Hales Corners
Community Health Survey Report
2015

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Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
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In Partnership with:
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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 along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

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 Center for Urban Population Health and the Hales Corners Health Department.

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. For further information about the survey, contact the Hales Corners Health Department at (414) 529-6155.

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the service area. 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 and based on the number of adults in the household (n=381). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=19). 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 March 16 and June 29, 2015.

Weighting of Data
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, if an adult, 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.

Margin of Error
With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older with telephones in the service area. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than ±5 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 6,213 adult residents in the health department's service area. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 60 adults. So, when 12% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 720 residents ±300 individuals. Therefore, from 420 to 1,020 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 3,333 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 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 30 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had high blood pressure in the 2003 Community Health Survey (26%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (31%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found "statistically significant" and "not statistically significant" are both important for stakeholders to better understand residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data cannot be broken down for race and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as Wisconsin and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

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.

Definitions

Certain variables were recoded for better analysis and are listed below.

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 and 2006, 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 2009, 2012 and 2015, 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 2009 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 status was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette 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, 2012 and 2015, 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. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the health department service area.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2015[①]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	45%
Female	56
Age	
18 to 34	21%
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	24
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	22%
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	45
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47
Not Sure/No Answer	19
Married	69%

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

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.

Overall Health					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	26%	21%	18%	21%	15%
Very Good	37%	41%	46%	39%	44%
Fair or Poor	13%	12%	14%	14%	12%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor				*15%*	*17%*

Health Care Coverage					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	4%	5%	3%	5%	1%
Personally (past 12 months)			7%	9%	2%
Household Member (past 12 months)	10%	18%	9%	9%	3%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)				*12%*	*17%*

Did Not Receive Care Needed		
Hales Corners	2012	2015
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to		
Cost (past 12 months)		15%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to		
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)	10%	7%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)		
Medical Care	8%	9%
Dental Care	12%	12%
Mental Health Care	5%	<1%

Health Information and Services		
Hales Corners	2012	2015
Primary Source for Health Information		
Doctor	46%	57%
Internet	26%	24%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field	7%	5%
Have a Primary Care Physician		91%
Primary Health Services		
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	89%	89%	88%	81%
Urgent care center	2%	4%	4%	7%
Hospital emergency room	1%	1%	0%	<1%
Public health clinic/com. health center	2%	1%	4%	1%
Hospital outpatient	2%	<1%	1%	1%
No usual place	4%	2%	2%	8%
Advance Care Plan	40%	44%	44%	42%	49%

Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	31%	22%	--	15%	9%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			9%	7%	7%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			65%	70%	64%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			67%	71%	66%

Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Flu Vaccination (past year)	77%	68%	74%	63%	82%
Pneumonia (ever)	63%	74%	67%	81%	77%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)				*55%*	*63%*
Pneumonia (ever)				*73%*	*70%*

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
High Blood Pressure	26%	25%	25%	29%	31%
High Blood Cholesterol	18%	25%	25%	27%	22%
Heart Disease/Condition	6%	10%	10%	8%	18%
Asthma (Current)	8%	9%	8%	10%	13%
Mental Health Condition			13%	17%	11%
Diabetes	5%	8%	7%	6%	6%

Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes		
High Blood Pressure	97%	95%
High Blood Cholesterol	89%	91%
Heart Disease/Condition	94%	85%
Asthma (Current)	79%	90%
Mental Health Condition	81%	73%
Diabetes	100%	100%

Routine Procedures					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	82%	86%	84%	86%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	78%	78%	81%	82%	80%
Dental Checkup (past year)	78%	74%	78%	77%	70%
Eye Exam (past year)	53%	45%	49%	38%	46%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)				*82%*	*81%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)				*77%*	*76%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)				*72%*	*67%*

Physical Health					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	29%	33%	26%	37%	42%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		27%	19%	29%	25%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		47%	38%	51%	51%
Overweight	56%	58%	59%	53%	74%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	69%	67%	70%	69%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	22%	29%	25%	29%	34%
Often Read Food Label of New Product					64%
Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					65%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2013)				*67%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)				*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	81%	73%	71%	80%	81%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		74%	88%	86%	84%
Cervical Cancer Screening					
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	92%	96%	93%	81%	73%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					60%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV					
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					79%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				*82%*	*77%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				*85%*	*81%*
Tobacco Cigarette Use					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	21%	17%	15%	17%	13%
Of Current Smokers…					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit	30%	68%	51%	69%	75%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past					
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		78%	89%	80%	48%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2013)				*19%*	*19%*
Tried to Quit (2006)				*49%*	*56%*
Exposure to Smoke					
Hales Corners			2009	2012	2015
Smoking Policy at Home					
Not allowed anywhere			78%	82%	90%
Allowed in some places/at some times			9%	8%	3%
Allowed anywhere			2%	1%	2%
No rules inside home			11%	9%	6%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand					
Smoke In Past Seven Days			22%	9%	12%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home				*75%*	*79%*
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month					
Hales Corners					2015
Smokeless Tobacco					2%
Electronic Cigarettes					2%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					2%
Top Community Health Issues					
Hales Corners				2012	2015
Chronic Diseases				56%	68%
Alcohol or Drug Use				57%	60%
Mental Health or Depression				24%	24%
Infectious Diseases				19%	11%
Violence				53%	10%
Teen Pregnancy				34%	10%
Lead Poisoning				<1%	4%
Infant Mortality				26%	<1%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Binge Drinker	13%	20%	20%	24%	25%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	<1%	2%	2%	<1%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*23%*	*17%*
Household Problems Associated With…					
Hales Corners		2006	2009	2012	2015
Alcohol		3%	<1%	2%	1%
Marijuana				2%	<1%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				0%	0%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				0%	<1%
Gambling				2%	<1%
Distracted Driving					
Hales Corners					2015
Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					14%
Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					16%
Mental Health Status					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	5%	2%	2%	10%
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never	6%	4%	3%	4%	2%
Considered Suicide (past year)	1%	5%	2%	1%	2%
Children in Household					
Hales Corners				2012	2015
Personal Doctor/Nurse who					
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				87%	96%
Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Preventive Care (past 12 months)				86%	98%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				0%	2%
Dental Care				2%	<1%
Specialist				0%	3%
Current Asthma				4%	5%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	0%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				72%	79%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				16%	49%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				68%	90%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				2%	21%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				32%	10%
Verbally Bullied				25%	8%
Physically Bullied				22%	1%
Cyber Bullied				0%	2%
Personal Safety in Past Year					
Hales Corners	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Afraid for Their Safety	6%	4%	5%	3%	3%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	4%	5%	1%	<1%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	7%	7%	7%	4%	3%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 59% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 12% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting fair or poor health.*

In 2015, 1% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 15% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; married respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were male, 45 to 64 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported they had an unmet mental health need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need or unmet dental care need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 57% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 24% reported they go to the Internet. Five percent reported themselves or a family member was in the healthcare field and their source for information. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for checkups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Forty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was themselves/family member in the healthcare field or the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 80% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past

year while 46% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup less than one year ago. From 2003 to 2015, 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 an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 52% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (31%) and high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had, heart disease or a heart condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, overweight or smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Thirteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle change.*

In 2015, 10% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 42% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 51% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 35 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

In 2015, 69% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 34% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or married were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or who did not have a child in the household were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Seventy-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to meet the cervical cancer screening recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 9% 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 64% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 66% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, 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 2015, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to be smokers. In the past 12 months, 75% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Forty-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 90% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twelve percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents each reported they used smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes or cigars/cigarillos/ little cigars in the past month.

In 2015, 25% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were 18 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 1% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.*

In 2015, 14% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 43% reported zero times. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 42% reported zero times. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 3% reported at least one of these two situations. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-six percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 98% 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 past 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed. Less than one percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Five percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 49% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Ninety percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Twenty-one 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. Ten percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 8% reported verbal bullying, 1% reported physical bullying and 2% cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse as well as their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or an unmet dental need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables per day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, verbally or physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was cyber bullied in the past year.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Hales Corners out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (68%) alcohol/drug use (60%) and mental health/depression (24%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or married were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. Eleven percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported violence; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report violence. Four percent reported lead poisoning; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases, teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use or mental health/depression.*

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 59% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 12% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

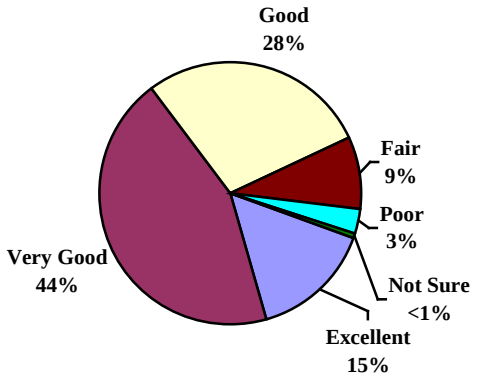
From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting fair or poor health.

In 2013, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (15%) or very good (44%). A total of 12% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2015



- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 17% of those with some post high school education reported their health was fair or poor compared to 6% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (34%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (12%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (9%).

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (26%) compared to nonsmokers (10%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for 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.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2009, 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 and 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2015, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.

