775
<i>% within Race groups</i>	39.1	37.9	29.7	40.3	37.7
Total	1,464	182	290	119	2,055
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

More blacks agreed that restaurants made it easy to eat healthy foods than other racial groups.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	257	385	643	1,285
<i>% within Education groups</i>	65.1	65.6	59.3	62.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	138	202	441	781
<i>% within Education groups</i>	34.9	34.4	40.7	37.8
Total	395	587	1,084	2,066
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with higher education levels were less likely to agree that restaurants made it easy to eat healthy foods.

Question 6. Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of: meats/fish.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	445	1,245	1,690
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>81.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	165	226	391
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>18.8</i>
Total	610	1,471	2,081
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Female respondents were more likely to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of meats/fish.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,157	172	246	102	1,677
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>81.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	301	27	45	15	388
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>
Total	1,458	199	291	117	2,065
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Minority groups were more likely than white respondents to agree that the price of meats and fish made it difficult to eat healthy foods.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	770	576	229	1,575
<i>% within Income groups</i>	85.4	78.4	75.3	81.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	132	159	75	366
<i>% within Income groups</i>	14.6	21.6	24.7	18.9
Total	902	735	304	1,941
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Lower income respondents were more likely to find price a problem and higher income respondents were less likely to find the price of meats and fish a difficulty.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	352	486	847	1,685
<i>% within Education groups</i>	84.4	83.1	78.8	81.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	65	99	228	392
<i>% within Education groups</i>	15.6	16.9	21.2	18.9
Total	417	585	1,075	2,077
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The lower the education level, the more likely respondents were to find that the price of meats and fish made it difficult to pay for healthy food items.

Question 6. Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of: breads, cereals, rice and other grain products.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	768	123	200	75	1,166
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>57.0</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	683	62	93	40	878
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>43.0</i>
Total	1,451	185	293	115	2,044
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

All minority groups were significantly more likely than white respondents to find the price of breads, cereals and grains a difficulty when paying for healthy foods.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	251	403	357	156	1,167
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>57.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	231	295	274	73	873
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Total	482	698	631	229	2,040
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

While respondents under age 30 were less likely than all respondents to report that the price of bread and grain products is a difficulty in paying for healthy foods, respondents aged 60 and over were far more likely to find the price of breads, cereals and other grain products to be a difficulty in paying for healthy foods.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	561	396	140	1,097
<i>% within Income groups</i>	63.3	54.1	45.9	57.0
Disagree or strongly disagree	325	336	165	826
<i>% within Income groups</i>	36.7	45.9	54.1	43.0
Total	886	732	305	1,923
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As income increases, respondents were less likely to agree that that the price of breads, cereals, rice and other grain products made it difficult to pay for healthy food items than whites.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	667	504	1,171
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	54.9	60.3	57.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	547	332	879
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	45.1	39.7	42.9
Total	1,214	836	2,050
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	100	100	100

Married respondents were less likely to find that the price of breads and grain products made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy food items than unmarried respondents.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	281	366	524	1,171
<i>% within Education groups</i>	70.3	62.8	48.9	57.0
Disagree or strongly disagree	119	217	547	883
<i>% within Education groups</i>	29.8	37.2	51.1	43.0
Total	400	583	1,071	2,054
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with higher education levels were less likely to agree that the price of breads, cereals and grains made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy foods than other education groups.

Question 6. Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of: milk, cheese and other dairy products.

By Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	404	1,106	1,510
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	66.4	75.9	73.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	204	351	555
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	33.6	24.1	26.9
Total	608	1,457	2,065
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Females were more likely than males to agree that the milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy foods.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,027	149	233	90	1,499
<i>% within Race groups</i>	70.6	79.3	79.8	78.9	73.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	427	39	59	24	549
<i>% within Race groups</i>	29.4	20.7	20.2	21.1	26.8
Total	1,454	188	292	114	2,048
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

