

**Hales Corners**  
**Community Health Survey Report**  
November 2012

Commissioned by:  
**Aurora Health Care**  
**Children's Hospital of Wisconsin**  
**Columbia St. Mary's Health System**  
**Froedtert Health**  
**Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare**

In Partnership with:  
**Hales Corners Health Department**  
**Center for Urban Population Health**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Hales Corners with information for an assessment of the health status of residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements.

## Methodology

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Hales Corners Health Department and the Center for Urban Population Health. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents.

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=395). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=5). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between June 20, 2012 and August 8, 2012. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Hales Corners. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or [janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com](mailto:janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com). For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S., Chair, Milwaukee Health Care Partnership Community Health Assessment Task Force at (414) 219-7282 or [mark.huber@aurora.org](mailto:mark.huber@aurora.org).

## Demographic Profile of Hales Corners Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012<sup>⓪</sup>

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	46%
Female	54
Age	
18 to 34	25%
35 to 44	14
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	23
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	24%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	44
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	40
Not Sure/No Answer	19
Married	57%

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

### What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Hales Corners Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 6,090 adult residents.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 60 adults. So, when 14% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 840 residents  $\pm$ 300 individuals. Therefore, from 540 to 1,140 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is  $\pm$ 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 3,260 occupied housing units in Hales Corners. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 30 households. For example, 9% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 270.

## Definitions

Marital status: Married respondents were classified as those who reported married and those who reported a member of an unmarried couple. All others were classified as not married.

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$30,001 to \$50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$50,001. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001.

The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more is obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked at least some days in the past 30 days.

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003 and 2012, the Hales Corners Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. All other study years were five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

## Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Hales Corners residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

<b>Overall Health</b>					<b>Vaccinations (65 and Older)</b>				
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Excellent	26%	21%	18%	21%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	77%	68%	74%	63%
Very Good	37%	41%	46%	39%	Pneumonia (ever)	63%	74%	67%	81%
Fair or Poor	13%	12%	14%	14%					
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>				
					<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>				
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>					<b>Health Conditions in Past 3 Years</b>				
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Not Covered					High Blood Pressure	26%	25%	25%	29%
Personally (currently)	4%	5%	3%	5%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%	25%	25%	27%
Personally (past 12 months)			7%	9%	Mental Health Condition			13%	17%
Household Member (past 12 months)	10%	18%	9%	9%	Asthma (Current)	8%	9%	8%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					<i>Diabetes</i>				
					<i>Cancer</i>				
					<i>Stroke</i>				
<b>Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)</b>					<b>Condition Controlled Through Medication,</b>				
Hales Corners				<u>2012</u>	<b>Exercise or Lifestyle Changes</b>				
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost				10%	<b>High Blood Pressure</b>				
Unmet Care					<b>High Blood Cholesterol</b>				
Dental Care				12%	<b>Mental Health Condition</b>				
Medical Care				8%	<b>Asthma (Current)</b>				
Mental Health Care				5%	<b>Heart Disease/Condition</b>				
					<b>Diabetes</b>				
<b>Health Information and Services</b>					<b>Physical Health</b>				
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Health Information Source					Physical Activity/Week				
Doctor				46%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	29%	33%	26%	37%
Internet				26%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		27%	19%	29%
Advance Care Plan	40%	45%	44%	42%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		47%	38%	51%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service					Overweight	56%	58%	59%	53%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		89%	90%	88%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	69%	67%	70%
Urgent care center		2%	4%	4%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	22%	29%	25%	29%
Public health clinic/community health center		2%	1%	4%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Hospital outpatient		2%	<1%	1%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>				
Hospital emergency room		1%	1%	0%					
No usual place		4%	2%	2%	<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>				
<b>Routine Procedures</b>					<b>Women's Health</b>				
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	82%	86%	84%	Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	82%	71%	75%	71%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	78%	78%	81%	82%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		74%	88%	86%
Dental Checkup (past year)	78%	74%	78%	77%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	92%	96%	93%	81%
Eye Exam (past year)	53%	45%	49%	38%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research:</i>									
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>					<i>Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)</i>				
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>									

<b>Men's Health (40 and Older)</b>					<b>Alcohol Use in Past Month</b>					
Hales Corners	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Prostate Cancer Screening					Binge Drinker	13%	20%	20%	24%	
Within Past 2 Years	63%	70%	68%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
					Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	<1%	2%	2%	
<b>Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)</b>					<b>Other Research: (2010)</b>					
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	30%	22%	--	15%	Binge Drinker				22%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			9%	7%						
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			65%	70%						
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			67%	75%						
<b>Cigarette Use</b>					<b>Household Problems Associated With...</b>					
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	21%	17%	15%	17%	Alcohol	3%	<1%	2%		
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)				4%	Marijuana				2%	
Of Current Smokers...					Gambling				2%	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				0%	
Year Because Trying to Quit	30%	68%	51%	69%	Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				0%	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year										
And Advised to Quit Smoking	78%	89%	80%		<b>Children in Household</b>					
					Hales Corners				<u>2012</u>	
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
<i>Current Smokers (2010)</i>			19%	17%	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				87%	
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>			49%	56%	Visited Personal Health Professional for					
<b>Exposure to Smoke</b>					Preventive Care (past 12 months)				86%	
Hales Corners		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Smoking Policy at Home					Dental Care				2%	
Not allowed anywhere		78%	82%		Medical Care				0%	
Allowed in some places or at some times		9%	8%		Specialist				0%	
Allowed anywhere		2%	1%		Current Asthma				4%	
No rules inside home		11%	9%		Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Exposure in Past Seven Days		22%	9%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				72%	
					Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				16%	
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days)				68%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>			75%	79%	Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
<b>Mental Health Status</b>					Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				2%	
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				32%	
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	5%	2%	2%	Verbally Bullied				25%	
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					Physically Bullied				22%	
Seldom/Never	6%	4%	3%	4%	Cyber Bullied				0%	
Considered Suicide (past year)	1%	5%	2%	1%	<b>Community Health Issues</b>					
<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>					Hales Corners				<u>2012</u>	
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Alcohol or Drug Use				57%	
Afraid for Their Safety	6%	4%	5%	3%	Chronic Diseases				56%	
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	4%	5%	1%	Violence				53%	
At Least One of the Safety Issues	7%	7%	7%	4%	Teen Pregnancy				34%	
					Infant Mortality				26%	
					Mental Health or Depression				24%	
					Infectious Diseases				19%	
					Lead Poisoning				<1%	

--Not asked in 2009

## Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 60% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 5% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2012, 10% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months. Five percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

In 2012, 46% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 26% who reported the internet. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 82% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 38% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2012, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

### **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 27%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or overweight were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer.*

In 2012, 2% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. One percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

### **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2012, 37% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 51% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Fifty-three percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, married or inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 70% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 29% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or met the recommended amount of

physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2012, 71% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 45 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2012, 68% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.*

In 2012, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 70% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 75% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2012, 17% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 69% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2012, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2012, 24% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

In 2012, 2% of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking, marijuana use or gambling. Zero percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.*

In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

### **Children in Household**

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 86% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 0% of respondents each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 16% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Thirty-two percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Twenty-five percent reported verbal bullying, 22% reported physical bullying and 0% reported cyber bullying.

### **Community Health Issues**

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (57%), chronic diseases (56%) and violence (53%). Respondents with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top health issues.

## Key Findings

### Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

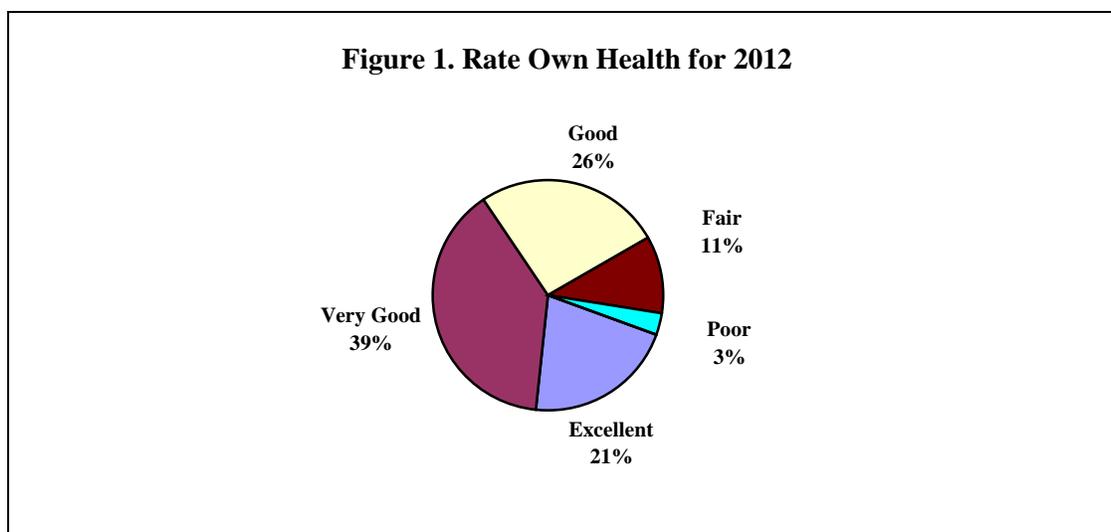
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 60% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

*In 2010, 57% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 14% reported fair or poor. Fifty-five percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2012 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (21%) or very good (39%). A total of 14% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (22%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (11%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (6%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 8% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (25% and 6%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (20%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (7%).
- Twenty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 21% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (25%) compared to nonsmokers (12%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2003 and 2006, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2006 and 2012, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	13%	12%	14%	14%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>				
Male	18	16	14	17
Female	10	8	13	12
Age <sup>3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	12	13	4	12
35 to 44	14	13	8	11
45 to 54	14	8	14	6
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	6	13	15	22
65 and Older	16	13	26	22
Education <sup>2,4</sup>				
High School or Less	17	22	19	24
Some Post High School	14	8	14	15
College Graduate	8	8	9	8
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	18	22	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	21	11	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	3	8	6
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Married	8	8	11	6
Not Married	23	18	19	25
Overweight Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	11	6	8	7
Overweight	16	16	16	20
Physical Activity <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	19	35	29
Insufficient	--	20	9	21
Recommended	--	3	12	6
Smoking Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Nonsmoker	12	11	12	12
Smoker	17	20	20	25

① Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

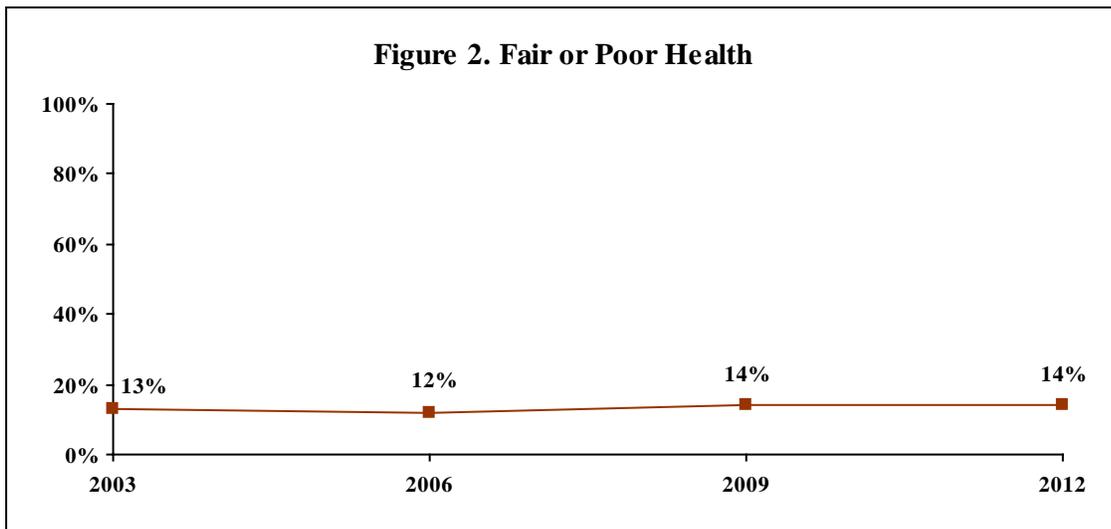
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



### Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 3 - 5)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 5% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

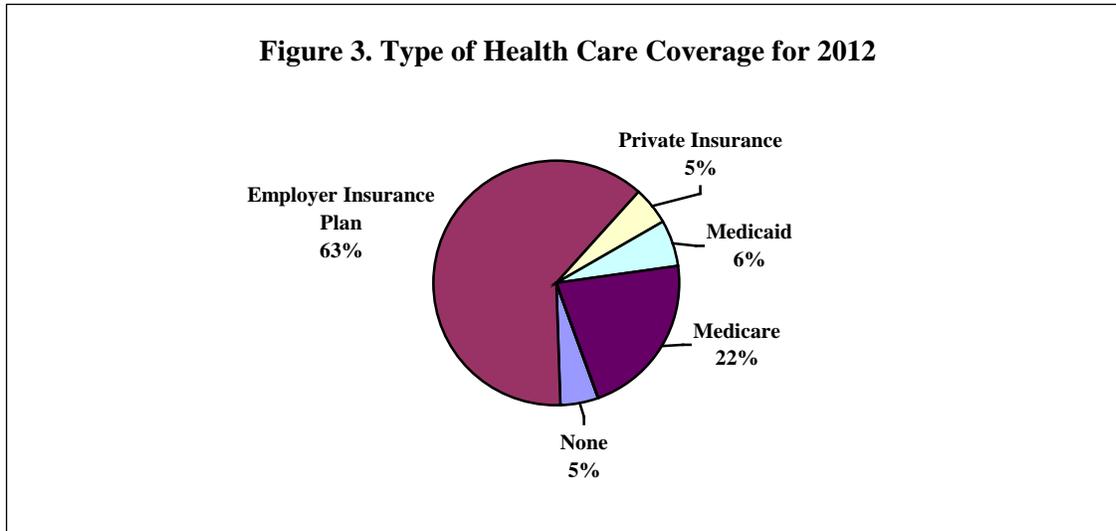
#### Personally Not Covered Currently

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)*

*In 2010, 11% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Fifteen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Thirteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 18% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-three percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Five percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Six percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 22% reported Medicare.