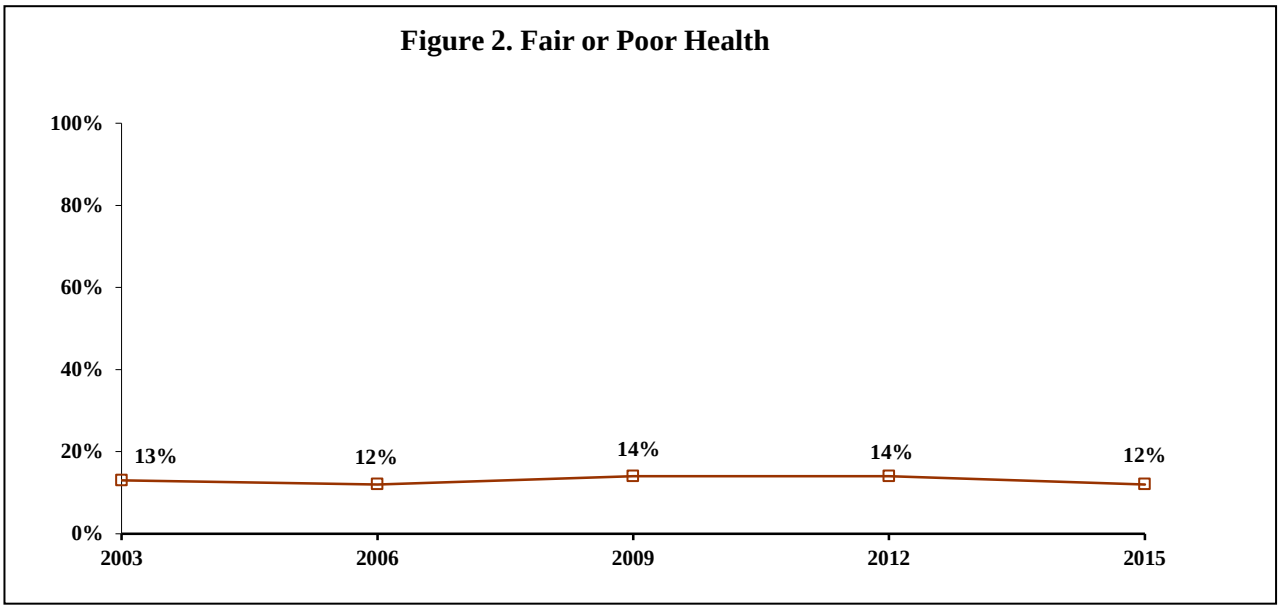
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2009, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	13%	12%	14%	14%	12%
Gender[1,2]					
Male	18	16	14	17	12
Female	10	8	13	12	12
Age[3,4]					
18 to 34	12	13	4	12	11
35 to 44	14	13	8	11	7
45 to 54	14	8	14	6	13
55 to 64	6	13	15	22	7
65 and Older	16	13	26	22	20
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less	17	22	19	24	19
Some Post High School	14	8	14	15	17
College Graduate	8	8	9	8	6
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	18	22	27	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	18	21	11	8	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	3	8	6	5
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	8	8	11	6	10
Not Married	23	18	19	25	17
Overweight Status[2,3,4]					
Not Overweight	11	6	8	7	14
Overweight	16	16	16	20	11
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	19	35	29	34
Insufficient[b]	--	20	9	21	12
Recommended[b]	--	3	12	6	9
Smoking Status[2,4,5]					
Nonsmoker	12	11	12	12	10
Smoker	17	20	20	25	26

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [5]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 1% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Personally Not Covered Currently

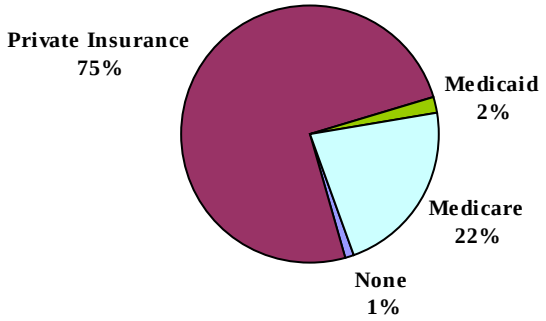
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2013, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fourteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Seventy-five percent reported private insurance. Two percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 22% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2015



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting no health care coverage.
    - Of the 299 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 95% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 4% reported directly from insurance company while another 1% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased 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.

- 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 and 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.

- 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.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009[②]	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	4%	5%	3%	5%	1%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	5	7	4	7	2
Gender[1,2]					
Male	2	10	--	7	--
Female	6	<1	--	3	--
Age[2,4]					
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[2,4]					
High School or Less	3	10	--	10	--
Some Post High School	7	8	--	3	--
College Graduate	3	<1	--	4	--
Household Income[1,2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	16	--	12	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	0	--	3	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	0	--	<1	--
Marital Status[2,4]					
Married	4	2	--	<1	--
Not Married	4	10	--	11	--

[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]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In 2009 and 2012, 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.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL[a]	7%	9%	2%
Gender			
Male	7	10	--
Female	7	7	--
Age[1,2]			
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[1]			
High School or Less	5	13	--
Some Post High School	13	5	--
College Graduate	5	8	--
Household Income[1,2]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	14	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	4	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	6	--
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married	4	5	--
Not Married	13	13	--

[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]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased 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 2006, 2009 and 2012, 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.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time 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 Year①

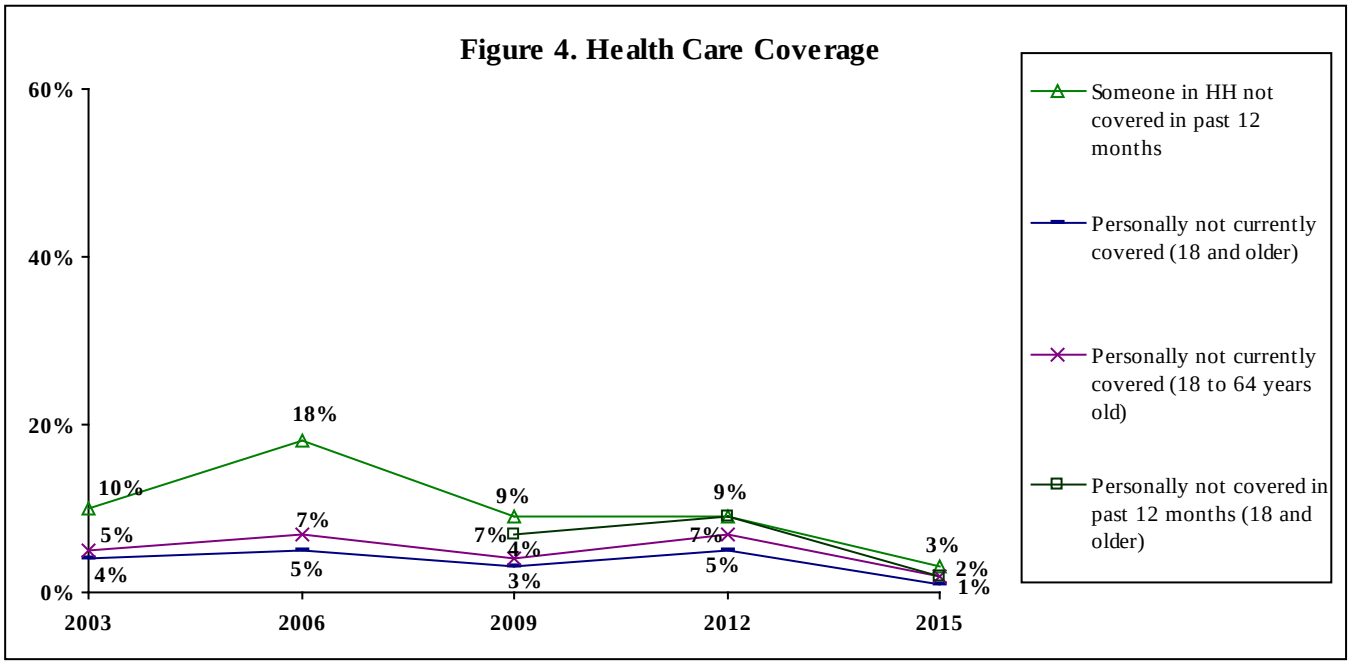
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	10%	18%	9%	9%	3%
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	33	17	14	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	28	9	6	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	4	6	--
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	8	11	5	5	--
Not Married	15	31	14	15	--

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [5]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 15% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; married respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were male, 45 to 64 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent

statistically decreased for respondents who reported they had an unmet mental health need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need or unmet dental care need in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 15% of those 35 to 44 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 12% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Nineteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 15% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to unmarried respondents (20% and 5%, respectively).

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	15%
Gender	
Male	16
Female	15
Age[1]	
18 to 34	19
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	24
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	3
Education[1]	
High School or Less	2
Some Post High School	29
College Graduate	12
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	19
Marital Status[1]	
Married	20
Not Married	5

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-6.4)

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- Married respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to unmarried respondents. (9% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	7%
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	3	8
Marital Status[2]		
Married	9	9
Not Married[a]	10	2

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-6.2)

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 5% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported an unmet medical care need compared to 4% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

    - Of the 36 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 74% reported poor medical care was the reason while 12% reported cannot afford to pay.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an unmet medical care need, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an unmet medical care need.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an unmet medical care need, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an unmet medical care need.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	9%
Gender		
Male	8	7
Female	7	11
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	7	19
35 to 44[a]	13	0
45 to 54	4	10
55 to 64	14	9
65 and Older	5	5
Education[2]		
High School or Less	8	2
Some Post High School[a]	10	20
College Graduate	5	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	11
Marital Status		
Married	6	10
Not Married	10	6

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 5%. (Objective AHS-6.3)

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- Male respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to female respondents (17% and 7%, respectively).

- Seventeen percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 9% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 8% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 46 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 44% reported being uninsured as the reason while 31% reported cannot afford to pay and 26% reported insurance did not cover it.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	12%	12%
Gender[2]		
Male	12	17
Female	11	7
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	14	0
35 to 44	19	9
45 to 54[a]	7	17
55 to 64	11	17
65 and Older	9	14
Education[1]		
High School or Less	16	9
Some Post High School	14	12
College Graduate	6	12
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	8
Marital Status[1]		
Married	7	10
Not Married	17	15

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting an unmet mental health care in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

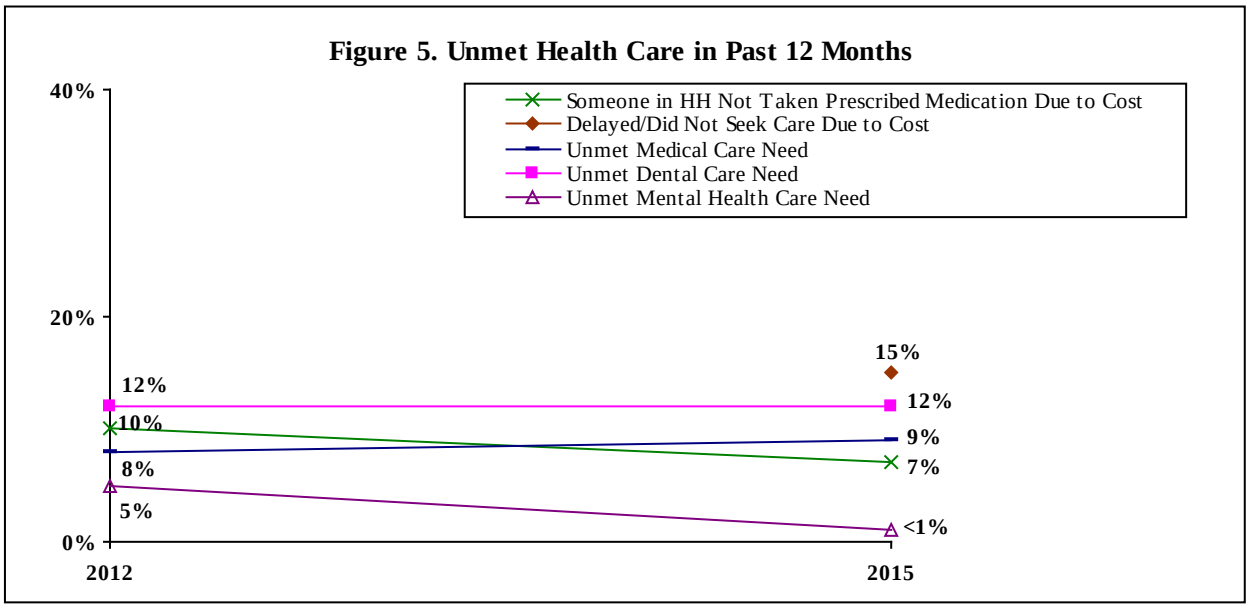
	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL[a]	5%	<1%
Gender[1]		
Male	8	--
Female	2	--
Age[1]		
18 to 34	12	--
35 to 44	7	--
45 to 54	0	--
55 to 64	5	--
65 and Older	0	--
Education[1]		
High School or Less	6	--
Some Post High School	8	--
College Graduate	2	--
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	<1	--
Not Married	10	--

[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]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported they had an unmet mental health need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need or an unmet dental care in the past 12 months.