All minority groups were more likely than white respondents to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy food items.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	350	516	447	188	1,501
<i>% within Age groups</i>	72.2	74.4	70.4	81.0	73.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	135	178	188	44	545
<i>% within Age groups</i>	27.8	25.6	29.6	19.0	26.6
Total	485	694	635	232	2,046
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 60 and over were more likely than other age groups to feel that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy foods.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	701	515	199	1,415
<i>% within Income groups</i>	78.2	70.6	65.7	73.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	195	214	104	513
<i>% within Income groups</i>	21.8	29.4	34.3	26.6
Total	896	729	303	1,928
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As income level increased, respondents were less likely to feel that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy foods.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	317	453	736	1,506
<i>% within Education groups</i>	78.1	77.2	69.0	73.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	89	134	331	554
<i>% within Education groups</i>	21.9	22.8	31.0	26.9
Total	406	587	1,067	2,060
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that the price of milk, cheese and other dairy products made it difficult for Wichitans to pay for healthy foods.

Question 6. Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of: fresh fruits and vegetables.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	436	1,228	1,664
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	71.6	84.2	80.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	173	230	403
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	28.4	15.8	19.5
Total	609	1,458	2,067
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time paying for healthy food items because of the price of: fresh fruits and vegetables.

Question 7. Other issues make it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods, such as: public transportation routes.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	296	785	1,081
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	49.6	56.9	54.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	301	594	895
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	50.4	43.1	45.3
Total	597	1,379	1,976
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Females were more likely than males to feel that public transportation routes made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	224	333	351	164	1,072
<i>% within Age groups</i>	46.9	50.1	58.4	76.6	54.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	254	332	250	50	886
<i>% within Age groups</i>	53.1	49.9	41.6	23.4	45.3
Total	478	665	601	214	1,958
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

As age level increased, respondents were more likely to feel that public transportation routes made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

Question 7. Other issues make it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods, such as: cost of transportation

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	354	992	1,346
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>67.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	245	411	656
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Total	599	1,403	2,002
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Females were more likely than males to feel the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	928	117	209	85	1,339
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>67.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	492	55	79	28	654
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Total	1,420	172	288	113	1,993
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Black and other minority (not Hispanic) respondents were more likely to feel that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	326	432	402	172	1,332
<i>% within Age groups</i>	67.5	64.5	65.6	78.5	67.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	157	238	211	47	653
<i>% within Age groups</i>	32.5	35.5	34.4	21.5	32.9
Total	483	670	613	219	1,985
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 60 and over were more likely to feel that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	620	463	180	1,263
<i>% within Income groups</i>	72.0	64.8	59.8	67.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	241	252	121	614
<i>% within Income groups</i>	28.0	35.2	40.2	32.7
Total	861	715	301	1,877
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As income level increased, respondents were less likely to feel that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	762	579	1341
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	64.8	70.7	67.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	414	240	654
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	35.2	29.3	32.8
Total	1,176	819	1,995
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	100	100	100

Non-married respondents were more likely than married respondents to feel that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	280	388	675	1,343
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>67.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	110	180	367	657
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>32.9</i>
Total	390	568	1,042	2,000
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents with lower education levels were more likely than respondents with higher education levels to feel that the cost of transportation made it difficult for Wichitans to eat healthy foods.

Physical Activity and Exercise

Question 9. I do some sort of physical exercise or activity three times a week or more.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	482	1,075	1,557
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>73.4</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	137	427	564
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Total	619	1,502	2,121
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Male respondents were more likely than females to do some sort of physical activity three times a week or more.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	368	506	471	191	1,536
<i>% within Age groups</i>	74.3	69.6	73.4	79.9	73.0
Disagree or strongly disagree	127	221	171	48	567
<i>% within Age groups</i>	25.7	30.4	26.6	20.1	27.0
Total	495	727	642	239	2,103
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 30 to 44 were less likely and respondents aged 60 and over were more likely to do some sort of physical activity three times a week or more.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	663	524	251	1,438
<i>% within Income groups</i>	71.7	70.7	81.2	72.8
Disagree or strongly disagree	262	217	58	537
<i>% within Income groups</i>	28.3	29.3	18.8	27.2
Total	925	741	309	1,975
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Higher income respondents were more likely to do some sort of physical activity three times a week or more while the response rates of the two lower income groups were not significantly different from each other.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	327	405	822	1,554
<i>% within Education groups</i>	73.5	68.3	76.1	73.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	118	188	258	564
<i>% within Education groups</i>	26.5	31.7	23.9	26.6
Total	445	593	1,080	2,118
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Interestingly, respondents with some college or an associate's degree were least likely to do some sort of exercise three times a week or more than the other education groups.