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (12%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (2%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no health insurance compared to 4% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eleven percent of unmarried respondents reported no health insurance compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting no health insurance.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting no health insurance.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents and a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no health insurance.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006	2009 <sup>②</sup>	2012
TOTAL				
All Respondents	4%	5%	3%	5%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	5	7	4	7
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	2	10	--	7
Female	6	<1	--	3
Age <sup>2,4</sup>				
18 to 34	4	7	--	12
35 to 44	6	11	--	7
45 to 54	4	3	--	2
55 to 64	4	4	--	3
65 and Older	1	0	--	0
Education <sup>2,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	3	10	--	10
Some Post High School	7	8	--	3
College Graduate	3	<1	--	4
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	4	16	--	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	0	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	0	--	<1
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	4	2	--	<1
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	4	10	--	11

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered compared to 6% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to married respondents (13% and 5%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	7%	9%
Gender		
Male	7	10
Female	7	7
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	17	19
35 to 44	8	9
45 to 54	3	6
55 to 64	6	8
65 and Older	1	1
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	5	13
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	13	5
College Graduate	5	8
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	6
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	4	5
Not Married	13	13

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2009 to 2012

## Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2012 Findings

- Nine percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 6% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (15% and 5%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In all other study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	10%	18%	9%	9%
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	33	17	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	18	28	9	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	4	6
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Married	8	11	5	5
Not Married	15	31	14	15

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

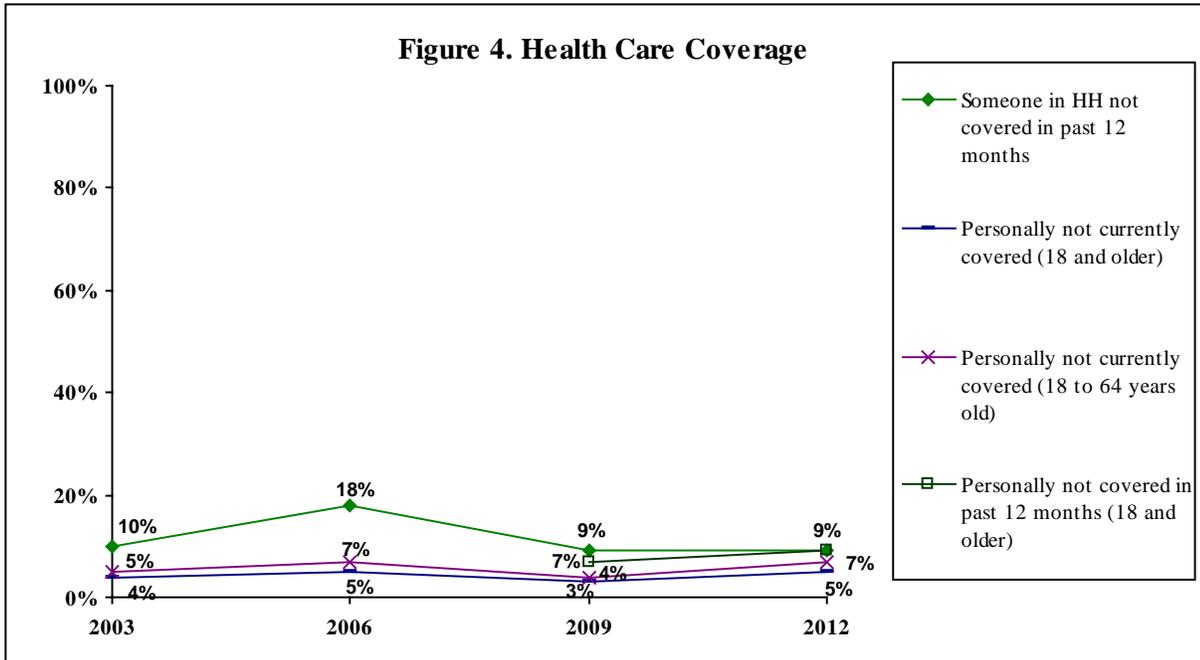
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Health Care Coverage Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



## Health Care Needed (Tables 6 & 7)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 10% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months. Five percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

## Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

### 2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 5% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>Ⓢ</sup>**

	2012
TOTAL	10%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	10
Children in Household	
Yes	13
No	8

<sup>Ⓢ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## Unmet Health Care

### 2012 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 8% did not get the medical care needed and 5% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to 0% of respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or mental health care needed compared to their counterparts.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or mental health care needed compared to married respondents.
  - The inability to pay, poor care, lack of time and being uninsured were the most often mentioned reasons for unmet care.

Table 7. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>⓪</sup>

	Dental Care	Medical Care	Mental Health Care
TOTAL	12%	8%	5%
Gender			
Male	12	8	8*
Female	11	7	2*
Age			
18 to 34	14	7	12*
35 to 44	19	13	7*
45 to 54	7	4	0*
55 to 64	11	14	5*
65 and Older	9	5	0*
Education			
High School or Less	16*	8	6*
Some Post High School	14*	10	8*
College Graduate	6*	5	2*
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19*	9	10*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14*	13	1*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6*	4	<1*
Marital Status			
Married	7*	6	<1*
Not Married	17*	10	10*

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

\*demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## Health Information and Services (Figure 5; Tables 8 - 10)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 46% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 26% who reported the internet. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan.

*From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

### Health Information Source

#### 2012 Findings

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 26% reported the internet, 7% reported myself/family member in health care field, 6% reported other health professional and 5% reported magazines.
- Respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents with a college education were split between doctor and the internet as their primary source.
- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor. Respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.

Table 8. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>⓪</sup>

	Doctor	Internet
TOTAL	46%	26%
Gender		
Male	48	24
Female	44	28
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	52	27
35 to 44	54	32
45 to 54	29	40
55 to 64	37	26
65 and older	54	9
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	59	22
Some Post High School	50	23
College Graduate	35	30
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	61	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	38
Marital Status		
Married	41	29
Not Married	52	23

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## Primary Health Care Services

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick or need health advice. Four percent each reported public health clinic/community health center or urgent care center.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 86% of those 35 to 44 years old or 72% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.
- In 2006 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 9. Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	89%	90%	88%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>			
Male	85	85	86
Female	92	93	90
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 34	79	86	72
35 to 44	85	92	86
45 to 54	94	90	92
55 to 64	92	92	94
65 and Older	97	88	97
Education <sup>1,2</sup>			
High School or Less	85	85	87
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	82	86	92
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	94	94	85
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	82	90
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85	99	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	97	92	87
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>			
Married	92	94	89
Not Married	83	81	86

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## **Advance Care Plan**

### 2012 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 18% of those 18 to 34 years old or 12% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (52%) compared to those with a high school education or less (40%) or respondents with some post high school education (32%).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 39% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	40%	45%	44%	42%
Gender <sup>1</sup>				
Male	34	49	43	44
Female	44	41	44	41
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	36	26	9	18
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	41	32	35	12
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	27	39	44	47
55 to 64	37	49	53	44
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	56	76	81	80
Education <sup>2,4</sup>				
High School or Less	39	38	48	40
Some Post High School	43	39	40	32
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	39	52	44	52
Household Income <sup>3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	44	54	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	37	36	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	47	35	48
Marital Status				
Married	40	47	42	44
Not Married	40	42	47	40

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2006, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

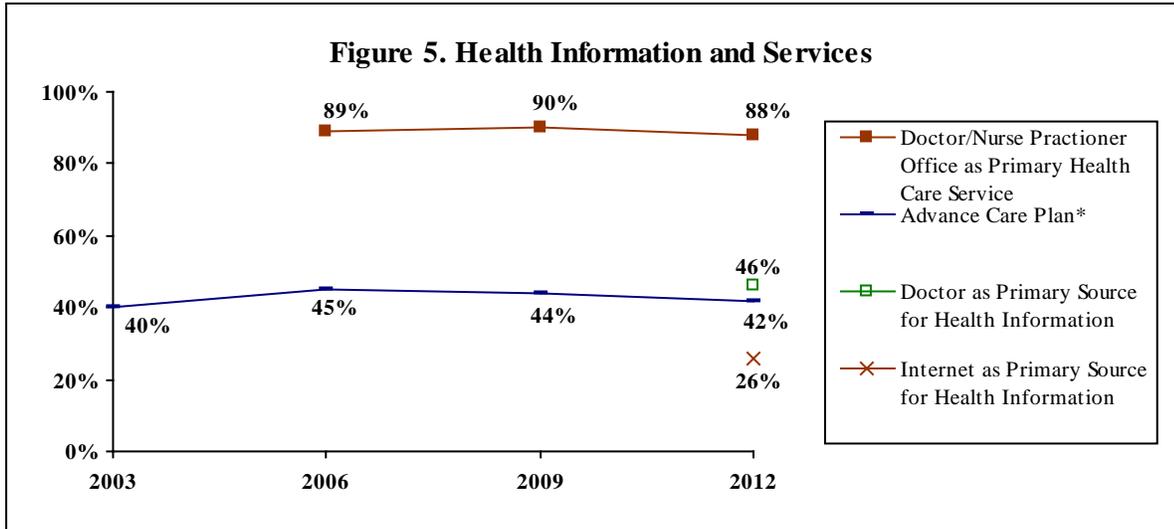
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## Health Information and Services Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



\*In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.

### Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 82% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 38% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.*

## **Routine Checkup**

*In 2000, 65% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported past two years, 9% past five years and 11% five or more years ago. Nationally, 72% reported past year, 12% past two years, 7% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (97%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (80%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (71%).
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 85% of those with some post high school education or 74% of respondents with a high school education or less.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2006 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	84%	82%	86%	84%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>				
Male	77	73	83	81
Female	89	90	89	87
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34	70	87	79	80
35 to 44	80	68	88	71
45 to 54	80	76	84	85
55 to 64	94	90	88	84
65 and Older	94	92	91	97
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	83	78	83	74
Some Post High School	85	81	80	85
College Graduate	84	86	93	89
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	94	74	84	84
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	79	82	73	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	86	91	88
Marital Status <sup>2,3</sup>				
Married	85	85	89	86
Not Married	81	78	82	82

<sup>ⓐ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Cholesterol Test

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years is 82%. (Objective HDS-6)*

*In 2010, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 77% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Three percent reported five or more years ago while 10% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 91% of those 55 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 58% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (89%) compared to those with some post high school education (83%) or respondents with a high school education or less (69%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 78% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 72%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 12. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	78%	78%	81%	82%
Gender <sup>1</sup>				
Male	73	74	81	78
Female	82	81	81	86
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	46	74	53	58
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	72	67	85	88
45 to 54	85	80	88	92
55 to 64	92	92	94	91
65 and Older	89	83	95	91
Education <sup>4</sup>				
High School or Less	79	74	83	69
Some Post High School	75	74	78	83
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	80	82	82	89
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	68	82	78
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	83	76	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	79	79	84	95
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	79	83	83	90
Not Married	74	69	77	72

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Dental Checkup

*Counseling patients to visit a dental care provider on a regular basis as well as floss, use fluoride properly, et cetera is recommended.<sup>1</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for an oral health care system visit in the past 12 months is 49%. (Objective OH-7)*

*In 2010, 75% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

<sup>1</sup> “Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. Page 711.