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 57% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 24% reported they go to the Internet. Five percent reported themselves or a family member was in the healthcare field and their source for information. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for checkups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Forty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for

health information was themselves/family member in the healthcare field or the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 24% reported they go on the Internet. Five percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information (63%) compared to male respondents (50%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 48% of those 55 to 64 years old or 45% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 60% of those with some post high school education or 46% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report the doctor as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report the doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting doctor as a source for health information.
- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as a source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting doctor as their source for health information.

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information.

- Thirty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 25% of those 18 to 34 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 30% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 8% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information compared to unmarried respondents (28% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Myself/Family Member in Health Field as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source to go to when looking for health information.

- Nine percent of respondents 55 and older reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and a source of health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting themselves/family member in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and a source of health information.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Doctor		Internet		Myself/Family Member in Health Field	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	46%[a]	57%[a]	26%	24%	7%	5%
Gender						
Male	47	50[2]	24	22	8	7
Female	44[a]	63[2,a]	28	26	6	4
Age						
18 to 34	52[1,a]	75[2,a]	27[1]	25[2]	13[1,a]	0[2,a]
35 to 44	54[1]	45[2]	32[1]	35[2]	7[1]	2[2]
45 to 54	29[1,a]	49[2,a]	40[1]	29[2]	0 [1,a]	7[2,a]
55 to 64	37[1]	48[2]	26[1]	29[2]	9[1]	9[2]
65 and Older	54[1]	58[2]	9[1]	10[2]	4[1]	9[2]
Education						
High School or Less	59[1,a]	76[2,a]	22[a]	9[2,a]	2	1
Some Post High School	50[1]	60[2]	23	21[2]	8	7
College Graduate	35[1,a]	46[2,a]	30	34[2]	9	6
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	61[1]	65	14[1]	8[2]	1[1]	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68[1]	54	18[1]	30[2]	1[1,a]	11[a]
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28[1,a]	55[a]	38[1]	33[2]	9[1]	5
Marital Status						
Married	41[1,a]	56[a]	29	28[2]	10[1]	6
Not Married	52[1]	60	23	16[2]	2 [1]	3

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.

- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 90% of those 35 to 54 years old or 81% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 12. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	91%
Gender	
Male	90
Female	91
Age[1]	
18 to 34	81
35 to 44	90
45 to 54	90
55 to 64	93
65 and Older	99
Education	
High School or Less	95
Some Post High School	91
College Graduate	88
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	91
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	96
Top 40 Percent Bracket	89
Marital Status	
Married	89
Not Married	94

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Seven percent reported urgent care center and 8% reported no usual place.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick compared to male respondents (85% and 76%, respectively).

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 85% of those with some post high school education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 75% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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, 2009 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was 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 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 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 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 13. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	89%	89%	88%	81%
Gender[1,2,4]				
Male[a]	85	85	86	76
Female[a]	92	93	90	85
Age[1,3]				
18 to 34	79	86	72	81
35 to 44	85	92	86	81
45 to 54[a]	94	90	92	78
55 to 64[a]	92	92	94	77
65 and Older[a]	97	88	97	86
Education[1,2,4]				
High School or Less	85	85	87	87
Some Post High School	82	86	92	85
College Graduate[a]	94	94	85	75
Household Income[1,2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	82	90	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85	99	88	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	97	92	87	79
Marital Status[1,2]				
Married[a]	92	94	89	81
Not Married	83	81	86	81

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

Advance Care Plan

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine 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-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 36% of those 35 to 44 years old or 33% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (55% and 37%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 14. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	40%	44%	44%	42%	49%
Gender[1]					
Male[a]	34	49	43	44	47
Female	44	41	44	41	51
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	36	26	9	18	33
35 to 44	41	32	35	12	36
45 to 54	27	39	44	47	38
55 to 64	37	49	53	44	49
65 and Older[a]	56	76	81	80	81
Education[2,4]					
High School or Less[a]	39	38	48	40	55
Some Post High School	43	39	40	32	43
College Graduate[a]	39	52	44	52	51
Household Income[3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	44	54	39	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	37	36	31	35
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	38	47	35	48	50
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	40	47	42	44	55
Not Married	40	42	47	40	37

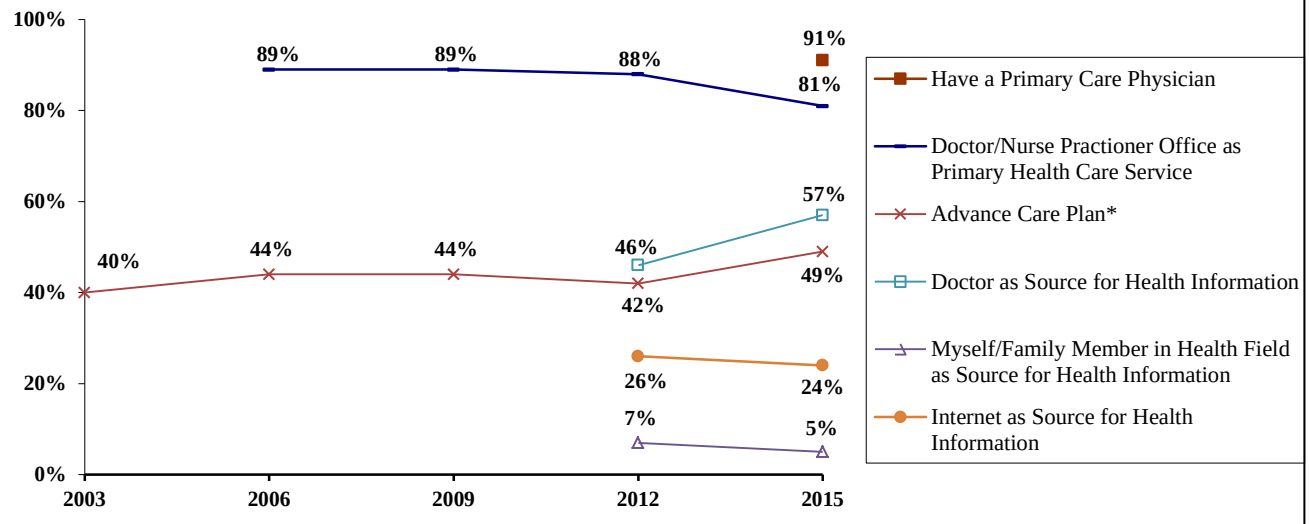
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the Internet or themselves/ family member in the healthcare field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 6. Health Information and Services



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 15 - 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 80% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 46% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup less than one year ago. From 2003 to 2015, 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 an eye exam in the past year.

Routine Checkup

In 2013, 68% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported past two years, 9% past five years and 8% five or more years ago. Nationally, 68% reported past year, 13% past two years, 8% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past two years (96%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old (81% each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 and 2015, 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 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

- 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 15. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	84%	82%	86%	84%	86%
Gender[1,2]					
Male	77	73	83	81	85
Female	89	90	89	87	87
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 34	70	87	79	80	81
35 to 44	80	68	88	71	83
45 to 54	80	76	84	85	81
55 to 64	94	90	88	84	88
65 and Older	94	92	91	97	96
Education[3,4]					
High School or Less	83	78	83	74	86
Some Post High School	85	81	80	85	86
College Graduate	84	86	93	89	86
Household Income[1,2,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	94	74	84	84	90
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	79	82	73	81	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	86	91	88	85
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	85	85	89	86	84
Not Married[a]	81	78	82	82	90

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2013, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Seven percent reported five or more years ago while 9% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (88%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (69%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (68%).

- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a college education reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less compared to 72% of those with some post high school education or 67% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (89%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (83%) or respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket (71%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (86% and 65%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- 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 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 16. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	78%	78%	81%	82%	80%
Gender[1]					
Male	73	74	81	78	77
Female	82	81	81	86	82
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	46	74	53	58	69
35 to 44	72	67	85	88	68
45 to 54	85	80	88	92	80
55 to 64	92	92	94	92	88
65 and Older	89	83	95	91	88
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	79	74	83	69	67
Some Post High School	75	74	78	83	72
College Graduate[a]	80	82	82	89	91
Household Income[1,2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	87	68	82	78	71
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	83	76	78	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	79	79	84	95	89
Marital Status[2,4,5]					
Married[a]	79	83	83	90	86
Not Married	74	69	77	72	65

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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.[1]

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

In 2012, 72% of Wisconsin respondents and 67% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 19% had a visit in the past one to two years.

[1] "Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. Page 711.

- Eighty percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a dental visit in the past year compared to 66% of those 65 and older or 58% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (77%) compared to those with a high school education or less (70%) or respondents with some post high school education (61%).

- Ninety percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 48% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 30% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eighty percent of married respondents reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 48% of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup.

Table 17. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	78%	74%	78%	77%	70%
Gender[2]					
Male[a]	76	70	77	75	65
Female	79	78	79	78	74
Age[1,5]					
18 to 34	67	69	84	75	58
35 to 44[a]	89	76	85	73	76
45 to 54	74	80	74	81	75
55 to 64	92	85	73	82	80
65 and Older	68	70	72	72	66
Education[1,2,3,5]					
High School or Less	69	59	71	70	70
Some Post High School[a]	77	66	77	75	61
College Graduate	85	87	84	81	77
Household Income[1,2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	61	63	71	68	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	76	67	76	71	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84	88	83	86	90
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married	83	80	80	82	80
Not Married[a]	66	64	74	70	48

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Forty-six percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 37% reported one to two years ago.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 39% of those 18 to 34 years old or 35% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 43% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 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.

- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam. In 2009, respondents 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. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In 2003 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 18. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

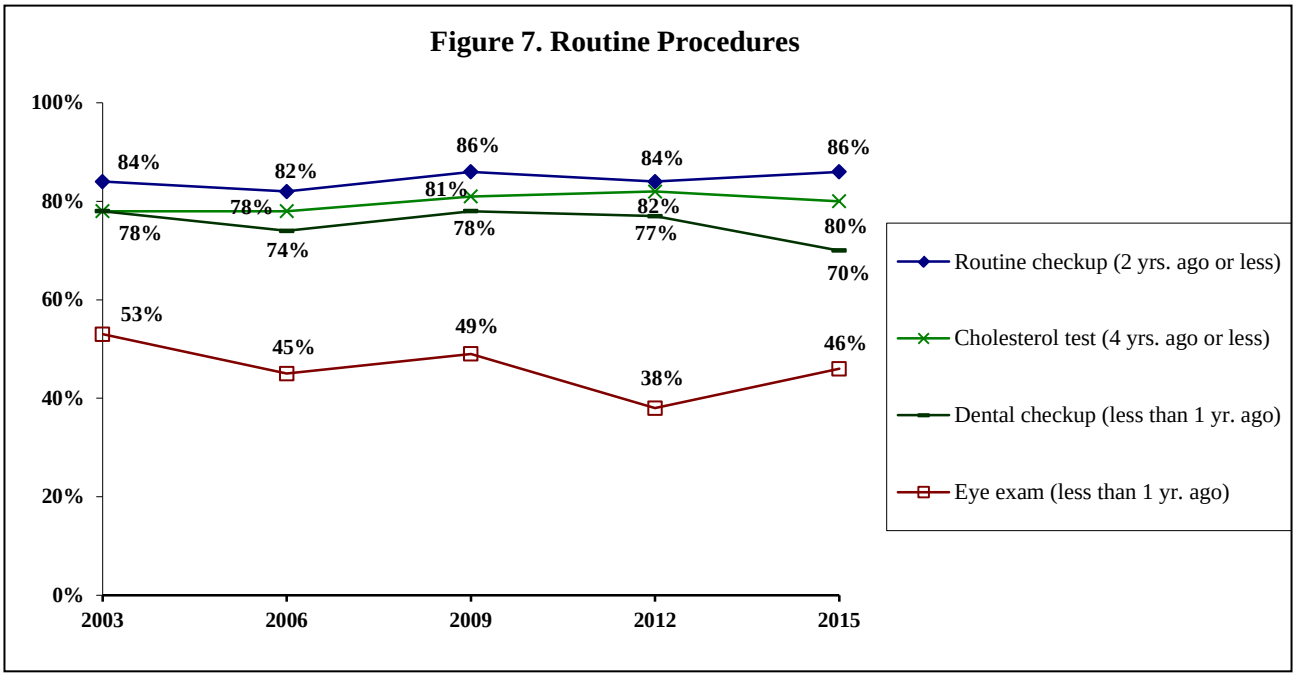
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	53%	45%	49%	38%	46%
Gender[3,4]					
Male	48	44	43	32	48
Female[a]	56	45	54	44	44
Age[2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	55	31	44	26	39
35 to 44	52	52	36	23	44
45 to 54	56	30	46	40	44
55 to 64	43	52	50	44	35
65 and Older	54	60	67	55	65
Education[2]					
High School or Less	59	51	52	30	48
Some Post High School	52	31	46	39	42
College Graduate	49	47	49	43	48
Household Income[2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	60	52	54	37	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	50	31	27	26	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	44	52	42	58
Marital Status[1]					
Married	50	41	48	41	48
Not Married[a]	61	50	50	36	42

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup less than one year ago. From 2003 to 2015, 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 an eye exam less than one year ago.



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 52% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, 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 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

In 2013, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 63% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifty-two percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (82%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (39%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (27%).

- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months compared to 57% of those with a college education or 38% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months compared to 60% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 41% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2003 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

- In all study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 19. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	40%	39%	53%	46%	52%
Gender[3,4]					
Male[a]	35	39	44	40	54
Female	43	39	61	51	50
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	23	24	32	32	39
35 to 44[a]	13	25	46	36	66
45 to 54	33	30	59	42	27
55 to 64	45	47	55	56	48
65 and Older	77	68	74	63	82
Education[3,5]					
High School or Less[a]	42	35	49	38	62
Some Post High School	37	39	47	44	38
College Graduate[a]	40	42	60	51	57
Household Income[1,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	43	61	39	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	39	46	53	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	30	48	46	41
Marital Status					
Married[a]	36	37	55	42	49
Not Married[a]	46	42	51	50	58

[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]In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

In 2013, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-seven 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

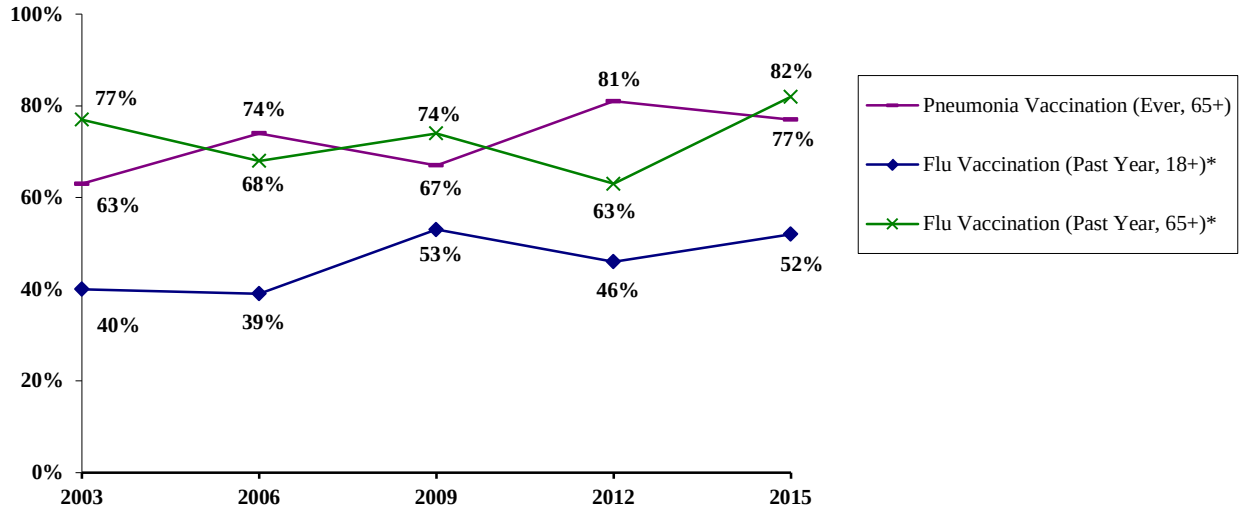
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 8. Vaccinations



*In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 20 - 25)

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 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (31%) and high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had, heart disease or a heart condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, overweight or smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent

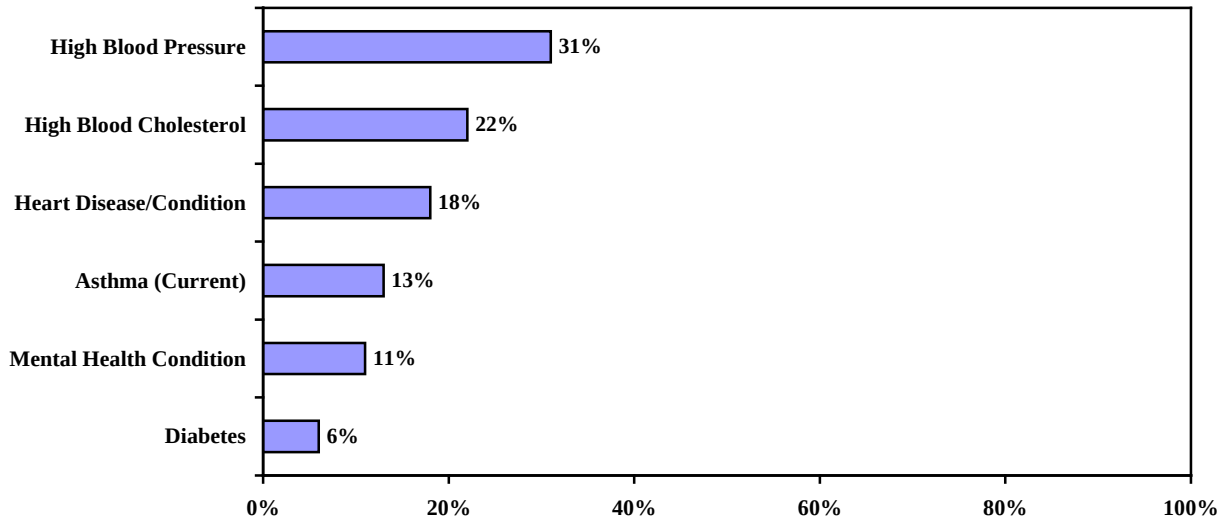
reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Thirteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle change.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%) or high blood cholesterol (22%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2015



High Blood Pressure

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one 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 (55%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (19%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (16%).

- Thirty-seven percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 16% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years compared to nonsmokers (48% and 29%, respectively).
    - Of the 125 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 95% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (97% and 95%, respectively).

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- 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 and 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2015, smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 20. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	26%	25%	25%	29%	31%
Gender					
Male[a]	24	27	23	29	34
Female	27	24	26	29	29
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	5	5	3	7	19
35 to 44[a]	10	15	12	16	25
45 to 54	21	19	20	26	16
55 to 64	33	46	36	31	35
65 and Older	54	49	57	61	55
Education[2,3]					
High School or Less	31	36	41	34	33
Some Post High School[a]	25	25	21	33	36
College Graduate	23	19	17	23	26
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	31	38	40	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	27	26	25	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	13	11	21	28
Marital Status[1,3]					
Married[a]	22	23	20	26	31
Not Married	34	28	34	33	31
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	17	12	13	23	16
Overweight	32	34	34	34	37
Physical Activity[2,3]					
Inactive	--	52	39	42	47
Insufficient	--	27	22	32	27
Recommended[b]	--	18	21	24	33
Smoking Status[1,5]					
Nonsmoker	28	27	26	30	29
Smoker[a]	17	20	22	22	48

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (42%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (14%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (37%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (24%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (18%).

- Twenty-three percent of nonsmokers reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 11% of smokers.

    - Of the 87 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 91% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (89% and 91%, respectively).

- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, 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 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting high blood cholesterol.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less 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.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2015, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	18%	25%	25%	27%	22%
Gender					
Male	20	29	23	24	25
Female	16	22	26	29	19
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	3	12	11	0	0
35 to 44	6	20	16	7	14
45 to 54	24	30	22	46	17
55 to 64	25	43	27	36	29
65 and Older[a]	28	33	47	45	42
Education					
High School or Less[a]	17	27	31	28	30
Some Post High School	18	28	21	25	18
College Graduate	18	24	23	29	20
Household Income[2,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	17	33	32	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	32	23	25	30
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	25	19	25	19
Marital Status[2]					
Married	17	30	23	29	21
Not Married	19	18	27	24	23
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]					
Not Overweight	10	15	16	20	15
Overweight	25	33	31	33	24
Physical Activity[2,5]					
Inactive	--	45	35	32	37
Insufficient	--	24	21	31	24
Recommended	--	24	24	23	18
Smoking Status[5]					
Nonsmoker	19	26	25	28	23
Smoker	12	23	26	22	11

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 7% of those 55 to 64 years old or 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (26%) compared to those with a high school education or less (20%) or respondents with a college education (11%).

- Twenty percent of overweight respondents reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 11% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Forty percent of smokers reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 14% of nonsmokers.

    - Of the 71 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 85% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (94% and 85%, respectively).

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting heart disease/condition.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older 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 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2006 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2015, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 22. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	6%	10%	10%	8%	18%
Gender[3]					
Male[a]	6	9	13	10	20
Female[a]	7	10	7	7	16
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	6	0	0	0	19
35 to 44	0	13	2	0	3
45 to 54[a]	0	4	9	2	10
55 to 64	2	15	13	9	7
65 and Older[a]	18	18	26	27	37
Education[1,3,5]					
High School or Less	14	14	16	10	20
Some Post High School[a]	3	7	7	11	26
College Graduate[a]	3	9	7	5	11
Household Income[1,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	11	16	13	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	9	6	9	6	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	1	9	5	5	17
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	3	11	9	7	18
Not Married	10	8	12	10	18
Overweight Status[3,4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	4	7	4	4	11
Overweight[a]	7	12	13	12	20
Physical Activity[2,4]					
Inactive	--	22	15	23	27
Insufficient[b]	--	6	7	10	13
Recommended[b]	--	10	11	4	20
Smoking Status[5]					
Nonsmoker[a]	6	10	10	9	14
Smoker[a]	7	8	8	4	40

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Eleven 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.

- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 8% of those 65 and older or 4% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 14% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.

- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition (20%) compared to respondents in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket (7% each).

- Sixteen percent of unmarried respondents reported a mental health condition compared to 9% of married respondents.

    - Of the 45 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 73% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (81% and 73%, respectively).

- In 2009 and 2015, 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.

- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	13%	17%	11%
Gender			
Male	10	16	10
Female	16	17	13
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	27	15	19
35 to 44	11	39	12
45 to 54	11	15	9
55 to 64	11	13	4
65 and Older	5	10	8
Education[3]			
High School or Less	13	14	17
Some Post High School	15	23	14
College Graduate[a]	12	14	6
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	21	21	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	23	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	12	7
Marital Status[3]			
Married	13	15	9
Not Married	14	19	16

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ten percent of unmarried respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of married respondents.
- Twenty percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 8% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 1% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 21 respondents who reported diabetes, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (100% and 100%, respectively).

- 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 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003 and 2006, 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 and 2015, 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 and 2015, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	5%	8%	7%	6%	6%
Gender[2]					
Male	6	11	9	6	7
Female	5	6	5	6	4
Age[3,4,5]					
18 to 34	4	6	1	1	0
35 to 44	4	10	1	4	2
45 to 54	5	3	7	1	1
55 to 64	4	15	15	12	10
65 and Older	10	11	13	13	15
Education					
High School or Less	7	12	9	7	7
Some Post High School	6	8	4	6	7
College Graduate	3	6	7	5	4
Household Income[1,2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	14	9	13	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	12	6	6	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	1	4	3	3
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	3	2	5	4	4
Not Married	10	18	10	10	10
Overweight Status[2,3,4]					
Not Overweight	3	2	2	3	4
Overweight	7	13	10	9	6
Physical Activity[2,5]					
Inactive	--	18	10	10	20
Insufficient	--	12	5	9	8
Recommended	--	3	8	4	1
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	5	8	7	6	6
Smoker	6	11	8	6	0

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Current Asthma

In 2013, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported current asthma compared to 10% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 14% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to unmarried respondents (16% and 6%, respectively).
    - Of the 51 respondents who reported current asthma, 90% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (79% and 90%, respectively).
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting current asthma.
- 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. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003 and 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting current asthma.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	8%	9%	8%	10%	13%
Gender[2]					
Male[a]	7	5	7	11	15
Female	8	11	9	9	11
Age[2,4,5]					
18 to 34	9	13	11	21	16
35 to 44[a]	6	11	7	0	22
45 to 54	10	4	8	7	12
55 to 64	4	15	2	8	10
65 and Older	6	3	10	6	4
Education					
High School or Less	9	12	5	15	7
Some Post High School[a]	5	5	6	10	14
College Graduate[a]	7	8	12	6	14
Household Income[4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	2	9	7	16	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	10	4	4	10	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	12	7	6	14
Marital Status[4,5]					
Married[a]	7	8	7	7	16
Not Married	8	10	10	14	6

[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.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

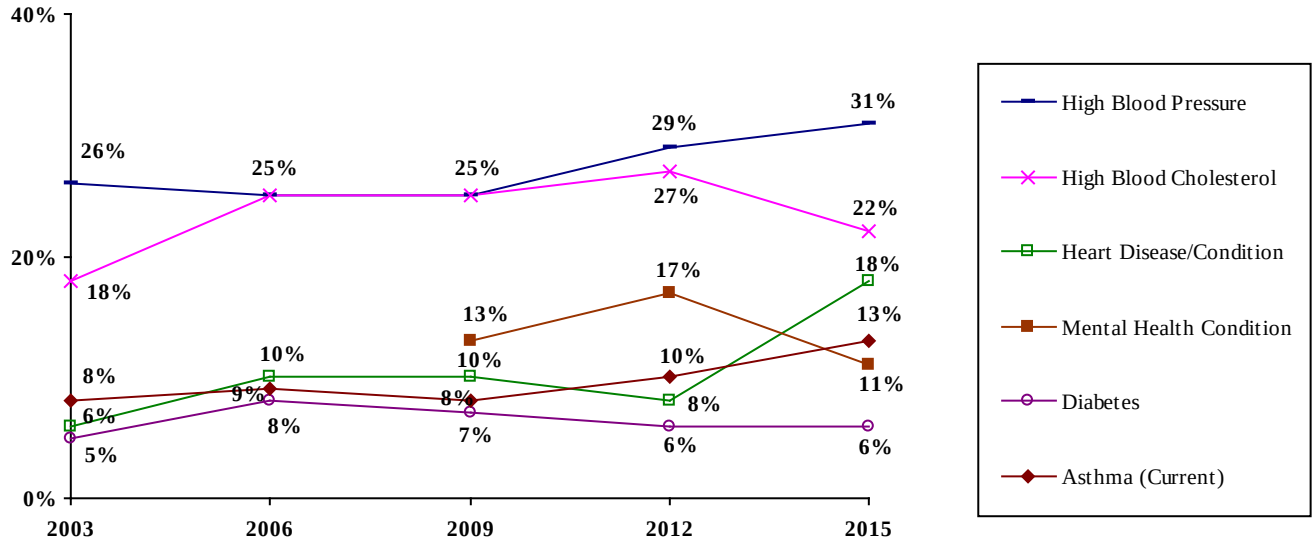
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 26 - 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 42% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 51% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 35 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 2006, 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 (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-two percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-eight percent did some moderate activity while 10% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to male respondents (52% and 28%, respectively).

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 33% of those 55 and older or 24% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (46% and 32%, respectively).

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to overweight respondents (57% and 36%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2003 and 2006, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or 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 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 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, 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.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 26. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	29%	33%	26%	37%	42%
Gender[3,4,5]					
Male	31	31	20	29	28
Female[a]	27	34	32	45	52
Age[4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	30	27	20	46	77
35 to 44	38	36	20	22	42
45 to 54	21	38	37	41	24
55 to 64	25	34	29	31	33
65 and Older	26	30	29	38	33
Education					
High School or Less[a]	26	32	26	37	41
Some Post High School	31	40	27	32	39
College Graduate[a]	30	29	25	41	44
Household Income[1,2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	36	26	30	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	13	21	21	32	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	38	30	44	43
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	27	32	27	38	46
Not Married	32	34	25	36	32
Overweight Status[1,4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	35	34	29	44	57
Overweight[a]	24	32	25	31	36

[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]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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).

2015 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty-six percent did some vigorous physical activity while 39% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Forty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 17% of those 55 to 64 years old or 12% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 26% of those with a college education or 6% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 29% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (29% and 15%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met 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 and 2015, 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 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting 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 2015, respondents in the middle 20 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, marital status 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 and 2015, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 27. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	27%	19%	29%	25%
Gender[1,3]				
Male	35	22	34	26
Female	20	15	24	24
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	37	25	53	30
35 to 44[a]	29	16	27	47
45 to 54	28	27	32	24
55 to 64	23	17	17	17
65 and Older	16	8	9	12
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less	12	5	15	6
Some Post High School	30	26	24	37
College Graduate[a]	35	22	39	26
Household Income[1,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	21	22	15	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	12	34	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	21	36	29
Marital Status[4]				
Married	29	16	32	29
Not Married	24	23	24	15
Overweight Status[1,3]				
Not Overweight[a]	33	21	39	19
Overweight	23	19	20	27

①Percentages 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.
②Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

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.

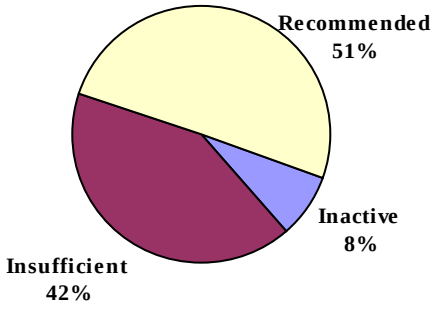
Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

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).

2015 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents met 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-two percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 11. Physical Activity/Week for 2015*



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

- Female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to male respondents (57% and 44%, respectively).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (77%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (38% each).

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 52% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 35% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (55% and 42%, respectively).