Question 10. Compared with other communities that I know of, Wichita is a community that values physical activity.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	828	150	215	69	1,262
<i>% within Race groups</i>	56.9	68.5	73.4	58.5	60.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	627	69	78	49	823
<i>% within Race groups</i>	43.1	31.5	26.6	41.5	39.5
Total	1,455	219	293	118	2,085
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Both Hispanic and black respondents were more likely than whites and other minorities to see Wichita as a community that values physical activity.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	276	427	387	165	1,255
<i>% within Age groups</i>	55.8	59.1	61.3	70.2	60.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	219	295	244	70	828
<i>% within Age groups</i>	44.2	40.9	38.7	29.8	39.8
Total	495	722	631	235	2,083
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

As age increased, respondents were more likely to see Wichita as a community that values physical activity.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	317	360	588	1,265
<i>% within Education groups</i>	71.9	61.6	54.8	60.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	124	224	485	833
<i>% within Education groups</i>	28.1	38.4	45.2	39.7
Total	441	584	1,073	2,098
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As education levels increased, respondents were less likely to see Wichita as a place that values physical activity.

Question 11. I believe that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at: open spaces such as public parks, tennis courts, bike paths, sidewalks.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,181	199	254	99	1,733
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.8</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	284	18	38	20	360
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.2</i>
Total	1,465	217	292	119	2,093
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Hispanic respondents were most likely and whites were least likely to feel that Wichitans can find good physical activity options in open spaces such as parks, tennis courts and sidewalks.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	787	603	238	1,628
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>82.9</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	126	139	70	335
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>17.1</i>
Total	913	742	308	1,963
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As income level increased, respondents were less likely to feel that Wichitans can find good physical activity options in open spaces such as parks, tennis courts and sidewalks.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	396	496	848	1,740
<i>% within Education groups</i>	90.8	84.2	78.7	82.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	40	93	230	363
<i>% within Education groups</i>	9.2	15.8	21.3	17.3
Total	436	589	1,078	2,103
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As education levels increased, respondents were less likely to feel that Wichitans can find good physical activity options in open spaces such as parks, tennis courts and sidewalks.

Question 11. I believe that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at: city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	431	1,138	1,569
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	71.7	78.1	76.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	170	320	490
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	28.3	21.9	23.8
Total	601	1,458	2,059
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to feel that most people in Wichita can find good physical activity options in or at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,069	159	240	94	1,562
<i>% within Race groups</i>	73.6	86.4	82.5	81.0	76.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	384	25	51	22	482
<i>% within Race groups</i>	26.4	13.6	17.5	19.0	23.6
Total	1,453	184	291	116	2,044
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

White respondents were least likely and Hispanic respondents were most likely to feel that most people in Wichita can find good physical activity options in or at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	387	526	457	178	1,548
<i>% within Age groups</i>	79.6	76.0	72.4	77.4	75.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	99	166	174	52	491
<i>% within Age groups</i>	20.4	24.0	27.6	22.6	24.1
Total	486	692	631	230	2,039
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 18 to 29 were most likely and respondents aged 45 to 59 were least likely to feel that most people in Wichita can find good physical activity options in or at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	710	549	217	1,476
<i>% within Income groups</i>	80.5	74.2	71.6	76.7
Disagree or strongly disagree	172	191	86	449
<i>% within Income groups</i>	19.5	25.8	28.4	23.3
Total	882	740	303	1,925
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As income levels increased, respondents were less likely to feel that people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	894	671	1,565
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	73.6	80.3	76.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	320	165	485
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	26.4	19.7	23.7
Total	1,214	836	2,050
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	100	100	100

Married respondents were less likely and unmarried respondents were more likely to feel that people in Wichita can find good physical activity options in or at: city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	331	462	771	1,564
<i>% within Education groups</i>	83.8	79.1	71.7	76.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	64	122	304	490
<i>% within Education groups</i>	16.2	20.9	28.3	23.9
Total	395	584	1,075	2,054
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As education level increased, respondents were less likely to agree that people in Wichita can find good physical activity options in or at city-operated facilities such as recreation centers and pools.