## 2012 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 12% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 71% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 68% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (82% and 70%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 13. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	78%	74%	78%	77%
Gender <sup>2</sup>				
Male	76	70	77	75
Female	79	78	79	78
Age <sup>1</sup>				
18 to 34	67	69	84	75
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	89	76	85	73
45 to 54	74	80	74	81
55 to 64	92	85	73	82
65 and Older	68	70	72	72
Education <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
High School or Less	69	59	71	70
Some Post High School	77	66	77	75
College Graduate	85	87	84	81
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	61	63	71	68
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	67	76	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84	88	83	86
Marital Status <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Married	83	80	80	82
Not Married	66	64	74	70

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Eye Exam

### 2012 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 32% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (44%) compared to male respondents (32%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (55%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (26%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (23%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 14. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	53%	45%	49%	38%
Gender <sup>3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	48	44	43	32
Female <sup>a</sup>	56	45	54	44
Age <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	55	31	44	26
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	52	52	36	23
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	56	30	46	40
55 to 64	43	52	50	44
65 and Older	54	60	67	55
Education <sup>2</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	59	51	52	30
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	52	31	46	39
College Graduate	49	47	49	43
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	60	52	54	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	50	31	27	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	44	52	42
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	50	41	48	41
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	61	50	50	36

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

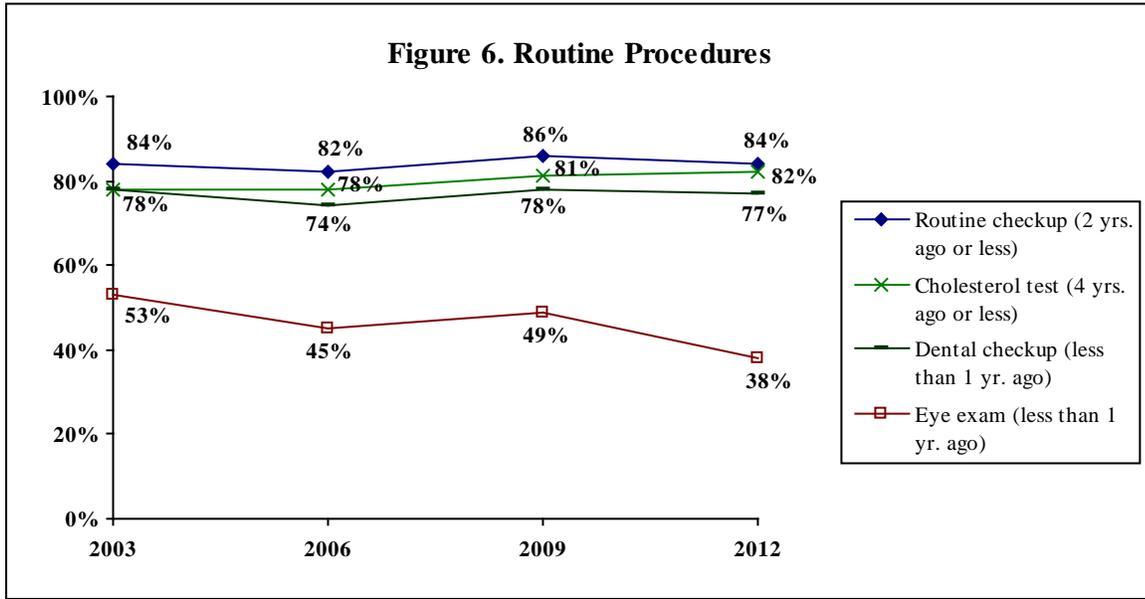
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Routine Procedures Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.



## Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 15)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

### Flu Vaccination

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 to 64 years old having an annual influenza vaccination is 80% and for persons 65 and older is 90%. (Objectives IID-12.5 and 12.7)*

*In 2010, 68% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2012 Findings

- Forty-six percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (51%) compared to male respondents (40%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (63%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (36%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (32%).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted decrease in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 15. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	40%	39%	53%	46%
Gender <sup>3,4</sup>				
Male	35	39	44	40
Female	43	39	61	51
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	23	24	32	32
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	13	25	46	36
45 to 54	33	30	59	42
55 to 64	45	47	55	56
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	77	68	74	63
Education <sup>3</sup>				
High School or Less	42	35	49	38
Some Post High School	37	39	47	44
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	40	42	60	51
Household Income <sup>1</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	43	61	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	39	46	53
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	31	30	48	46
Marital Status				
Married	36	37	55	42
Not Married	46	42	51	50

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Pneumonia Vaccination

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons 65 and older ever having a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective IID-13.1)*

*In 2010, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 69% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

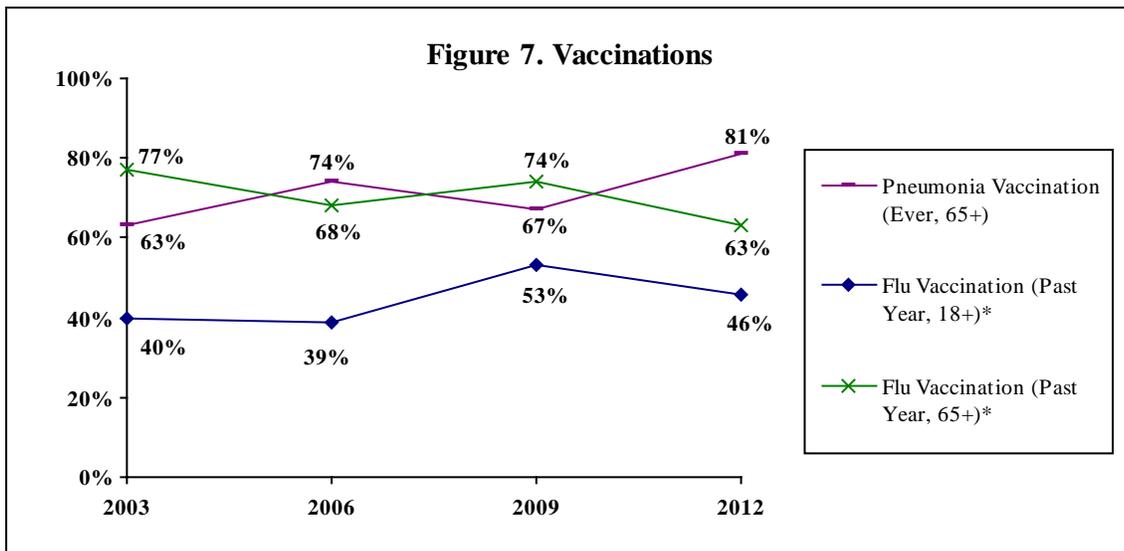
## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

## **Vaccinations Overall**

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



\*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

## Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 16 - 21)

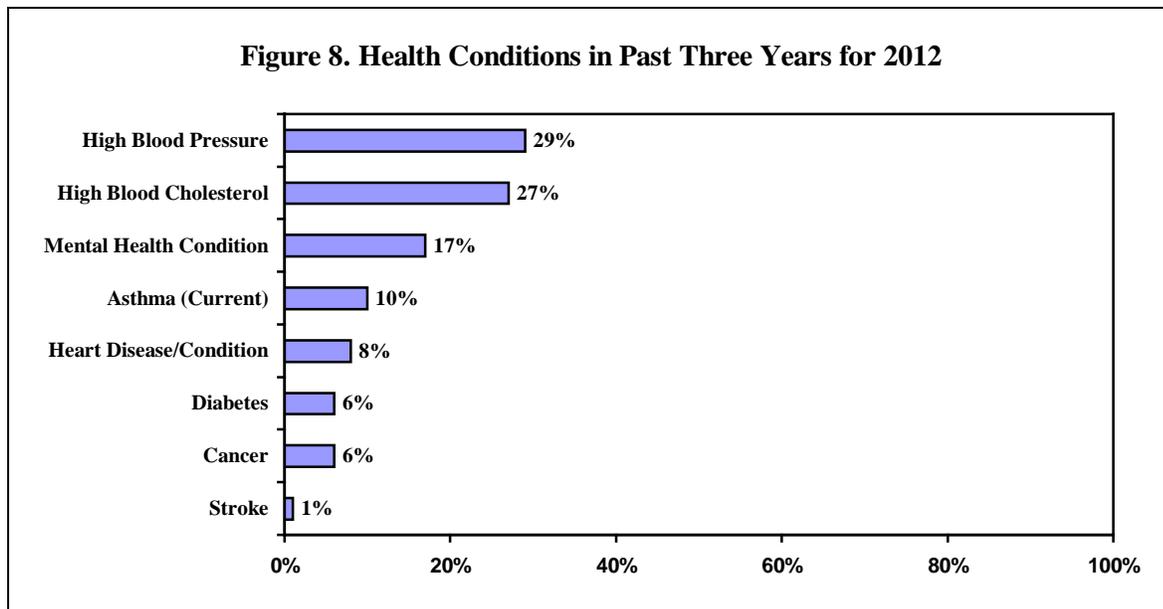
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 27%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or overweight were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report current asthma.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer.*

### 2012 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%) or high blood cholesterol (27%) in the past three years.



## **High Blood Pressure**

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (61%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (16%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (7%).
- Forty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 25% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-four percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 23% of respondents who were not overweight.
  - Of the 116 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 16. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	26%	25%	25%	29%
Gender				
Male	24	27	23	29
Female	27	24	26	29
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	5	5	3	7
35 to 44	10	15	12	16
45 to 54	21	19	20	26
55 to 64	33	46	36	31
65 and Older	54	49	57	61
Education <sup>2,3</sup>				
High School or Less	31	36	41	34
Some Post High School	25	25	21	33
College Graduate	23	19	17	23
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	31	38	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	27	26	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	13	11	21
Marital Status <sup>1,3</sup>				
Married	22	23	20	26
Not Married	34	28	34	33
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	17	12	13	23
Overweight	32	34	34	34
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>				
Inactive	--	52	39	42
Insufficient	--	27	22	32
Recommended	--	18	21	24
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>				
Nonsmoker	28	27	26	30
Smoker	17	20	22	22

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## **High Blood Cholesterol**

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 45% of those 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (33%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (20%).
  - Of the 109 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 88% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting high blood cholesterol.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 17. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	18%	25%	25%	27%
Gender				
Male	20	29	23	24
Female <sup>a</sup>	16	22	26	29
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	3	12	11	0
35 to 44	6	20	16	7
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	24	30	22	46
55 to 64	25	43	27	36
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	28	33	47	45
Education				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	17	27	31	28
Some Post High School	18	28	21	25
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	18	24	23	29
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	18	17	33	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	32	23	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	16	25	19	25
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	17	30	23	29
Not Married	19	18	27	24
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	10	15	16	20
Overweight	25	33	31	33
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>				
Inactive	--	45	35	32
Insufficient	--	24	21	31
Recommended	--	24	24	23
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker <sup>a</sup>	19	26	25	28
Smoker	12	23	26	22

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## Heart Disease/Condition

### 2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (12%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (4%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (23%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (10%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (4%).
  - Of the 33 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 18. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	6%	10%	10%	8%
Gender <sup>3</sup>				
Male	6	9	13	10
Female	7	10	7	7
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	6	0	0	0
35 to 44	0	13	1	0
45 to 54	0	4	9	2
55 to 64	2	15	13	9
65 and Older	18	18	26	27
Education <sup>1,3</sup>				
High School or Less	14	14	16	10
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	3	7	7	11
College Graduate	3	9	7	5
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	11	16	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	6	9	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	1	9	5	5
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>				
Married	3	11	9	7
Not Married	10	8	12	10
Overweight Status <sup>3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	4	7	4	4
Overweight	7	12	13	12
Physical Activity <sup>2,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	22	15	23
Insufficient	--	6	7	10
Recommended <sup>b</sup>	--	10	11	4
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	6	10	10	9
Smoker	7	8	8	4

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## **Mental Health Condition**

### 2012 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 13% of those 55 to 64 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
  - Of the 67 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 81% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a mental health condition.

Table 19. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	13%	17%
Gender		
Male	10	16
Female	16	17
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	27	15
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	11	39
45 to 54	11	15
55 to 64	11	13
65 and Older	5	10
Education		
High School or Less	13	14
Some Post High School	15	23
College Graduate	12	14
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	12
Marital Status		
Married	13	15
Not Married	14	19

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2009 to 2012

## Diabetes

### 2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 65 and older and 12% of those 55 to 64 years old reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 1% of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes compared to married respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (9%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).
  - Of the 25 respondents who reported diabetes, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 20. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	5%	8%	7%	6%
Gender <sup>2</sup>				
Male	6	11	9	6
Female	5	6	5	6
Age <sup>3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	4	6	1	1
35 to 44	4	10	1	4
45 to 54	5	3	7	1
55 to 64	4	15	15	12
65 and Older	10	11	13	13
Education				
High School or Less	7	12	9	7
Some Post High School	6	8	4	6
College Graduate	3	6	7	5
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	14	9	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	12	6	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	1	4	3
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Married	3	2	5	4
Not Married	10	18	10	10
Overweight Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	3	2	2	3
Overweight	7	13	10	9
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>				
Inactive	--	18	10	10
Insufficient	--	12	5	9
Recommended	--	3	8	4
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	5	8	7	6
Smoker	6	11	8	6

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## **Current Asthma**

*In 2010, 8% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report current asthma (21%) compared to those 65 and older (6%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).
  - Of the 39 respondents who reported current asthma, 79% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	9%	8%	10%
Gender <sup>2</sup>				
Male	7	5	7	11
Female	8	11	9	9
Age <sup>2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	9	13	11	21
35 to 44	6	11	7	0
45 to 54	10	4	8	7
55 to 64	4	15	2	8
65 and Older	6	3	10	6
Education				
High School or Less	9	12	5	15
Some Post High School	5	5	6	10
College Graduate	7	8	12	6
Household Income <sup>4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	2	9	7	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	4	4	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	12	7	6
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married	7	8	7	7
Not Married	8	10	10	14

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Cancer

### 2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
  - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (6 responses) followed by breast cancer (5 responses). Two respondents each reported prostate, cervical or uterine cancer.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had cancer in the past three years.