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity compared to overweight respondents (64% and 46%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 28. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	47%	38%	51%	51%
Gender[4]				
Male	51	37	50	44
Female[a]	44	40	52	57
Age[2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	48	39	72	77
35 to 44	47	25	42	63
45 to 54	52	49	48	38
55 to 64	47	41	43	42
65 and Older	43	40	42	38
Education[1,2,3]				
High School or Less	37	32	41	44
Some Post High School	55	48	50	48
College Graduate	51	36	58	56
Household Income[1,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	47	43	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	39	30	50	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55	40	59	52
Marital Status[4]				
Married	48	36	53	55
Not Married	47	43	48	42
Overweight Status[3,4]				
Not Overweight	52	44	60	64
Overweight	44	36	42	46

①Percentages 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.
②Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

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^2. 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 2013, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 30% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 29% obese) (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- According to the definition, 74% of respondents were overweight (36% overweight and 38% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to female respondents (84% and 65%, respectively).
- Eighty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 79% of those 45 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 66% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education were overweight compared to 70% of those with a college education or 65% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (84%) compared to respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity (66% each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender being overweight.
- 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 2015, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old being overweight.
- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education being overweight.
- 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. From 2003 to 2015, 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 being overweight.
- 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents being overweight.
- In 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 29. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	56%	58%	59%	53%	74%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	74	71	72	62	84
Female[a]	42	47	46	45	65
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	48	48	52	35	66
35 to 44[a]	47	61	62	59	82
45 to 54[a]	62	69	55	53	79
55 to 64	72	68	64	67	79
65 and Older	60	53	64	59	66
Education[5]					
High School or Less	60	63	68	47	65
Some Post High School[a]	58	61	58	56	84
College Graduate[a]	52	55	54	54	70
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	49	62	51	42	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	61	61	73	53	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	59	56	58	57	74
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	56	60	60	58	76
Not Married	58	56	59	46	67
Physical Activity[4,5]					
Inactive	--	68	70	68	66
Insufficient[b]	--	61	61	61	84
Recommended[b]	--	54	54	44	66

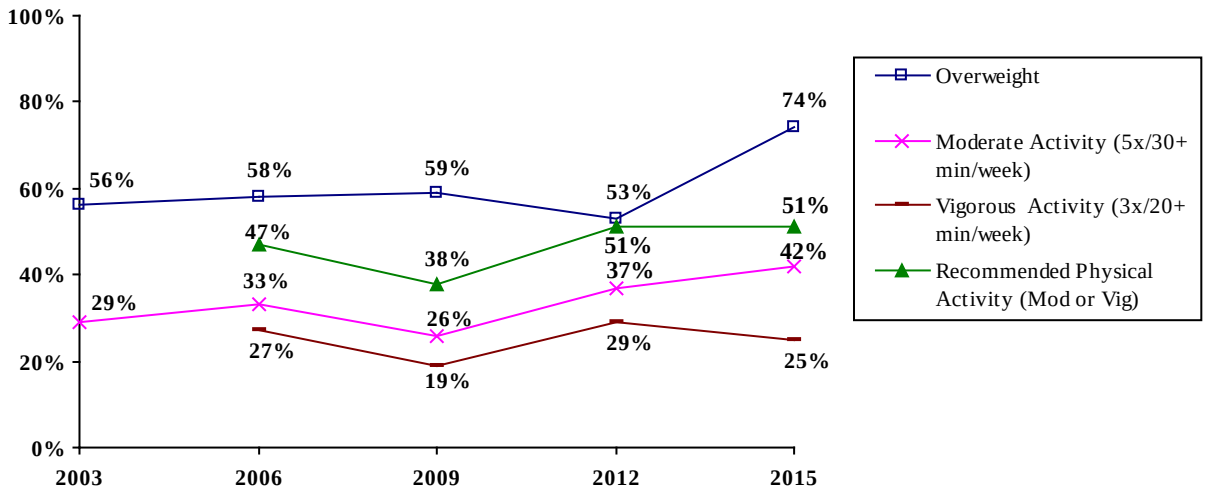
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Figure 12. Physical Well Being and Body Weight



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 30 - 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 69% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 34% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or married were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or who did not have a child in the household were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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.

2015 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 66% of those with a high school education or less or 62% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 65% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 46% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (77%) compared to overweight respondents (67%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, 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. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting two or more 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, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2012, respondents who were overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2003 and 2009, 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. In 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 30. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	66%	69%	67%	70%	69%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	56	61	61	64	65
Female	74	76	72	75	73
Age[2]					
18 to 34	67	83	69	67	64
35 to 44	67	76	65	60	71
45 to 54[a]	59	59	70	81	76
55 to 64	63	47	75	68	75
65 and Older	73	66	61	68	64
Education[1,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	57	65	64	59	66
Some Post High School[a]	74	66	60	58	62
College Graduate	68	73	74	84	77
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	66	70	56	58	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	82	64	64	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	68	64	73	80	78
Marital Status					
Married	66	66	70	72	72
Not Married	66	73	62	66	63
Overweight Status[2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	69	78	67	64	77
Overweight	63	63	69	74	67
Physical Activity[2,3,4]					
Inactive	--	41	46	30	52
Insufficient	--	68	75	66	68
Recommended	--	75	64	79	73

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

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.

2015 Findings

- Thirty-four 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 (41%) compared to male respondents (26%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 33% of those 55 to 64 years old or 20% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 37% of those with some post high school education or 10% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (39% and 24%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2003 to 2015, 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 vegetable servings per day. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting three or more servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings per day.
- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- Overweight status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables.

- In 2006, respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2009 and 2012, respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 31. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	29%	25%	29%	34%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	19	19	18	20	26
Female[a]	25	37	31	36	41
Age[4,5]					
18 to 34	26	33	16	20	39
35 to 44[a]	13	29	26	23	51
45 to 54[a]	19	28	32	43	36
55 to 64	29	27	33	36	33
65 and Older	23	23	21	24	20
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	21	22	19	11	10
Some Post High School[a]	22	29	26	27	37
College Graduate[a]	24	31	27	40	44
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	25	18	21	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	35	27	15	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	26	29	29	40	37
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	22	26	26	32	39
Not Married	22	33	22	26	24
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	21	26	26	30	27
Overweight[a]	21	30	24	28	37
Physical Activity[2,3,4]					
Inactive	--	9	21	6	28
Insufficient	--	31	20	25	31
Recommended	--	30	33	35	38

①Percentages 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.
②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported when they buy a product for the first time, they often read the food label information. Seventeen percent reported sometimes while the remaining 19% reported rarely or never.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they read a new product's label often compared to 54% of those 65 and older or 46% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Seventy-two percent of respondents with a college education reported they read a new product's label often compared to 59% of those with a high school education or less or 55% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Seventy-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they read a new product's label often compared to 56% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 41% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (67%) compared to unmarried respondents (56%).

Table 32. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	64%
Gender	
Male	61
Female	66
Age[1]	
18 to 34	66
35 to 44	46
45 to 54	78
55 to 64	67
65 and Older	54
Education[1]	
High School or Less	59
Some Post High School	55
College Graduate	72
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	56
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket	71
Marital Status[1]	
Married	67
Not Married	56
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	70
Overweight	61
Physical Activity	
Inactive	53
Insufficient	62
Recommended	66

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times. Twenty-three percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 12% reported five or more times.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported two or fewer times compared to 53% of those 18 to 34 years old or 42% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported two or fewer restaurant meals compared to 67% of those who were inactive or 54% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Seventy-two percent of respondents without children in the household reported two or fewer restaurant meals compared to 55% of respondents with children.

Table 33. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

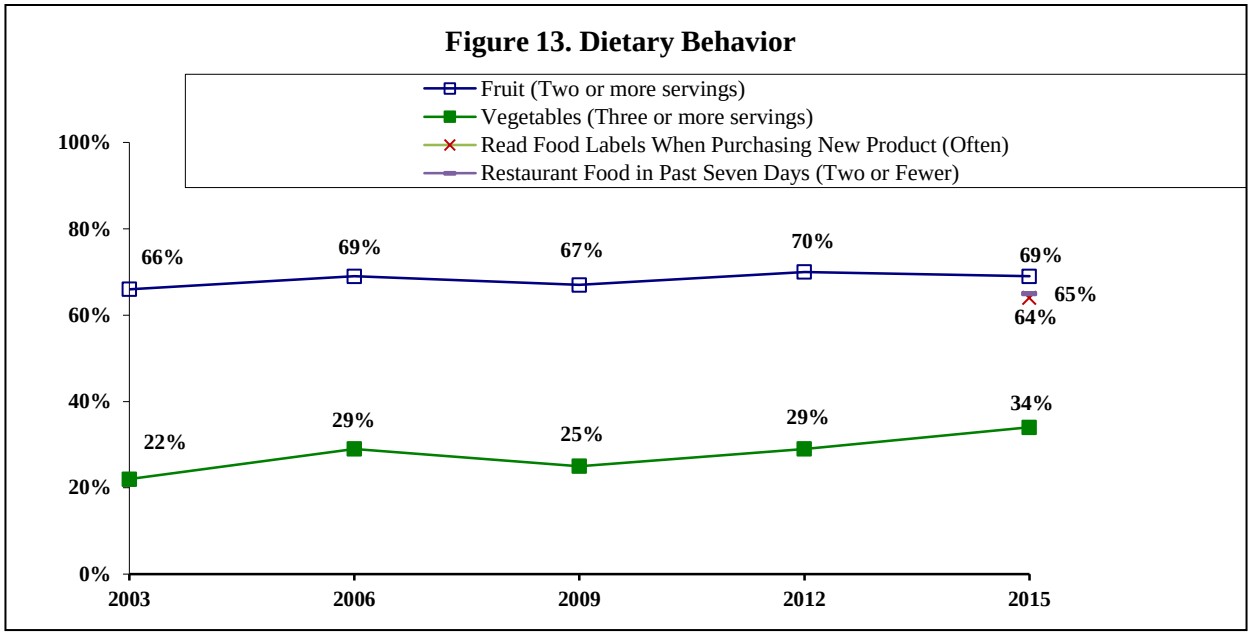
	2015
TOTAL	65%
Gender	
Male	65
Female	64
Age[1]	
18 to 34	53
35 to 44	42
45 to 54	73
55 to 64	77
65 and Older	72
Education	
High School or Less	70
Some Post High School	62
College Graduate	64
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68
Marital Status	
Married	63
Not Married	69
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	70
Overweight	62
Physical Activity[1]	
Inactive	67
Insufficient	77
Recommended	54
Children in Household[1]	
Yes	55
No	72

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 14; Tables 34 - 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Seventy-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to meet the cervical cancer screening recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, 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 50 to 74 years old.[2]

In 2012, 82% of Wisconsin women and 77% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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 low number of women who were asked this question each study year.