Question 11. I believe that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at: not-for-profit agencies such as the YMCA.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	458	663	579	211	1,911
<i>% within Age groups</i>	94.2	94.8	90.9	93.0	93.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	28	36	58	16	138
<i>% within Age groups</i>	5.8	5.2	9.1	7.0	6.7
Total	486	699	637	227	2,049
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Overall, respondents clearly feel that people in Wichita can find good physical activity options at non-profit agencies such as the YMCA . However, respondents age 45 to 59 years were less likely than any other age group to agree with this perception.

Question 11. I believe that most people in Wichita find good physical activity options in or at: for-profit facilities such as Genesis and Curves.

There were no significant differences by any demographic group to this segment of Question 11.

Total Responses

	Strongly agree	Agree	Positive total	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Negative total	Total
For-profit such as Genesis and Curves	617	1,141	1,758	272	68	340	2,098
<i>For-profit such as Genesis and Curves percent</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>100</i>

Question 12. Neighborhoods in Wichita are designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	564	120	153	52	889
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	874	94	140	64	1,172
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>56.9</i>
Total	1,438	214	293	116	2,061
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Hispanic respondents were most likely, while white respondents were least likely to feel that neighborhoods in Wichita are designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	434	290	106	830
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>43.0</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	467	435	200	1102
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>57.0</i>
Total	901	725	306	1,932
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As income increased, respondents were less likely to feel that neighborhoods in Wichita were designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	246	257	385	888
<i>% within Education groups</i>	56.9	44.6	36.4	43.0
Disagree or strongly disagree	186	319	674	1,179
<i>% within Education groups</i>	43.1	55.4	63.6	57.0
Total	432	576	1,059	2,067
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As education level increased, respondents were less likely to feel that neighborhoods in Wichita were designed to encourage walking, biking, etc.

Question 13. Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off hours in places such as: malls.

By age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	389	600	534	207	1,730
<i>% within Age groups</i>	80.2	85.7	87.4	91.2	85.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	96	100	77	20	293
<i>% within Age groups</i>	19.8	14.3	12.6	8.8	14.5
Total	485	700	611	227	2,023
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Older respondents were more likely and younger respondents were less likely to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as malls.

Question 13. Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off hours in places such as: school gymnasiums.

By Race

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	385	102	139	57	683
<i>% within Race groups</i>	28.6	56.0	49.3	49.1	35.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	960	80	143	59	1,242
<i>% within Race groups</i>	71.4	44.0	50.7	50.9	64.5
Total	1,345	182	282	116	1,925
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

White respondents were far less likely than all other racial groups to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	211	224	167	72	674
<i>% within Age groups</i>	44.2	33.5	29.2	35.5	35.1
Disagree or strongly disagree	266	445	404	131	1246
<i>% within Age groups</i>	55.8	66.5	70.8	64.5	64.9
Total	477	669	571	203	1,920
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 18 to 29 were most likely and respondents aged 45 to 59 were least likely to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	365	206	72	643
<i>% within Income groups</i>	43.7	29.5	24.8	35.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	470	493	218	1,181
<i>% within Income groups</i>	56.3	70.5	75.2	64.7
Total	835	699	290	1,824
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The higher the income, the less likely respondents were to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	363	327	690
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>35.7</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	779	463	1,242
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>64.3</i>
Total	1,142	790	1,932
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Married respondents were less likely than unmarried respondents to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	220	203	260	683
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>35.3</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	160	336	756	1,252
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>64.7</i>
Total	380	539	1,016	1,935
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As education levels increased, respondents were less likely to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as school gymnasiums.