## Stroke

### 2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
  - Of the 5 respondents who reported a stroke, 80% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

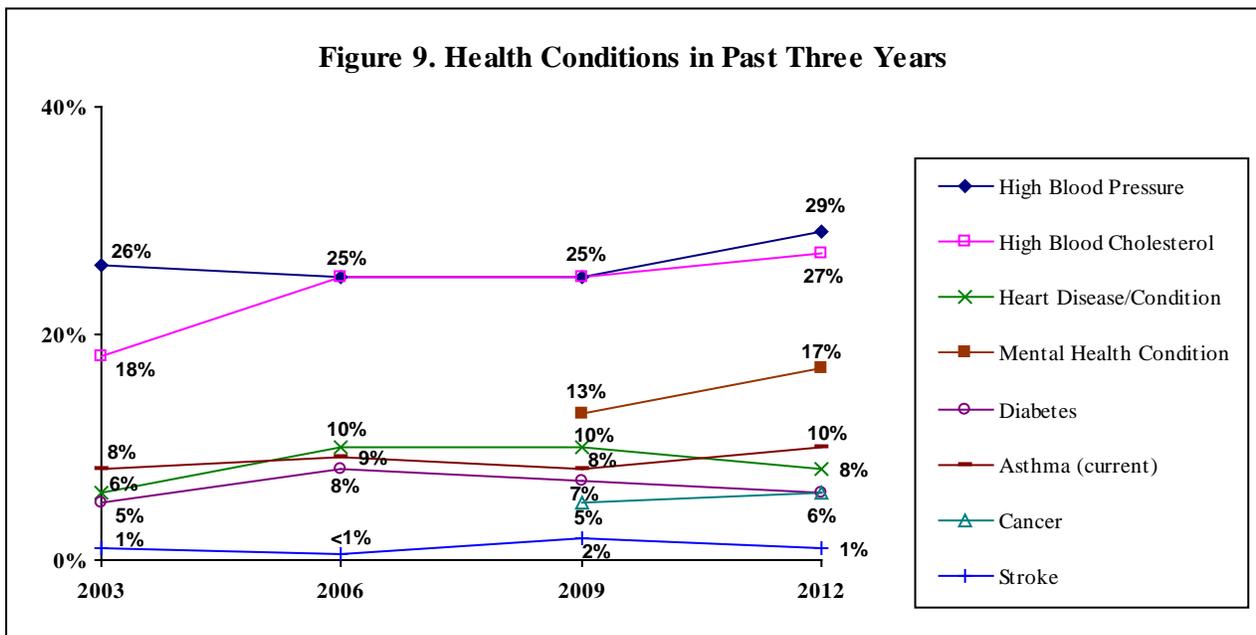
### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a stroke.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in all study years.

## Health Conditions Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer.



## Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 22 - 25)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 37% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 51% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Fifty-three percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, married or inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

### Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

*Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.*

*In 2005, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-three percent did some moderate activity, while 9% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (45%) compared to male respondents (29%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (46%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (31%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (22%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 32% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 30% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (44%) compared to overweight respondents (31%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	29%	33%	26%	37%
Gender <sup>3,4</sup>				
Male	31	31	20	29
Female <sup>a</sup>	27	34	32	45
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	30	27	20	46
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	38	36	20	22
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	21	38	37	41
55 to 64	25	34	29	31
65 and Older	26	30	29	38
Education				
High School or Less	26	32	26	37
Some Post High School	31	40	27	32
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	30	29	25	41
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	36	26	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	13	21	21	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	29	38	30	44
Marital Status				
Married <sup>a</sup>	27	32	27	38
Not Married	32	34	25	36
Overweight Status <sup>1,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	35	34	29	44
Overweight	24	32	25	31

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## **Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week**

*Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.*

*In 2009, 31% of Wisconsin respondents and 29% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Seventeen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 54% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (34%) compared to female respondents (24%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (53%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (17%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported vigorous physical activity compared to 15% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (39%) compared to overweight respondents (20%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2006 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	27%	19%	29%
Gender <sup>1,3</sup>			
Male	35	22	34
Female	20	15	24
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	37	25	53
35 to 44	29	16	27
45 to 54	28	27	32
55 to 64	23	17	17
65 and Older	16	8	9
Education <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	12	5	15
Some Post High School	30	26	24
College Graduate	35	22	39
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	22	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	12	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	21	36
Marital Status			
Married	29	16	32
Not Married	24	23	24
Overweight Status <sup>1,3</sup>			
Not Overweight	33	21	39
Overweight	23	19	20

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

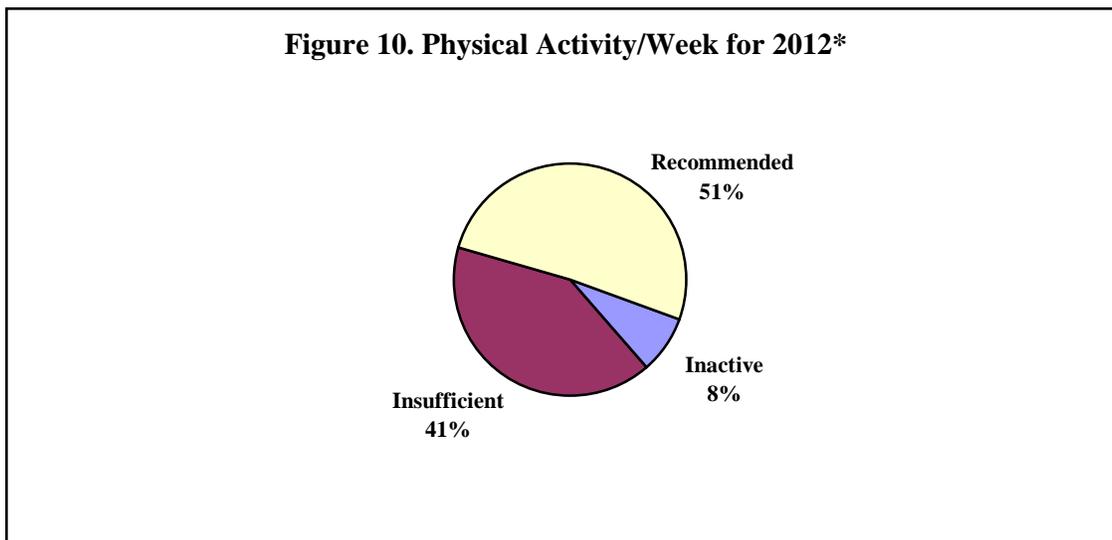
## Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

In 2009, 53% of Wisconsin respondents and 51% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

### 2012 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-one percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% did no physical activity in a typical week.



\*Recommended physical activity is moderate activity 5 times/30+ minutes in a week or vigorous activity 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (72%) compared to respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older (42% each).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 50% of those with some post high school education or 41% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (60%) compared to overweight respondents (42%).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	47%	38%	51%
Gender			
Male	51	37	50
Female	44	40	52
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	48	39	72
35 to 44	47	25	42
45 to 54	52	49	48
55 to 64	47	41	43
65 and Older	43	40	42
Education <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	37	32	41
Some Post High School	55	48	50
College Graduate	51	36	58
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	47	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	30	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55	40	59
Marital Status			
Married	48	36	53
Not Married	47	43	48
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>			
Not Overweight	52	44	60
Overweight	44	36	42

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

## Body Weight

*Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)*

*In 2010, 64% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 27% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (36% overweight and 28% obese) (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- According to the definition, 53% of respondents were overweight.
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (62%) compared to female respondents (45%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight (67%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (53%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (35%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (58% and 46%, respectively).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight (68%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (61%) or respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity (44%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight, with a noted decrease since 2003.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight.
- In 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	56%	58%	59%	53%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	74	71	72	62
Female	42	47	46	45
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34	48	48	52	35
35 to 44	47	61	62	59
45 to 54	62	69	55	53
55 to 64	72	68	64	67
65 and Older	60	53	64	59
Education				
High School or Less	60	63	68	47
Some Post High School	58	61	58	56
College Graduate	52	55	54	54
Household Income <sup>3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	49	62	51	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	61	61	73	53
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59	56	58	57
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married	56	60	60	58
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	58	56	59	46
Physical Activity <sup>4</sup>				
Inactive	--	68	70	68
Insufficient	--	61	61	61
Recommended	--	54	54	44

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

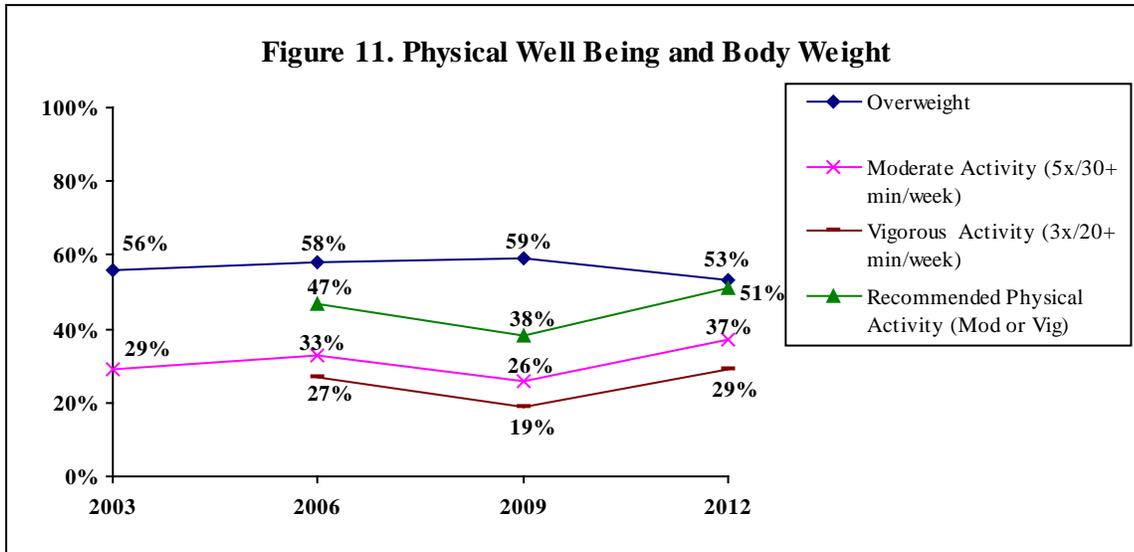
<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



## Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 26 & 27)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 70% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 29% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

## **Fruit Consumption**

*Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.*

### 2012 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (75%) compared to male respondents (64%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (84%) compared to those with a high school education or less (59%) or respondents with some post high school education (58%).
- Eighty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 64% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 58% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (74%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (64%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 66% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 30% of inactive respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit.

Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	66%	69%	67%	70%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	56	61	61	64
Female	74	76	72	75
Age <sup>2</sup>				
18 to 34	67	83	69	67
35 to 44	67	76	65	60
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	59	59	70	81
55 to 64	63	47	75	68
65 and Older	73	66	61	68
Education <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	57	65	64	59
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	74	66	60	58
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	68	73	74	84
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	66	70	56	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	82	64	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	68	64	73	80
Marital Status				
Married	66	66	70	72
Not Married	66	73	62	66
Overweight Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	69	78	67	64
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	63	63	69	74
Physical Activity <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	41	46	30
Insufficient	--	68	75	66
Recommended	--	75	64	79

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## Vegetable Consumption

*Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have three servings of vegetables each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.*

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (36%) compared to male respondents (20%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (43%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (23%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (20%).
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 21% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 25% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of inactive respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2006, respondents who did at least some physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	22%	29%	25%	29%
Gender <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Male	19	19	18	20
Female <sup>a</sup>	25	37	31	36
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18 to 34	26	33	16	20
35 to 44	13	29	26	23
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	19	28	32	43
55 to 64	29	27	33	36
65 and Older	23	23	21	24
Education <sup>4</sup>				
High School or Less	21	22	19	11
Some Post High School	22	29	26	27
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	24	31	27	40
Household Income <sup>4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	25	18	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	35	27	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	26	29	29	40
Marital Status				
Married <sup>a</sup>	22	26	26	32
Not Married	22	33	22	26
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	21	26	26	30
Overweight	21	30	24	28
Physical Activity <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	9	21	6
Insufficient	--	31	20	25
Recommended	--	30	33	35

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

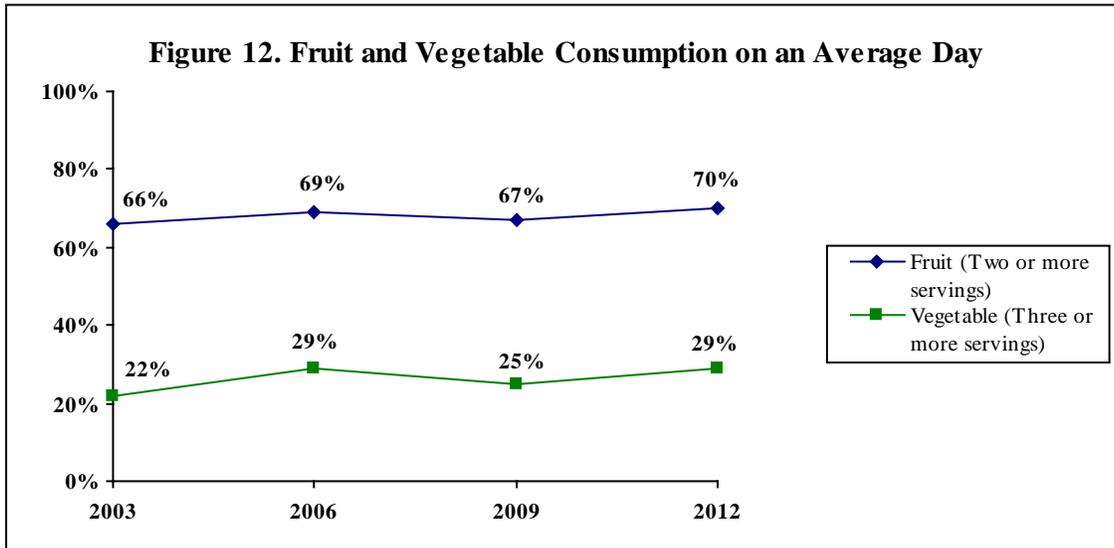
<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## Nutrition Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



## Women's Health (Figure 13; Table 28)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 71% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 45 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

## Mammogram

*Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 40 and older.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>“Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 23 - 25.

*In 2010, 79% of Wisconsin women and 76% of U.S. women 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of female respondents 40 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Fourteen percent reported never.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

## **Bone Density Scan**

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of the 58 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

## **Pap Smear**

*Routine screening for cervical cancer with Papanicolaou (Pap) testing is recommended for all women who are or have been sexually active and who have a cervix. Pap smears should begin with the onset of sexual activity or at age 21 and should be repeated at least every three years. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against an upper age limit for Pap testing, but recommendations can be made on other grounds to discontinue regular testing after age 65 in women who have had regular previous screenings in which the smears have been consistently normal.<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup>“Screening for Cervical Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 26 - 31.