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of the 49 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 low number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, 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 low number of women who were asked this question each study year.

Pap Smear

The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap smear 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).

[2]"Screening for Breast Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

2015 Findings

- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 60%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear.

- In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 34. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	92%	96%	93%	81%	73%
Education[1,4]					
Some Post High School or Less[a]	88	95	92	68	70
College Graduate[a]	97	98	94	93	77
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	87	94	91	64	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	94	97	94	94	75
Marital Status[4,5]					
Married[a]	92	98	96	90	77
Not Married[a]	89	92	86	65	60

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

HPV Test

An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.

2015 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported having an HPV test within the past five years compared to 54% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 35. HPV Test Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	60%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	67
College Graduate	53
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54
Marital Status	
Married	63
Not Married	49

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

Routine screening for cervical cancer in women 21 to 65 years old with a pap smear every three years is recommended. For women 30 to 65 years old who want to lengthen the screening interval, a pap smear in combination with an HPV test every five years is recommended.[3]

2015 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screening within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to unmarried respondents (84% and 60%, respectively).

[3]"Screening for Cervical Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2012. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.

Table 36. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

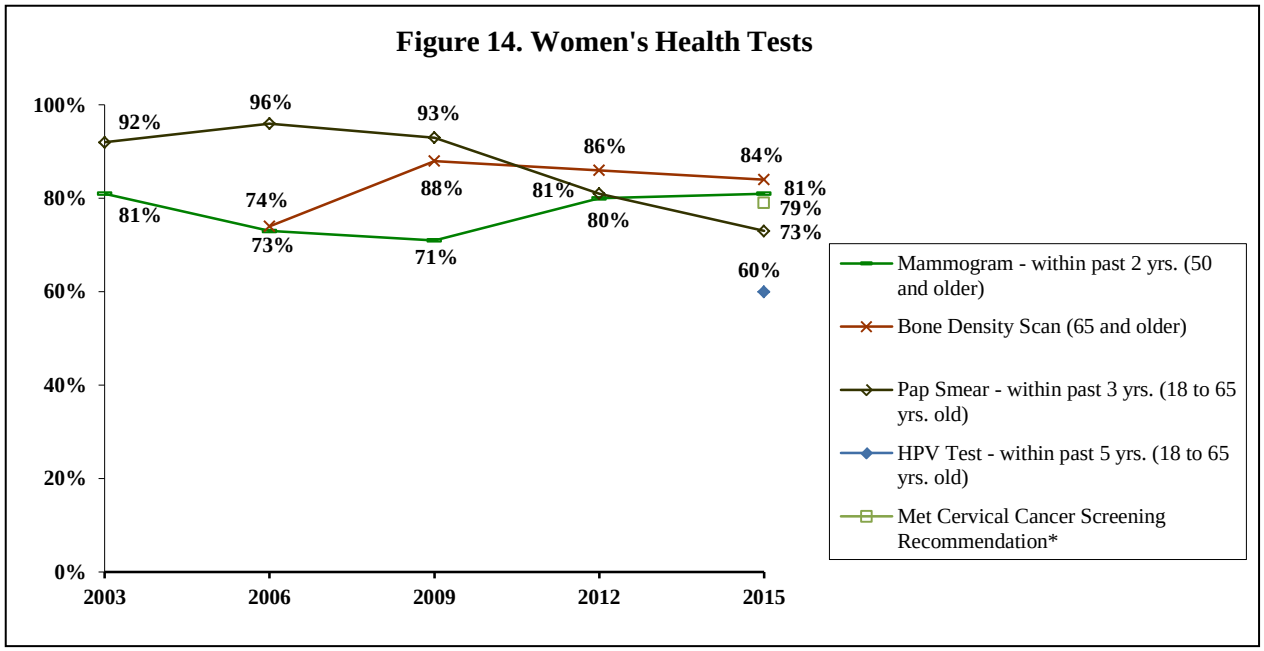
	2015
TOTAL	79%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	79
College Graduate	78
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	93
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80
Marital Status[1]	
Married	84
Not Married	60

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, 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.



*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 37 - 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 9% 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 64% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 66% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, 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

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-nine percent reported never.
- 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 37. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	31%	22%	15%	9%
Gender				
Male[a]	36	16	14	10
Female[a]	27	26	16	8
Education				
Some Post High School or Less[a]	27	21	19	8
College Graduate[a]	36	24	9	11
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	30	19	18	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	19	9	8
Marital Status				
Married[a]	29	27	15	10
Not Married[a]	33	15	15	8

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Sigmoidoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[4]

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Seventy-eight percent reported never.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting 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 2015, 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.

[4]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 38. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)①

	2009	2012②	2015②
TOTAL	9%	7%	7%
Gender[1]			
Male	16	--	--
Female	4	--	--
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	8	--	--
College Graduate	10	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	10	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	10	--	--
Not Married	8	--	--

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colonoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[5]

2015 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Thirty-three percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colonoscopy within the past ten 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 2015, 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. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable.

[5]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy. In 2009 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy. In 2009 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 39. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	65%	70%	64%
Gender			
Male	69	74	63
Female	63	67	65
Education[2]			
Some Post High School or Less	65	64	59
College Graduate	65	78	71
Household Income[2]			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	65	65	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63	80	63
Marital Status[2]			
Married	69	77	63
Not Married	61	61	65

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-six 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 ten years).

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a colorectal cancer screening compared to 59% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screening in the recommended time frame.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screening. In 2009, education was a not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screening. In 2009 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screening. In 2009 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 40. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

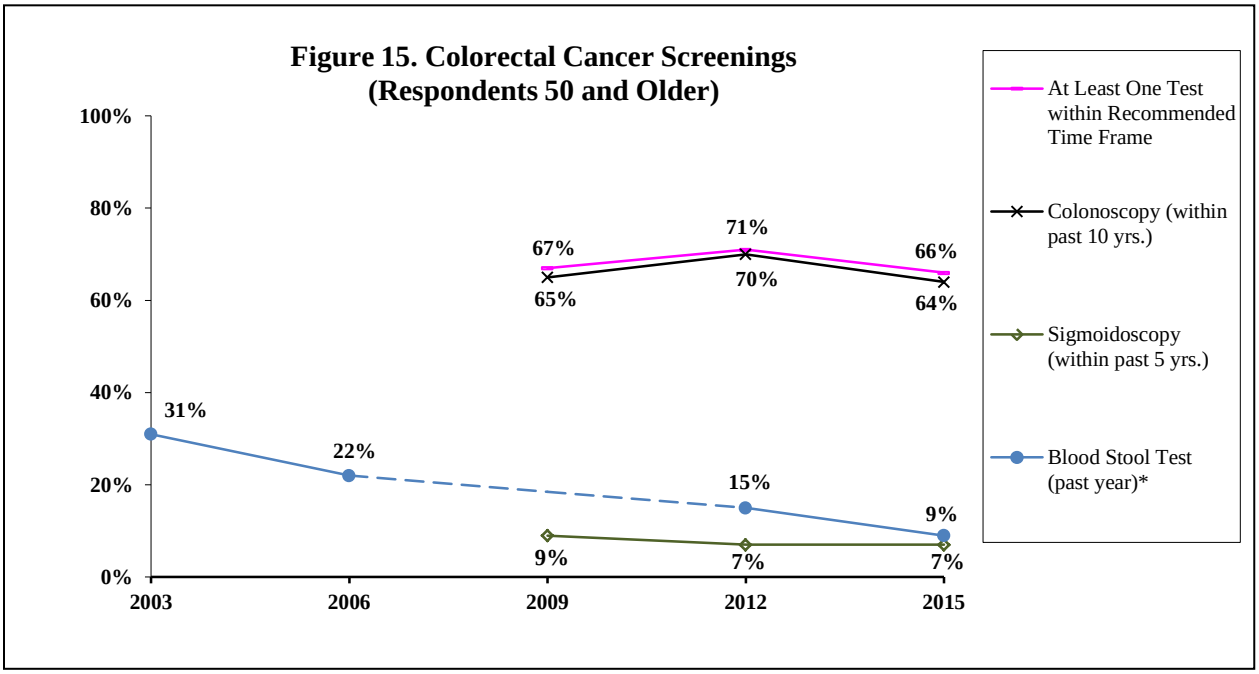
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	67%	71%	66%
Gender			
Male	71	75	63
Female	65	68	69
Education[2,3]			
Some Post High School or Less	68	64	59
College Graduate	67	80	73
Household Income[2]			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	67	66	68
Top 40 Percent Bracket	66	81	66
Marital Status[2]			
Married	72	78	65
Not Married	62	62	66

[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]In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, 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 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Table 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to be smokers. In the past 12 months, 75% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Forty-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

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

In 2013, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 19% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; 5% smoked some days and 8% smoked every day in the past month.

- Female respondents were more likely to be current smokers (17%) compared to male respondents (8%).

- Twenty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 10% of those 55 to 64 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty percent of respondents with some post high school education were current smokers compared to 11% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, female respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 and older who were current smokers.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be current smokers, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education who were current smokers.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2003 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

Table 41. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	17%	15%	17%	13%
Gender[1,5]					
Male[a]	25	19	18	16	8
Female	17	15	13	18	17
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 34	39	31	22	27	25
35 to 44	12	4	17	25	12
45 to 54	19	21	11	14	16
55 to 64[a]	24	15	17	16	10
65 and Older[a]	14	12	11	5	3
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	32	30	17	24	11
Some Post High School[a]	16	24	19	23	30
College Graduate[a]	15	5	11	9	2
Household Income[2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	22	29	20	24	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	17	18	19	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	8	15	11	18
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married	19	13	10	11	15
Not Married[a]	23	23	24	24	10

[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.