Question 13. Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off hours in places such as: churches and other faith-based centers.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	495	81	150	55	781
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>41.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	839	90	129	57	1115
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>58.8</i>
Total	1,334	171	279	112	1,896
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Minority respondents, especially black respondents were more likely than white respondents to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	219	255	210	89	773
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>40.9</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	249	399	352	116	1116
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>59.1</i>
Total	468	654	562	205	1,889
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents aged 18 to 29 were most likely and respondents aged 45 to 59 were least likely to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	387	252	101	740
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	425	438	188	1051
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Total	812	690	289	1,791
<i>% within Income groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As income levels increased, respondents were less likely to feel that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	443	341	784
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	687	429	1,116
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>58.7</i>
Total	1,130	770	1,900
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Married respondents were somewhat less likely to agree than non-married respondents that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	203	230	347	780
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>40.9</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	167	307	651	1,125
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>59.1</i>
Total	370	537	998	1,905
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As education levels increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichita supports indoor activities (like walking) for the public during off-hours in places such as churches and other faith-based centers.

Question 14. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of: cost.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	343	1,047	1,390
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>68.9</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	241	385	626
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>31.1</i>
Total	584	1,432	2,016
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	933	139	220	90	1,382
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>69.0</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	484	44	64	28	620
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>31.0</i>
Total	1,417	183	284	118	2,002
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

White respondents were less likely and all minority groups were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	350	489	405	136	1,380
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>69.1</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	133	204	202	79	618
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>30.9</i>
Total	483	693	607	215	1,998
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

As age increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	646	482	182	1,310
<i>% within Income groups</i>	75.3	66.8	59.9	69.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	212	240	122	574
<i>% within Income groups</i>	24.7	33.2	40.1	30.5
Total	858	722	304	1,884
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Not surprisingly, the lower the income level, the more likely respondents were to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	786	596	1382
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	66.1	72.9	68.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	404	221	625
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	33.9	27.1	31.1
Total	1,190	817	2,007
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	100	100	100

While not very different, unmarried respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	292	432	660	1,384
<i>% within Education groups</i>	73.9	75.5	63.2	68.8
Disagree or strongly disagree	103	140	384	627
<i>% within Education groups</i>	26.1	24.5	36.8	31.2
Total	395	572	1,044	2,011
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with bachelor’s degrees or higher were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of cost.

Question 14. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of: transportation

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	304	845	1,149
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	53.0	60.3	58.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	270	556	826
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	47.0	39.7	41.8
Total	574	1,401	1,975
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	534	400	148	1,082
<i>% within Income groups</i>	63.9	55.9	49.7	58.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	302	315	150	767
<i>% within Income groups</i>	36.1	44.1	50.3	41.5
Total	836	715	298	1,849
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

Respondents with incomes below \$50,000 were more likely, while respondents with higher incomes were less likely to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	624	521	1,145
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>58.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	534	290	824
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>
Total	1,158	811	1,969
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents who were not married were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	245	336	568	1,149
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>58.3</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	133	227	463	823
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>41.7</i>
Total	378	563	1,031	1,972
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents with lower education were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of transportation.

Question 14. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of: child care.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	417	1,112	1,529
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	160	309	469
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Total	577	1,421	1,998
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	1,056	155	220	91	1,522
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>76.8</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	354	28	57	22	461
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>23.2</i>
Total	1,410	183	277	113	1,983
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Hispanic, black and other minority respondents were more likely than white respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	387	539	434	153	1,513
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>76.4</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	99	145	167	56	467
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>23.6</i>
Total	486	684	601	209	1,980
<i>% within Age groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

It is probably not surprising that respondents aged 45 and over were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care, although the differences in response rates were not large.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	881	647	1528
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>76.7</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	297	167	464
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>
Total	1,178	814	1,992
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents who were not married were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of child care, perhaps due to the influence of single parents.