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap test within the past three years is 93% (Objective C-15)*

*In 2010, 85% of Wisconsin women and 81% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- A total of 81% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (90%) compared to respondents 18 to 44 years old (73%).
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 68% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 64% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 65%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	92%	96%	93%	81%
Age <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	95	98	98	73
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	98	98	98	73
45 and Older	85	93	86	90
Education <sup>1,4</sup>				
Some Post High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	88	95	92	68
College Graduate	97	98	94	93
Household Income <sup>4</sup>				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	87	94	91	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	97	94	94
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married	92	98	96	90
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	89	92	86	65

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

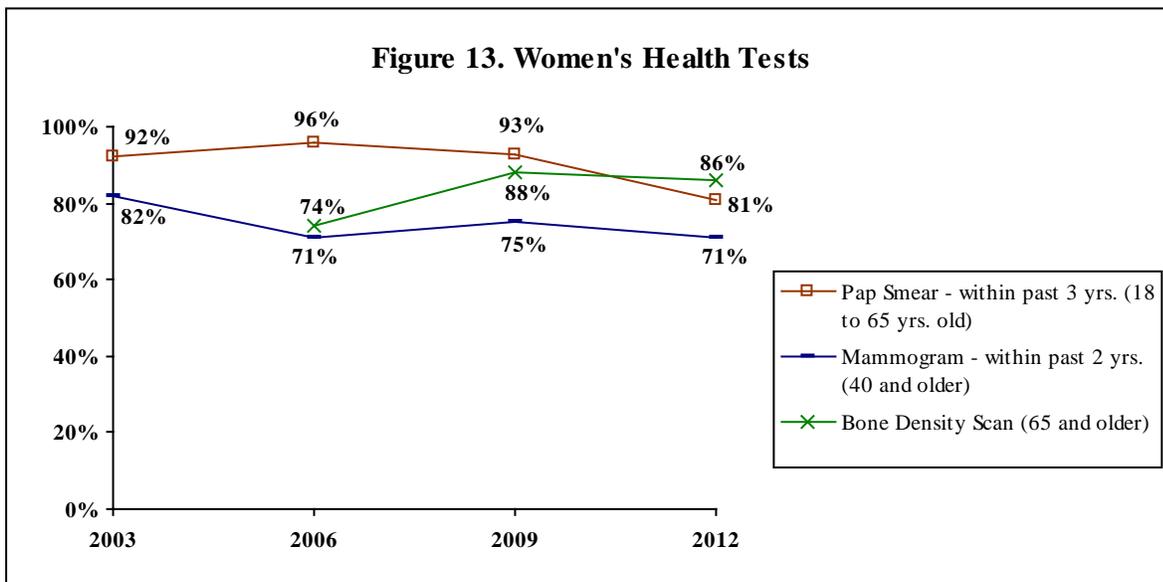
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Women’s Health Tests Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



## Men's Health (Figure 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 68% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test.

*From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.*

### Prostate Cancer Screening

*The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force concludes there is insufficient evidence for or against routine screening for prostate cancer with a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or a digital rectal examination (DRE).<sup>4</sup>*

#### 2012 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years. Sixteen percent of male respondents never had a prostate cancer screening.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

#### Year Comparisons

*In 2006 and 2009, men were asked separate questions about their most recent digital rectal exam and their most recent prostate-specific antigen test. In 2012, both tests were combined into one prostate cancer screening question.*

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

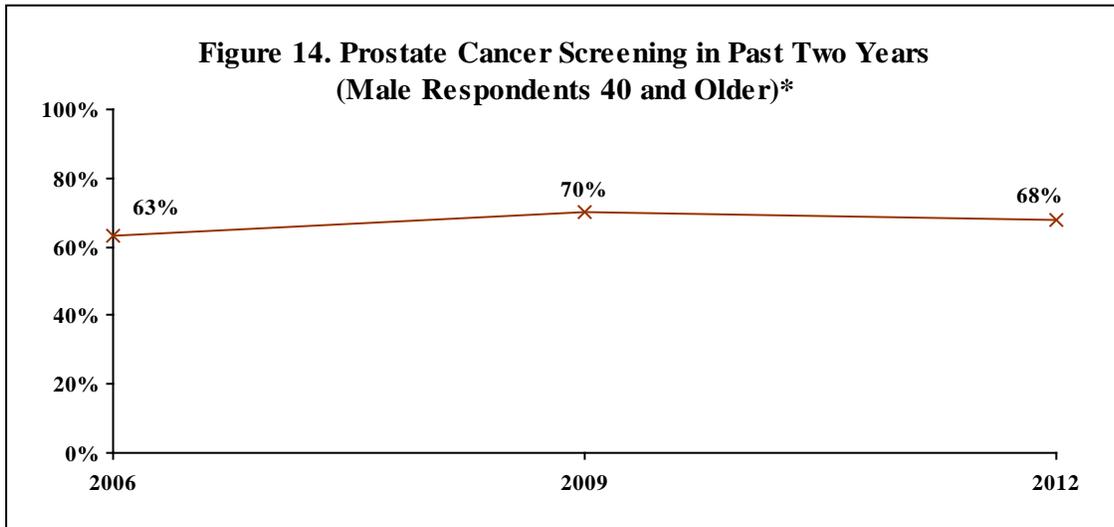
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<sup>4</sup>“Screening for Prostate Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

## Men's Health Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.



\*In 2006 and 2009, DRE and PSA tests were two separate questions. In 2012, they were combined into one prostate cancer screening question.

## Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 29 - 32)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 70% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 75% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the recommendation.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

## Blood Stool Test

### 2012 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-two percent reported never while 3% were not sure.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- Gender or marital status was not significant in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across these demographic variables reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 29. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	30%	22%	15%
Gender			
Male <sup>a</sup>	36	16	14
Female <sup>a</sup>	27	26	16
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	27	21	19
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	36	24	9
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	30	19	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	29	19	9
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	29	27	15
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	33	15	15

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Sigmoidoscopy

*A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.<sup>5</sup>*

### 2012 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Eighty-one percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

### Year Comparisons

*In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.*

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>⓪</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	9%	7%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	16	8
Female	4	5
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	8	6
College Graduate	10	8
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	10	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	4
Marital Status		
Married	10	7
Not Married	8	6

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>3</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

<sup>5</sup>“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

## Colonoscopy

*A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.<sup>6</sup>*

### 2012 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-seven percent reported never.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 64% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Eighty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 65% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 61%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

*In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.*

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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<sup>6</sup>“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 31. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	65%	70%
Gender		
Male	69	74
Female	63	67
Education <sup>2</sup>		
Some Post High School or Less	65	64
College Graduate	65	78
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	65	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63	80
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	69	77
Not Married	61	61

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

### Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation is 71%. (Objective C-16)*

#### 2012 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).
- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame compared to 68% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame compared to 69% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (81% and 67%, respectively).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 32. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①,②</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	67%	75%
Gender		
Male	71	77
Female	65	73
Education <sup>2</sup>		
Some Post High School or Less	68	68
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	67	83
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	67	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	66	84
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	72	81
Not Married	62	67

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

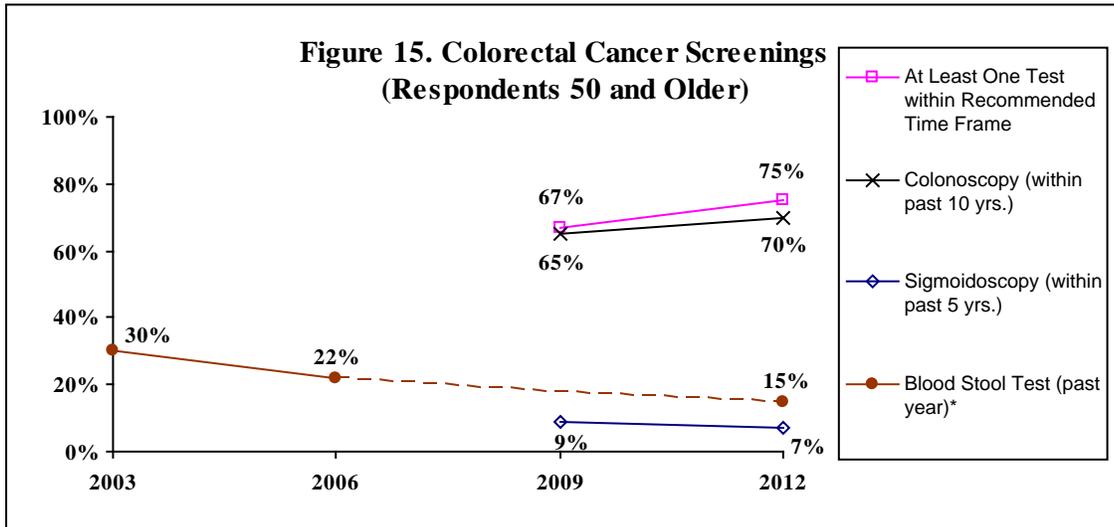
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2009 to 2012

## Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.



\*Not asked in 2009.

## Tobacco Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 33 & 34)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 17% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 69% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

## Current Smokers

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective TU-1.1)*

*In 2010, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 17% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents were current smokers.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 25% of those 35 to 44 years old were current smokers compared to 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 23% of those with some post high school education were current smokers compared to 9% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (24% and 11%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.

Table 33. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	21%	17%	15%	17%
Gender <sup>1</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	25	19	18	16
Female	17	15	13	18
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34	39	31	22	27
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	12	4	17	25
45 to 54	19	21	11	14
55 to 64	24	15	17	16
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	14	12	11	5
Education <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
High School or Less	32	30	17	24
Some Post High School	16	24	19	23
College Graduate	15	5	11	9
Household Income <sup>2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	29	20	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	17	18	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	20	8	15	11
Marital Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	19	13	10	11
Not Married	23	23	24	24

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

### 2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Male respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (11%) compared to those 55 and older (2%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (0%).

Table 34. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>⓪</sup>

	2012
TOTAL	4%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	8
Female	2
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	11
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	0
55 to 64	2
65 and Older	2
Education	
High School or Less	8
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	3
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status	
Married	4
Not Married	5

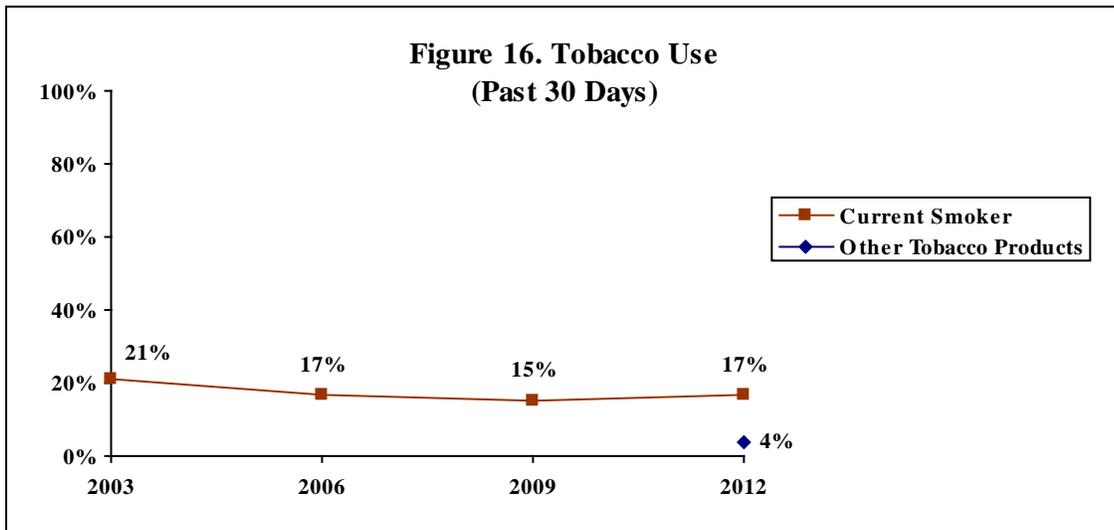
<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## Tobacco Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



### **Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past 12 Months as a Result of Trying to Quit**

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 80%. (Objective TU-4.1)*

*In 2005, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

*Of current smokers...*

- Sixty-nine percent of the 68 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

## Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

### 2012 Findings

*Of current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months...*

- Eighty percent of the 55 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

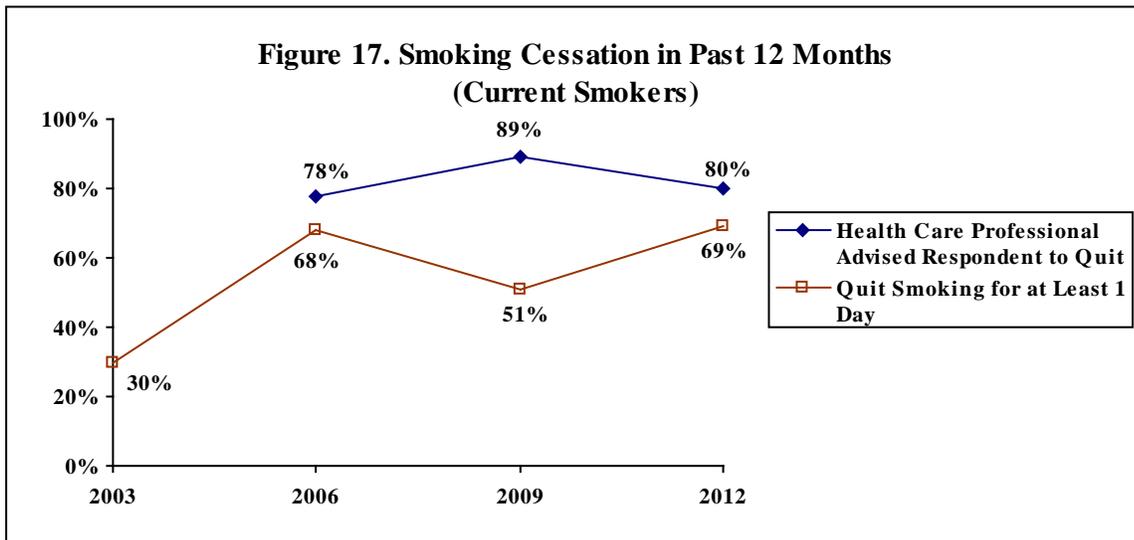
### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

## Smoking Cessation Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



## Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 35 & 36)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this.

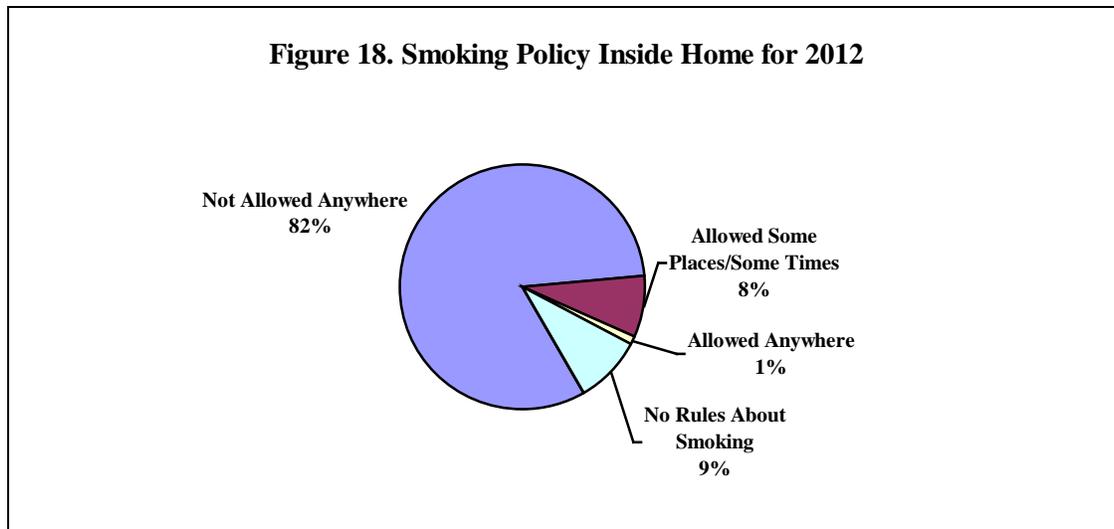
*From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

### Smoking Policy Inside Home

*In 2003, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey). In 2006-2007, 79% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).*

#### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 8% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. One percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Eighty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 51% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (87%) compared to respondents in households without children (78%).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2012, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2009, the presence of children was not a significant variable.

Table 35. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	78%	82%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	68	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	88
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	83	83
Not Married	71	80
Smoking Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Nonsmoker	85	88
Smoker	42	51
Children in Household <sup>2</sup>		
Yes	82	87
No	76	78

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2009 to 2012

## Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days (Nonsmokers)

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke is 34%. (Objective TU-11.3)*

### 2012 Findings

- Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (13%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (19%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (5%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 7% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to married respondents (13% and 6%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 and older reporting exposure.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting exposure.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting exposure.

Table 36. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	22%	9%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	26	13
Female <sup>a</sup>	18	5
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34	27	19
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	23	5
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	19	3
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	23	6
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	19	8
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	24	18
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	20	5
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	22	7
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	29	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	19	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	22	9
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	21	6
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	23	13

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

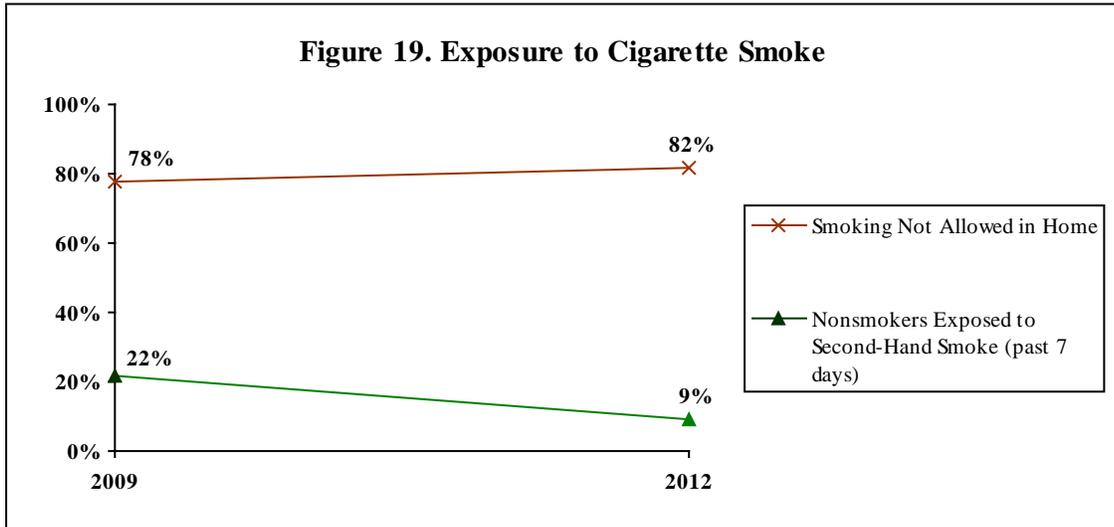
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

## Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



## Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Table 37)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 24% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

### Binge Drinking in Past Month

*Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2012, Hales Corners defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) is 24%. (Objective SA-14.3)*

*In 2010, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Fifteen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (30%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (43%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (20%) or respondents 65 and older (6%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less binged in the past month compared to 25% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a college education.

### Year Comparisons

*In 2003 and 2012, the Hales Corners Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In all other study years the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.*

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old who reported binge drinking.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket who reported binge drinking.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 37. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	13%	20%	20%	24%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	17	34	29	30
Female <sup>a</sup>	9	8	13	19
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	33	36	47	43
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	10	22	23	25
45 to 54	12	20	12	20
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	10	17	6	25
65 and Older	5	4	6	6
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	13	22	14	32
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	14	15	34	25
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	10	21	15	18
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	5	16	12	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	33	33	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	16	20	21	26
Marital Status				
Married <sup>a</sup>	12	19	18	21
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	15	21	26	27

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2003 and 2012, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in all other study years, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

### **Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month 2012 Findings**

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

### **Year Comparisons**

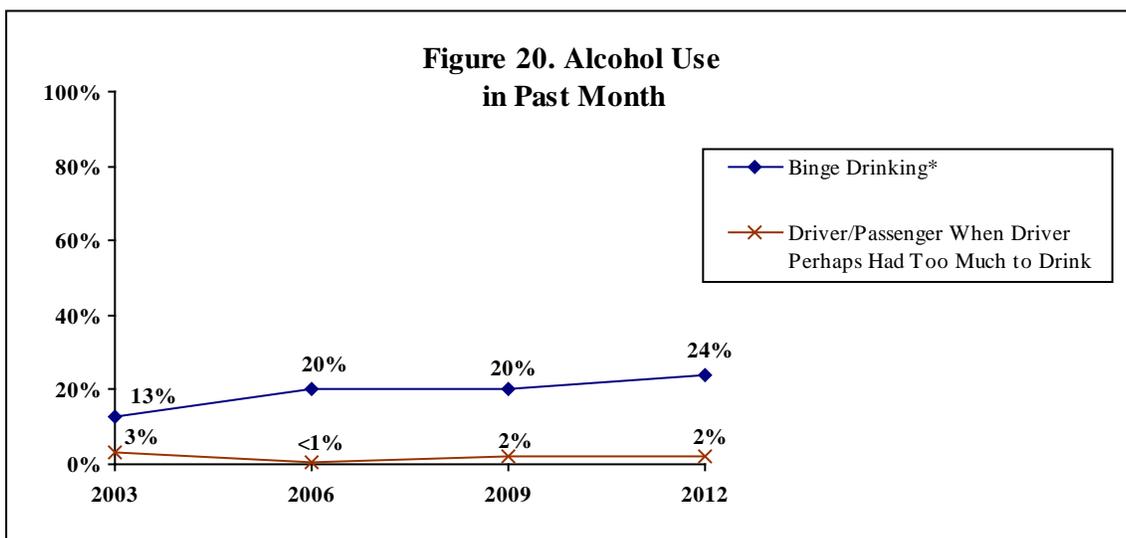
- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in all study years.

## Alcohol Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.



\*In 2003 and 2012, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males were used; in all other study years, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

## Household Problems (Figure 21)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 2% of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking, marijuana use or gambling. Zero percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

*From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.*

## **Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year**

### 2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in all study years.

## **Other Household Problems in Past Year**

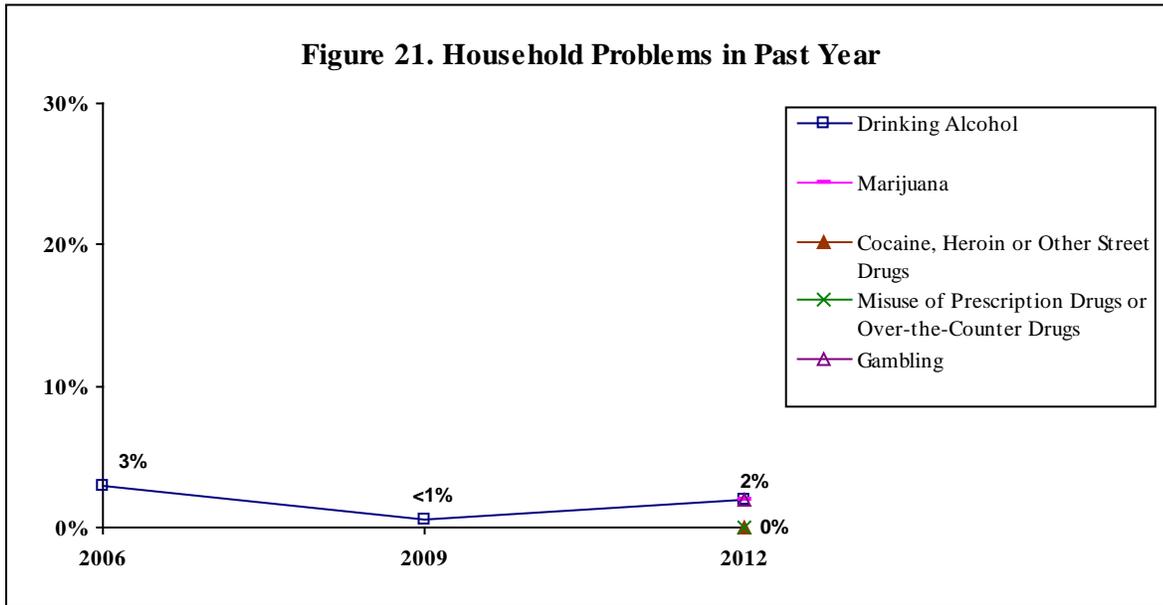
### 2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with marijuana or gambling. Zero percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with any of the behaviors.

## Household Problems Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.



## Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 38 - 40)

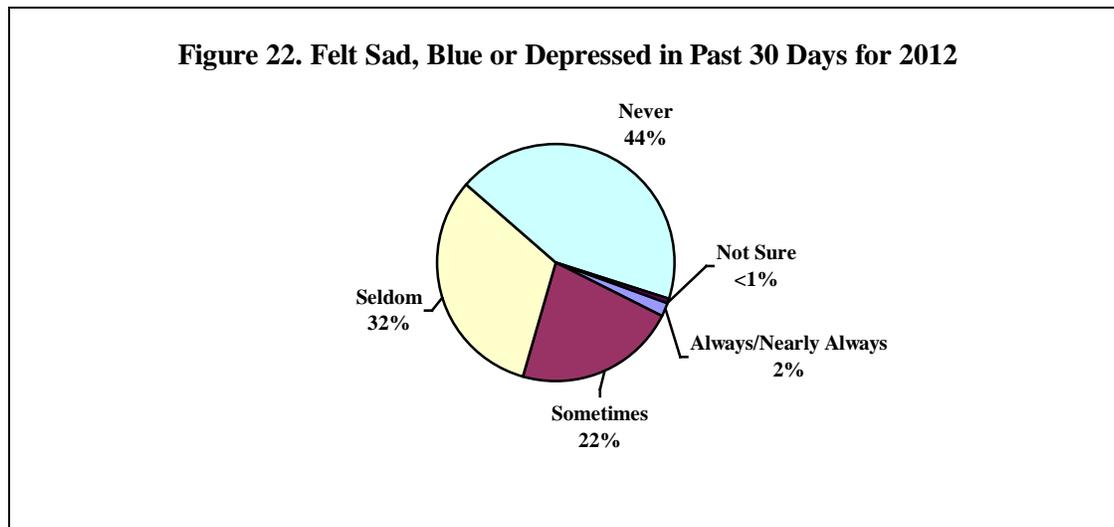
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 2% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. One percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

## Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

### 2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 420 residents. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes and the remaining 76% reported seldom or never.