Question 14. Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of: facility hours and schedules.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	791	145	195	77	1,208
<i>% within Race groups</i>	56.1	78.8	70.4	69.4	60.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	620	39	82	34	775
<i>% within Race groups</i>	43.9	21.2	29.6	30.6	39.1
Total	1,411	184	277	111	1,983
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Hispanic respondents were the most likely and white respondents were least likely to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	317	423	332	123	1,195
<i>% within Age groups</i>	65.9	62.2	55.3	56.7	60.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	164	257	268	94	783
<i>% within Age groups</i>	34.1	37.8	44.7	43.3	39.6
Total	481	680	600	217	1,978
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 45 to 59 were least likely and respondents aged 18 to 29 were most likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	585	392	158	1,135
<i>% within Income groups</i>	68.8	55.1	52.8	61.0
Disagree or strongly disagree	265	320	141	726
<i>% within Income groups</i>	31.2	44.9	47.2	39.0
Total	850	712	299	1,861
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As income increased, respondents were less likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	667	543	1,210
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	56.7	66.9	60.8
Disagree or strongly disagree	510	269	779
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	43.3	33.1	39.2
Total	1,177	812	1,989
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	100	100	100

Respondents who were unmarried were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	289	358	565	1,212
<i>% within Education groups</i>	73.2	63.6	54.5	60.8
Disagree or strongly disagree	106	205	471	782
<i>% within Education groups</i>	26.8	36.4	45.5	39.2
Total	395	563	1,036	1,994
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As education level increased, respondents were less likely to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active because of facility hours and schedules.

Question 15. Parks and Open Spaces: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of: not enough parks.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	190	260	270	107	827
<i>% within Age groups</i>	39.4	38.3	45.2	50.2	41.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	292	419	328	106	1,145
<i>% within Age groups</i>	60.6	61.7	54.8	49.8	58.1
Total	482	679	598	213	1,972
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Older respondents, age 60 and above, were most likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of not enough parks, while respondents aged 30 to 44 years were least likely to agree.

By Income:

	Up to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	338	291	150	779
<i>% within Income groups</i>	39.9	40.6	49.8	41.8
Disagree or strongly disagree	510	425	151	1,086
<i>% within Income groups</i>	60.1	59.4	50.2	58.2
Total	848	716	301	1,865
<i>% within Income groups</i>	100	100	100	100

As income levels increased, respondents over were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of not enough parks.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	171	210	454	835
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>42.0</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	217	351	584	1,152
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>58.0</i>
Total	388	561	1,038	1,987
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Respondents with some college or an associate's degree were less likely than either less well educated or more highly educated respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of not enough parks.

Question 15. Parks and Open Spaces: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of: lighting.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	361	982	1,343
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>67.8</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	215	422	637
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>32.2</i>
Total	576	1,404	1,980
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of lighting.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	298	462	420	161	1,341
<i>% within Age groups</i>	62.0	67.8	71.3	75.9	68.3
Disagree or strongly disagree	183	219	169	51	622
<i>% within Age groups</i>	38.0	32.2	28.7	24.1	31.7
Total	481	681	589	212	1,963
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

As age levels increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of lighting.

Question 15. Parks and Open Spaces: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of: personal safety concerns.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	443	1,225	1,668
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	75.3	84.6	81.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	145	223	368
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	24.7	15.4	18.1
Total	588	1,448	2,036
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of personal safety concerns.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	367	581	514	190	1,652
<i>% within Age groups</i>	76.3	83.1	84.3	83.7	81.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	114	118	96	37	365
<i>% within Age groups</i>	23.7	16.9	15.7	16.3	18.1
Total	481	699	610	227	2,017
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Younger respondents, aged 18 to 29, were less likely than all other age groups to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of personal safety concerns, while respondents aged 45 to 59 were most likely to agree.

Question 15. Parks and Open Spaces: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of: overall condition

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	708	115	171	81	1,075
<i>% within Race groups</i>	51.3	68.9	61.7	71.7	55.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	671	52	106	32	861
<i>% within Race groups</i>	48.7	31.1	38.3	28.3	44.5
Total	1,379	167	277	113	1,936
<i>% within Race groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Hispanic and other minority respondents were more likely to agree and white respondents were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of overall condition.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	235	308	534	1,077
<i>% within Education groups</i>	62.5	56.3	52.3	55.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	141	239	488	868
<i>% within Education groups</i>	37.5	43.7	47.7	44.6
Total	376	547	1,022	1,945
<i>% within Education groups</i>	100	100	100	100

The more highly educated the respondent, the less likely they were to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of overall condition.