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 38. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006	2009 <sup>②</sup>	2012 <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	5%	5%	2%	2%
Gender <sup>1</sup>				
Male	8	6	--	--
Female	3	3	--	--
Age <sup>1</sup>				
18 to 34	9	5	--	--
35 to 44	0	1	--	--
45 to 54	7	8	--	--
55 to 64	2	4	--	--
65 and Older	7	5	--	--
Education <sup>1,2</sup>				
High School or Less	12	10	--	--
Some Post High School	3	2	--	--
College Graduate	<1	3	--	--
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	9	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	2	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	3	--	--
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>				
Married	2	3	--	--
Not Married	10	7	--	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## Considered Suicide

*All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recent suicide was considered.*

### 2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 360 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year.

Table 39. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003 <sup>②</sup>	2006	2009 <sup>③</sup>	2012 <sup>④</sup>
TOTAL	1%	5%	2%	1%
Gender				
Male	--	6	--	--
Female	--	4	--	--
Age <sup>2</sup>				
18 to 34	--	8	--	--
35 to 44	--	11	--	--
45 to 54	--	1	--	--
55 to 64	--	0	--	--
65 and Older	--	1	--	--
Education <sup>2</sup>				
High School or Less	--	7	--	--
Some Post High School	--	0	--	--
College Graduate	--	6	--	--
Household Income <sup>2</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	13	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	--
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	--	2	--	--
Not Married	--	11	--	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## **Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life**

### 2012 Findings

- A total of 4% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 37% reported nearly always.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (9%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (1%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Seven percent of unmarried respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 40. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006	2009 <sup>②</sup>	2012
TOTAL	6%	4%	3%	4%
Gender				
Male	5	5	--	4
Female <sup>a</sup>	7	2	--	3
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	4	0	--	0
35 to 44	10	4	--	9
45 to 54	6	8	--	1
55 to 64	2	6	--	5
65 and Older	7	3	--	4
Education <sup>2</sup>				
High School or Less	9	7	--	3
Some Post High School	7	3	--	5
College Graduate	3	1	--	2
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	6	--	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	0	--	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	--	1
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	5	2	--	<1
Not Married	8	6	--	7

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

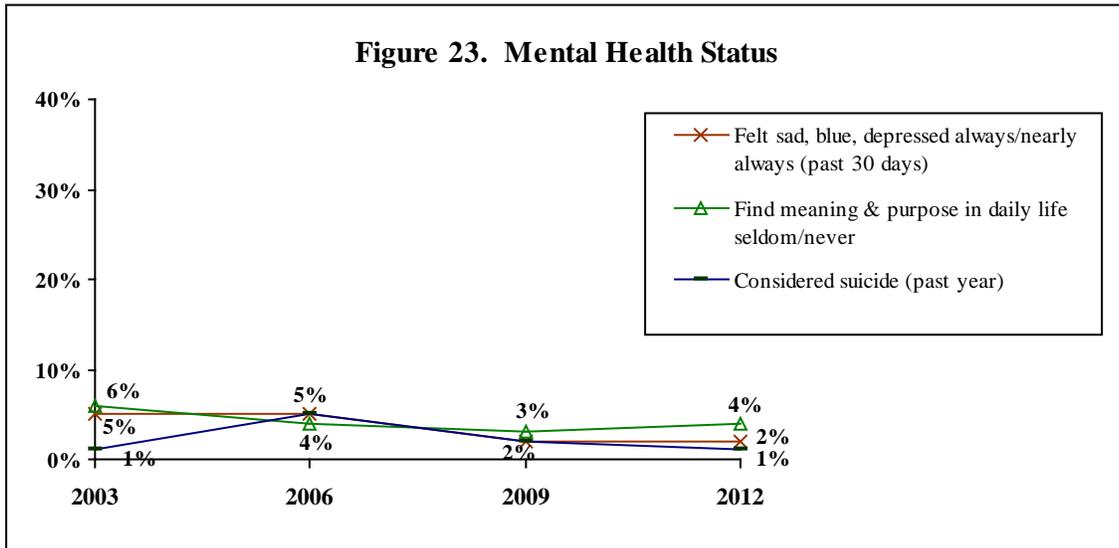
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## Mental Health Status Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.



## Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 41 - 43)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

### Afraid for Personal Safety

#### 2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
  - A stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (6 responses) followed by an acquaintance (5 responses).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003 and 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

**Table 41. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>**

	2003	2006	2009	2012 <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	6%	4%	5%	3%
Gender				
Male	5	4	6	--
Female	7	4	4	--
Age				
18 to 34	9	8	9	--
35 to 44	9	1	6	--
45 to 54	5	3	5	--
55 to 64	8	4	4	--
65 and Older	2	3	1	--
Education <sup>2,3</sup>				
High School or Less	5	0	5	--
Some Post High School	7	13	10	--
College Graduate	6	1	2	--
Household Income <sup>3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	14	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	2	8	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	2	--
Marital Status				
Married	6	4	5	--
Not Married	6	5	6	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## **Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit**

### 2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - Two respondents reported a spouse pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while one respondent each reported a separated spouse, brother/sister or stranger.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003 <sup>②</sup>	2006	2009	2012 <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	2%	4%	5%	1%
Gender <sup>2,3</sup>				
Male	--	7	9	--
Female	--	1	<1	--
Age <sup>2,3</sup>				
18 to 34	--	4	8	--
35 to 44	--	10	10	--
45 to 54	--	3	1	--
55 to 64	--	4	0	--
65 and Older	--	0	0	--
Education <sup>3</sup>				
High School or Less	--	2	5	--
Some Post High School	--	3	10	--
College Graduate	--	5	1	--
Household Income <sup>2</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	9	9	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	2	7	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	4	--
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	--	<1	4	--
Not Married	--	10	5	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Combined Personal Safety Issues

### 2012 Findings

- A total of 4% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 43. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	7%	7%	7%	4%
Gender <sup>3</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	9	10	10	3
Female	7	5	4	5
Age <sup>1,3</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	14	9	13	4
35 to 44	11	12	10	4
45 to 54	5	4	7	4
55 to 64	8	6	4	5
65 and Older	2	3	1	2
Education <sup>2,3</sup>				
High School or Less	8	2	5	3
Some Post High School	7	14	15	2
College Graduate	7	6	3	6
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	14	16	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	13	4	8	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	6	4
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	6	4	7	5
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	10	12	7	2

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

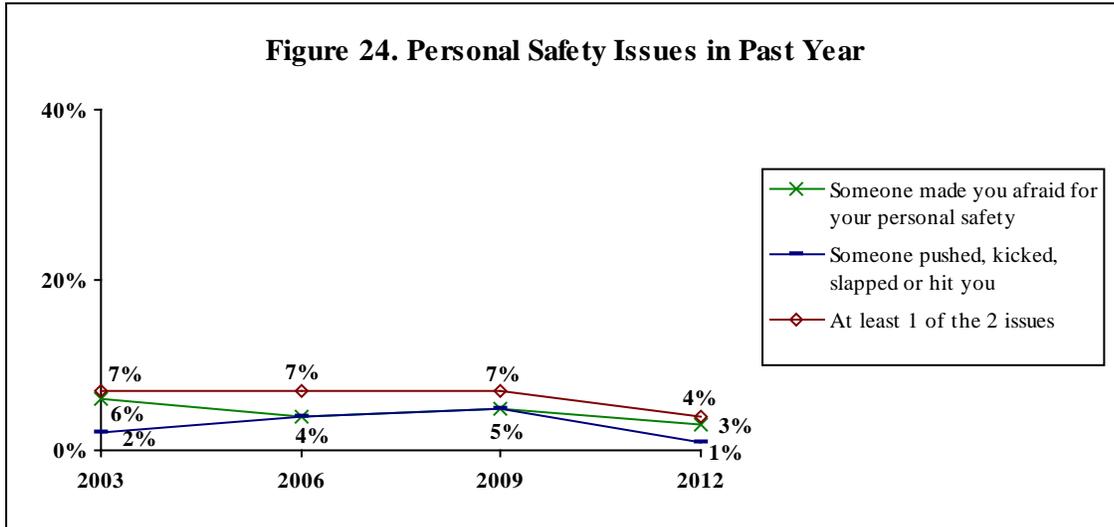
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Personal Safety Issues Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.



## Children in Household (Tables 44 & 45)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 86% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 0% of respondents each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 16% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Thirty-two percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Twenty-five percent reported verbal bullying, 22% reported physical bullying and 0% reported cyber bullying.

## **Children in Household**

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households for whom they make the health care decisions. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Seventy-five percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-five percent were boys. Of these households, 39% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 81% were married.

## **Child's Personal Doctor**

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history. Of these, 86% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 12 or younger were more likely to report their child has one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse (91%) compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old (76%).
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 80% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care.

## **Unmet Care**

### 2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Zero percent of respondents each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed, medical care needed or visit a specialist they needed to see.

## Nutrition and Exercise

### 2012 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 16% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day (84%) compared to respondents who reported about their son (61%).
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 5 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day (81%) compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old (55%).
  - Weather or lack of time was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes (7 responses each) followed by their child’s work schedule (4 responses).

Table 44. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)<sup>⓪</sup>

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	72%	16%	68%
Gender			
Boy	61*	17	67
Girl	84*	16	71
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	81*	20	71
13 to 17 Years Old	55*	9	64
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	68	18	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	76	12	67
Marital Status			
Married	70	19	70
Not Married	74	5	61

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

\*demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## **Current Asthma**

### 2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma.

## **Child's Emotional Well-Being**

### 2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

## **Neighborhood Safety for Child**

### 2012 Findings

- Zero percent of respondents reported their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.

## **Child Experienced Bullying**

### 2012 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 25% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Twenty-two percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, being teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.
- Respondents who reported about their son were more likely to report their child experienced some form of bullying, more specifically, verbally or physically bullied, compared to respondents who reported about their daughter.
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 8 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child experienced some form of bullying, more specifically, verbal bullying, compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old.

- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child experienced some form of bullying, verbal or physical, compared to respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child experienced some form of bullying, more specifically, verbal bullying compared to married respondents.

Table 45. Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012  
(Children 8 to 17 Years Old)<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Physically	Cyber <sup>Ⓜ</sup>
TOTAL	32%	25%	22%	0%
Gender				
Boy	46*	34*	33*	--
Girl	9*	9*	0*	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	50*	50*	28	--
13 to 17 Years Old	15*	3*	15	--
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64*	46*	40*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11*	11*	11*	--
Marital Status				
Married	24*	16*	18	--
Not Married	60*	60*	33	--

<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>Ⓜ</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

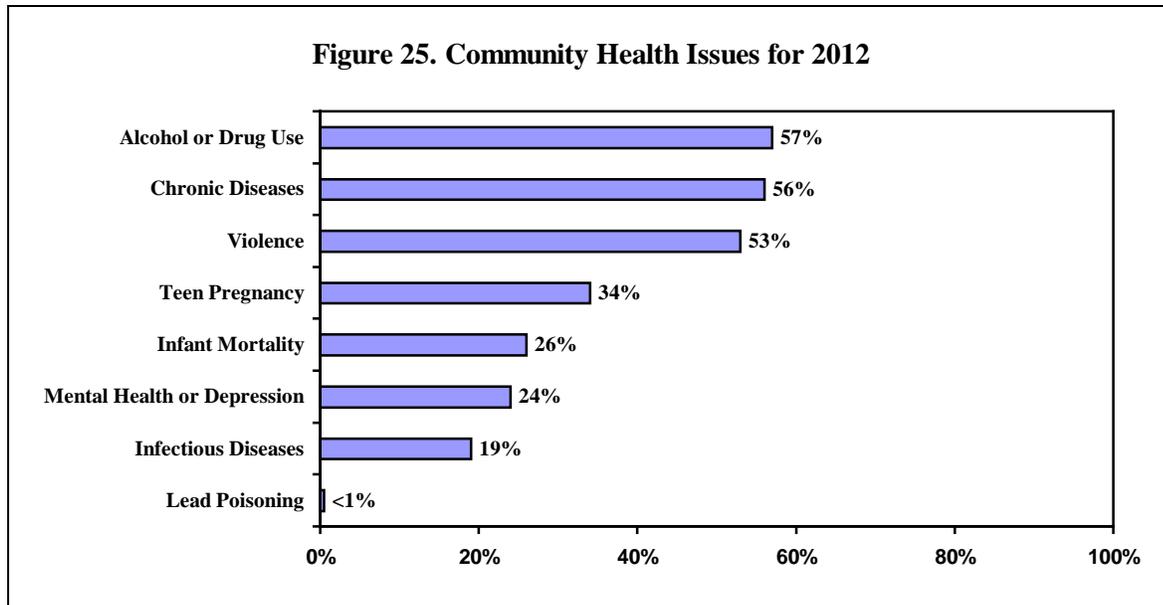
\*demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## Community Health Issues (Figure 25; Table 46)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (57%), chronic diseases (56%) and violence (53%). Respondents with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top health issues.

## 2012 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Hales Corners. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (57%), chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (56%) or violence (53%).



- Female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top health issues compared to male respondents.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the three health issues. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases or infant mortality while respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report violence or mental health/depression as one of the three health issues. Respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report infectious diseases.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases or infant mortality. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence, teen pregnancy or mental health/depression compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 46. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)<sup>Ⓟ</sup>

	Alcohol or Drug Use	Chronic Diseases	Violence	Teen Pregnancy
TOTAL	57%	56%	53%	34%
Gender				
Male	60	55	49	34
Female	55	56	56	33
Age				
18 to 34	49	60	51	32*
35 to 44	59	39	61	32*
45 to 54	63	54	55	46*
55 to 64	61	64	52	23*
65 and older	57	58	48	31*
Education				
High School or Less	56	44*	58*	24
Some Post High School	51	50*	61*	36
College Graduate	63	66*	44*	37
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54	65*	42*	25*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68	32*	69*	47*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	63*	53*	39*
Marital Status				
Married	58	57	51	33
Not Married	56	53	55	34

<sup>Ⓟ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

\*demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

Table 46. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)<sup>①</sup>

	Infant Mortality	Mental Health or Depression	Infectious Diseases	Lead Poisoning <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	26%	24%	19%	<1%
Gender				
Male	18*	21	20	--
Female	34*	26	17	--
Age				
18 to 34	22	23*	18	--
35 to 44	21	43*	11	--
45 to 54	30	14*	27	--
55 to 64	33	27*	20	--
65 and older	24	20*	16	--
Education				
High School or Less	19*	11*	24*	--
Some Post High School	21*	36*	10*	--
College Graduate	34*	22*	22*	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33*	34*	13	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15*	38*	19	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30*	17*	23	--
Marital Status				
Married	31*	23	20	--
Not Married	19*	25	17	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

\*demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## **APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

HALES CORNERS  
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: June 20, 2012 through August 8, 2012

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is...?

Poor.....	3%
Fair.....	11
Good .....	26
Very good .....	39
Excellent .....	21
Not sure.....	0

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage?

No health care coverage.....	5%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	63
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company .....	5
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care .....	6
Medicare .....	22
Or something else .....	0
Not sure.....	0

3. Did you have health insurance during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All .....	92%
Part.....	4
None .....	4
Not sure.....	0

4. Did everyone in your household have health insurance during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All .....	90%
Part.....	5
None .....	5
Not sure.....	<1

5. In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your household not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes .....	10%
No .....	89
Not sure.....	1

6. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

Yes..... 8% →CONTINUE WITH Q7  
No .....93 →GO TO Q8  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [30 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Poor medical care .....38%  
Cannot afford to pay .....29  
Uninsured.....10  
Co-payments too high..... 9  
Insurance did not cover it ..... 6  
Language barriers ..... 6  
Lack of transportation..... 4  
Specialty physician not in area ..... 3  
Physical barriers ..... 3  
Other (2% or less)..... 7

8. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the dental care you needed?

Yes.....12% →CONTINUE WITH Q9  
No .....88 →GO TO Q10  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [46 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay .....48%  
Uninsured.....41  
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance..... 7  
Insurance did not cover it ..... 6  
Poor dental care ..... 3  
Unable to get appointment..... 3  
Other (2% or less)..... 1

10. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the mental health care you needed?

Yes..... 5% →CONTINUE WITH Q11  
No .....95 →GO TO Q12  
Not sure..... <1 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [19 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay .....	49%
Not enough time .....	28
Insurance did not cover it .....	12
Poor mental health care .....	7
Don't know where to go .....	7
Uninsured.....	5
Other (2% or less).....	0
Not sure.....	7

12. From which source do you get most of your health information?

Doctor .....	46%
Internet.....	26
Myself/family member in health care field .....	7
Other health professional.....	6
Magazines .....	5
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel .....	2
TV .....	2
Work .....	2
Health newsletter .....	2
All others (1% or less).....	3
Not sure.....	0

13. When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.....	88%
Public health clinic or community health center .....	4
Hospital outpatient department.....	1
Hospital emergency room.....	0
Urgent care center.....	4
Some other kind of place .....	0
No usual place .....	2
Not sure.....	1

14. Do you have an advance health care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes .....	42%
No .....	55
Not sure.....	3

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received a routine checkup?

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
15. A routine checkup.....	65%	20%	6%	8%	<1%	2%
16. Cholesterol testing.....	60	19	3	3	10	5
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic....	77	12	5	6	<1	1
18. Eye exam.....	38	32	13	13	3	<1

19. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Yes.....46%  
 No.....54  
 Not sure..... 0

20. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old.....25%  
 35 to 44 years old.....14  
 45 to 54 years old.....21  
 55 to 64 years old.....16  
 65 and older .....23

21. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [93 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....81%  
 No.....17  
 Not sure..... 2

In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure? .....	29%	71%	<1%
23. ...(if yes) [116 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	2	0
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	27	72	1
25. ...(if yes) [109 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	88	9	3
26. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	0
27. ...(if yes) [5 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	80	20	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	8	92	0
29. ...(if yes) [33 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	94	6	0

	Yes	No	Not Sure
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	17%	83%	0%
31. ...(if yes) [67 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	81	19	0
32. You have cancer?.....	6	95	0
33. ...(if yes) [22 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer? .....	Melanoma/skin.....	6 respondents	
	Breast .....	5 respondents	
	Prostate.....	2 respondents	
	Cervical.....	2 respondents	
	Uterine .....	2 respondents	
	All others (1 response each).....	8 respondents	
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women) .....	6	94	0
35. ...(if yes) [25 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
36. Do you currently have asthma? .....	10	90	<1
37. ...(if yes) [39 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	79	21	0

38. On an average day, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....30%  
Two servings.....29  
Three or more servings .....41  
Not sure..... 0

39. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....36%  
Two servings.....36  
Three or more servings .....29  
Not sure..... 0

40. Now thinking about the moderate physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes .....91%  
No ..... 9  
Not sure..... 0

41. How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?
42. On the days you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

No moderate activity ..... 9%  
 Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or  
 less than 30 minutes each time .....53  
 5 times/week for 30 minutes or more .....37  
 Not sure.....<1

43. Now thinking about the vigorous physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes .....46%  
 No .....54  
 Not sure.....<1

44. How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?
45. On the days you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

No vigorous activity .....54%  
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes  
 or less than 20 minutes each time ..... 17  
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more .....29  
 Not sure.....<1

**Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY**

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [153 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....61%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....10  
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ..... 7  
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 3  
 5 or more years ago ..... 6  
 Never .....14  
 Not sure .....<1

47. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [58 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes .....86%  
 No .....10  
 Not sure..... 3

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [134 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	54%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	19
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	8
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	7
5 or more years ago .....	2
Never .....	10
Not sure .....	<1

**Q49 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY**

49. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [124 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	54%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	14
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	4
5 or more years ago .....	5
Never .....	16
Not sure .....	<1

**MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER**

50. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [198 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	15%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	11
5 years ago or more .....	10
Never .....	52
Not sure .....	3

51. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [196 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	1%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	4
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	6
10 years ago or more .....	5
Never .....	81
Not sure .....	2

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [198 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	14%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	15
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	27
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	14
10 years ago or more .....	2
Never .....	27
Not sure .....	1

**ALL RESPONDENTS**

53. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never .....	44%
Seldom.....	32
Sometimes .....	22
Nearly always .....	1
Always.....	<1
Not sure.....	<1

54. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life?

Never .....	<1%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes .....	8
Nearly always .....	37
Always.....	51
Not sure.....	<1

55. In the past year have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?

Yes .....	1%
No .....	99
Not sure.....	0

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

56. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have [five or more drinks (males); four or more drinks (females)] on an occasion?

None .....	76%
One time .....	8
Two or more times.....	16
Not sure.....	0

57. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes..... 2%  
 No .....99  
 Not sure..... 0

During the past year, has ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING YOURSELF, experienced any kind of problem such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with...?

	Yes	No	Not Sure
58. Drinking alcohol.....	2%	98%	0%
59. Marijuana.....	2	98	0
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	0	100	<1
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs .....	0	100	0
62. Gambling .....	2	99	0

Now I'd like to talk to you about cigarettes and tobacco....

63. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

Every day .....13%  
 Some days..... 4  
 Not at all .....83 →GO TO Q67  
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q67

64. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit?  
 [68 Current Smokers]

Yes.....69%  
 No .....31  
 Not sure..... 0

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [67 Current Smokers]

Yes.....82% →CONTINUE WITH Q66  
 No .....18 →GO TO Q67  
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q67

66. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?  
 [55 Current Smokers]

Yes.....80%  
 No .....20  
 Not sure..... 0

67. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home...

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..	82%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times..	8
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or ....	1
There are no rules about smoking inside your home ...	9
Not sure.....	0

68. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [330 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	91%
1 to 3 days.....	7
4 to 6 days.....	0
All 7 days.....	2
Not sure.....	0

69. In the past 30 days, did you use other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff?

Yes.....	4%
No .....	96
Not sure.....	0

Now, I have a few questions to ask about you and your household.

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male .....	46%
Female .....	54

71. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight .....	47%
Overweight .....	30
Obese .....	22

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes.....	4%
No .....	96
Not sure.....	0

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

White .....	93%
Black, African American .....	<1
Asian.....	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	1
American Indian or Alaska Native .....	3
Another race .....	0
Multiple race.....	<1
Not sure.....	0

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married .....	22%
A member of an unmarried couple .....	3
Married .....	54
Separated .....	<1
Divorced .....	10
Widowed.....	12
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	<1%
Some high school.....	<1
High school graduate or GED.....	23
Some college.....	27
Technical school graduate .....	6
College graduate .....	26
Advanced or professional degree.....	18
Not sure.....	0

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

Milwaukee .....	100%
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78. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Hales Corners .....	100%
All others (3% or less).....	0

79. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

53130 .....	100%
All others (3% or less).....	0

**Q80 THROUGH Q82 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY**

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

80. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

81. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?

82. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000 .....	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000 .....	5
\$20,001 to \$30,000 .....	5
\$30,001 to \$40,000 .....	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000 .....	9
\$50,001 to \$60,000 .....	9
\$60,001 to \$75,000 .....	8
\$75,001 to \$90,000 .....	9
\$90,001 to \$105,000 .....	7
\$105,001 to \$120,000 .....	6
\$120,001 to \$135,000 .....	3
Over \$135,000 .....	7
Not sure.....	6
No answer .....	14

84. How many children under the age of 18 are living in the household?

None .....	62%	→GO TO Q107
One .....	13	
Two or more .....	25	
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

For the next questions, we would like to talk about the [RANDOM SELECTED] child.

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [154 Respondents]

Yes .....	84%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No .....	16	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [130 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	75%
13 to 17 years old.....	25
Not sure.....	0

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [130 Respondents]

Boy .....55%  
Girl.....45  
Not sure..... 0

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [130 Respondents]

Yes ..... 0% →CONTINUE WITH Q89  
No .....100 →GO TO Q90  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q90

89. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [0 Respondents]

90. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [130 Respondents]

Yes .....87% →CONTINUE WITH Q91  
No .....13 →GO TO Q92  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q92

91. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [112 Respondents]

Yes .....86%  
No .....14  
Not sure..... 0

92. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [130 Respondents]

Yes ..... 0% →CONTINUE WITH Q93  
No .....100 →GO TO Q94  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q94

93. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [0 Respondents]

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [130 Respondents]

Yes ..... 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q95  
No .....98 →GO TO Q96  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q96

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [3 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Not enough time .....2 respondents  
No dental insurance ..... 1 respondent  
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it..... 1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [130 Respondents]

Yes ..... 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q97  
No .....95 →GO TO Q98  
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q98

97. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [5 Respondents]

Yes .....80%  
No .....20  
Not sure..... 0

98. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep?  
[11 Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette .....100%  
Swing ..... 0  
Pack n' Play ..... 0  
Couch or chair ..... 0  
Car ..... 0  
Car seat ..... 0  
Floor ..... 0  
In bed with you or another person ..... 0  
Not sure..... 0

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [130 Respondents]

Always .....69%  
Nearly always .....31  
Sometimes ..... 0  
Seldom..... 0  
Never ..... 0  
Not sure..... 0

100. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed?  
[64 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always ..... 0%  
Nearly always ..... 2  
Sometimes .....27  
Seldom.....33  
Never .....39  
Not sure..... 0

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [65 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes.....32%  
No .....66  
Not sure..... 2

102. What type of bullying did your child experience?  
[65 Children 8 to 17 years old; More than One Response Accepted]

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group....25%  
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked .....22  
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or  
threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic  
methods..... 0

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [96 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....24%  
Two servings.....40  
Three or more servings .....32  
Not sure..... 4

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [97 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....39%  
Two servings.....44  
Three or more servings .....16  
Not sure..... 0

105. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time [97 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days..... 6% →CONTINUE WITH Q106  
2 through 4 days .....22 →GO TO Q107  
5 or more days .....68 →GO TO Q107  
Not sure..... 4 →GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [27 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Weather.....7 respondents  
Lack of time.....7 respondents  
Work .....4 respondents  
Likes to play video games or on computer .....3 respondents  
Child does not like to be physically active ..... 1 respondent  
Sick/ill..... 1 respondent

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

107. During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes .....	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q108
No .....	96	→GO TO Q109
Not sure.....	1	→GO TO Q109

108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [13 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	6 respondents
Acquaintance .....	5 respondents
Spouse.....	1 respondent
Separated spouse.....	1 respondent
Brother or sister .....	1 respondent

109. During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?

Yes .....	1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q110
No .....	99	→GO TO Q111
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [5 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Spouse.....	2 respondents
Separated spouse.....	1 respondent
Brother or sister .....	1 respondent
Stranger.....	1 respondent

111. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in Hales Corners.

Alcohol or drug use .....	57%
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity .....	56
Violence.....	53
Teen pregnancy.....	34
Infant mortality .....	26
Mental health or depression.....	24
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases .....	19
Lead poisoning .....	<1

## **APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Hales Corners Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through August 8, 2012. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=395). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=5). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Hales Corners Community Health Survey was conducted from October 1, 2009 through February 1, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=394). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=6). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Hales Corners Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through August 1, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Hales Corners Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through March 31, 2003. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.