Question 15. Parks and Open Spaces: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of: condition of paths and walkways.

By Race:

	White, Caucasian	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	All other minorities	Total
Agree or strongly agree	708	106	170	73	1,057
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>54.2</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	681	69	104	38	892
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>45.8</i>
Total	1,389	175	274	111	1,949
<i>% within Race groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

White respondents were least likely, while Hispanic, black and other minority respondents were more likely, to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of condition of paths and walkways.

By Marital Status:

	Married	Not married	Total
Agree or strongly agree	603	457	1,060
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	553	345	898
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>45.9</i>
Total	1,156	802	1,958
<i>% within Married / not married</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Married respondents were less likely than unmarried respondents to feel that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of condition of paths and walkways.

By Education:

	Some high school, GED, high school diploma	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Total
Agree or strongly agree	235	297	530	1,062
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	151	253	496	900
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>45.9</i>
Total	386	550	1,026	1,962
<i>% within Education groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

The lower the education level, the more likely respondents were to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in parks and open spaces because of condition of paths and walkways.

Question 16. Neighborhoods: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of: absence of sidewalks.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	405	1,132	1,537
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Disagree or strongly disagree	180	292	472
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Total	585	1,424	2,009
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of absence of sidewalks.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	343	539	464	177	1,523
% within Age groups	71.5	78.6	76.6	80.8	76.5
Disagree or strongly disagree	137	147	142	42	468
% within Age groups	28.5	21.4	23.4	19.2	23.5
Total	480	686	606	219	1,991
% within Age groups	100	100	100	100	100

Younger respondents, aged 18 to 29 were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of absence of sidewalks, compared to other age groups.

Question 15. Neighborhoods: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of: condition of sidewalks

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	382	1,070	1,452
% within Gender groups	65.4	76.1	73.0
Disagree or strongly disagree	202	336	538
% within Gender groups	34.6	23.9	27.0
Total	584	1,406	1,990
% within Gender groups	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of condition of sidewalks.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	336	487	435	179	1,437
% within Age groups	70.1	71.5	73.1	82.5	72.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	143	194	160	38	535
% within Age groups	29.9	28.5	26.9	17.5	27.1
Total	479	681	595	217	1,972
% within Age groups	100	100	100	100	100

As age increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of condition of sidewalks.

Question 15. Neighborhoods: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of: lighting.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	406	1,132	1,538
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	69.9	79.7	76.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	175	288	463
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	30.1	20.3	23.1
Total	581	1,420	2,001
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of lighting.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	347	542	462	180	1,531
<i>% within Age groups</i>	72.3	78.7	77.6	82.2	77.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	133	147	133	39	452
<i>% within Age groups</i>	27.7	21.3	22.4	17.8	22.8
Total	480	689	595	219	1,983
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents aged 18 to 29 were least likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of lighting, while respondents aged 60 and over were most likely to agree.

Question 16. Neighborhoods: Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of: personal safety concerns.

By Gender:

	Male	Female	Total
Agree or strongly agree	464	1,268	1,732
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	79.3	88.1	85.6
Disagree or strongly disagree	121	171	292
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	20.7	11.9	14.4
Total	585	1,439	2,024
<i>% within Gender groups</i>	100	100	100

Female respondents were more likely than males to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of personal safety concerns.

By Age:

	18 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 years and over	Total
Agree or strongly agree	399	592	524	198	1,713
<i>% within Age groups</i>	82.8	84.9	85.9	91.2	85.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	83	105	86	19	293
<i>% within Age groups</i>	17.2	15.1	14.1	8.8	14.6
Total	482	697	610	217	2,006
<i>% within Age groups</i>	100	100	100	100	100

As age increased, respondents were more likely to agree that Wichitans have a difficult time being physically active in neighborhoods because of personal safety concerns.