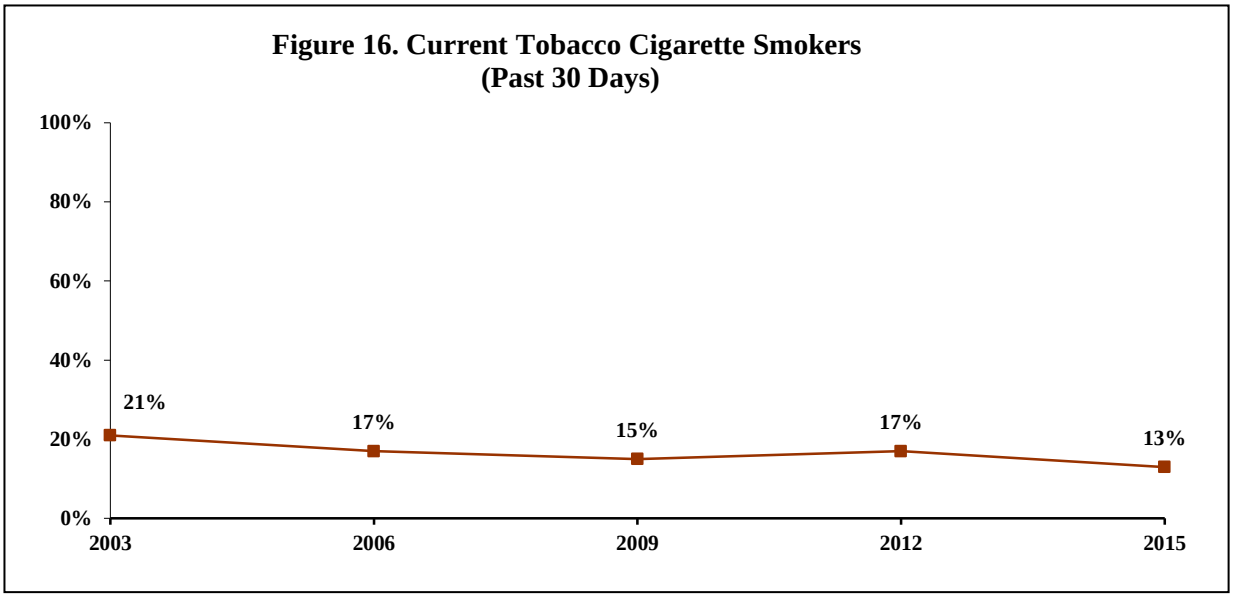
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette 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 2006, 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 (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers…

- Seventy-five percent of the 52 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 2015, 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 each study year.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

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

- Forty-eight percent of the 48 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.

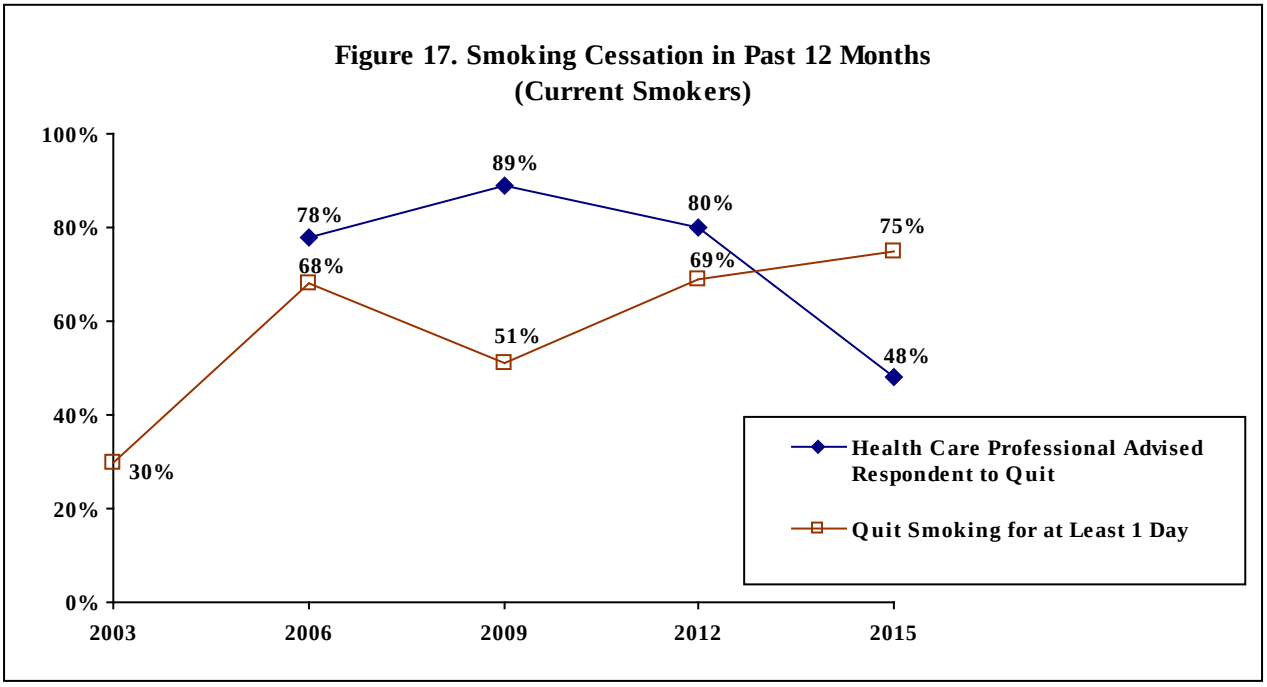
Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 each study year.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 42 & 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 90% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twelve percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure.

From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

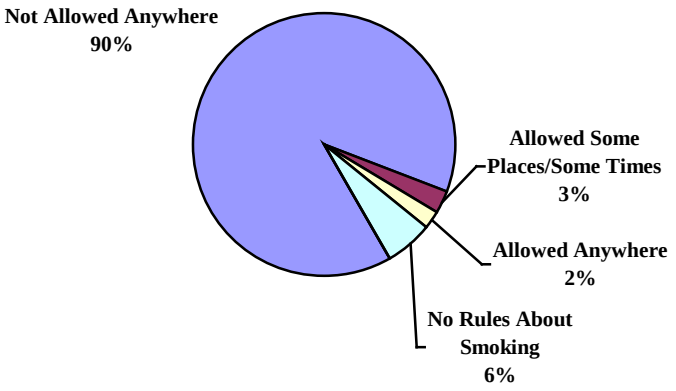
Smoking Policy Inside Home

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).

2015 Findings

- Ninety percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 3% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2015



- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 82%, respectively).

- Nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to smokers (92% and 77%, respectively).

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (98%) compared to respondents in households without children (83%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed.

- In 2009 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2009, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households with children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 42. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	78%	82%	90%
Household Income[1]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	68	82	84
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	70	76	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	88	92
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married[a]	83	83	93
Not Married[a]	71	80	82
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker[a]	85	88	92
Smoker[a]	42	51	77
Children in Household[2,3]			
Yes[a]	82	87	98
No	76	78	83

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

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)

2015 Findings

Of 347 nonsmoking respondents…

- Twelve 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.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 9% of those 65 and older or 8% of respondents 35 to 54 years old.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 10% of those with a college education or 6% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 9% 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 second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (24% and 7%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking 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 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

- In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting exposure.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more like to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 43. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

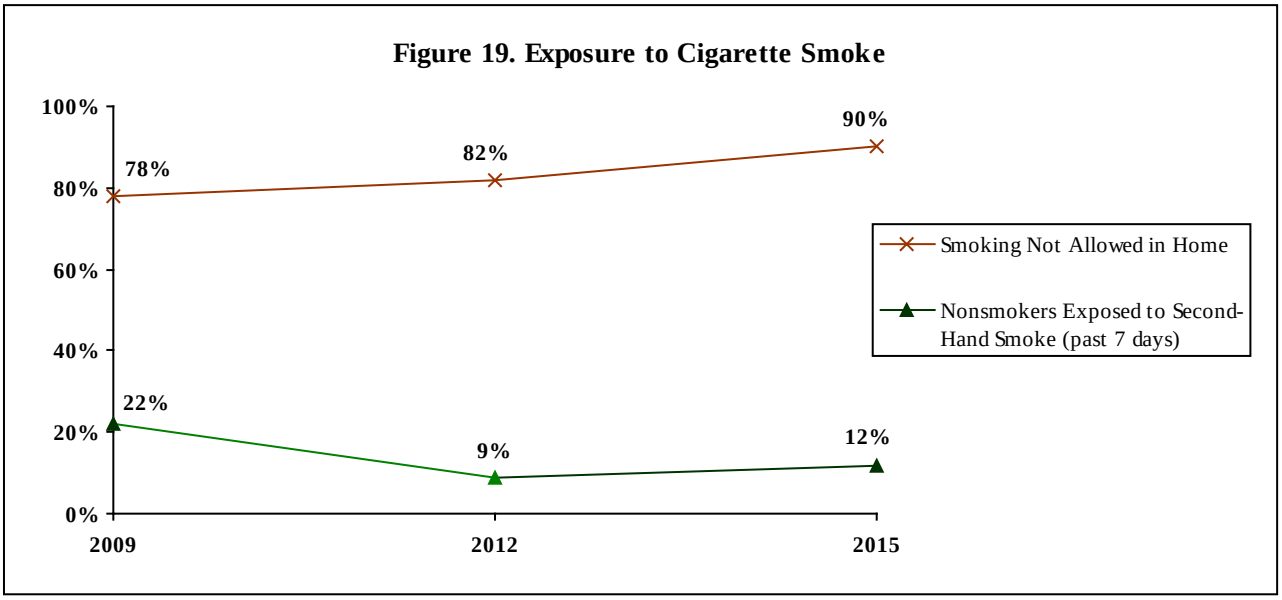
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	9%	12%
Gender[2]			
Male[a]	26	13	11
Female	18	5	14
Age[2,3]			
18 to 34	27	19	23
35 to 44[a]	23	5	8
45 to 54[a]	19	3	8
55 to 64	23	6	13
65 and Older	19	8	9
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	24	18	6
Some Post High School	20	5	22
College Graduate[a]	22	7	10
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	29	3	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	19	5	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	22	9	9
Marital Status[2,3]			
Married[a]	21	6	7
Not Married	23	13	24

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Other Tobacco Products

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 2% of respondents each reported they used smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month.

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used electronic cigarettes.

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Table 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 25% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were 18 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

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 2015, 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 2013, 23% 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). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).

- Respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to binge in the past month (range 28% to 32%) compared to respondents 65 and older (9%).

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged in the past month (42%) compared to those with a college education (19%) or respondents with a high school education or less (10%).

- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 32% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket binged in the past month compared to 12% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month compared to unmarried respondents (29% and 17%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

In 2003, 2012 and 2015, 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 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 64 years old reporting binge drinking.

- In 2009 and 2015, 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 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 44. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	13%	20%	20%	24%	25%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	17	34	29	30	26
Female[a]	9	8	13	19	24
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	33	36	47	43	30
35 to 44[a]	10	22	23	25	29
45 to 54[a]	12	20	12	20	32
55 to 64[a]	10	17	6	25	28
65 and Older	5	4	6	6	9
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less	13	22	14	32	10
Some Post High School[a]	14	15	34	25	42
College Graduate[a]	10	21	15	18	19
Household Income[1,2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	16	12	25	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	18	33	33	18	35
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	20	21	26	32
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	12	19	18	21	29
Not Married	15	21	26	27	17

[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]In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle 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

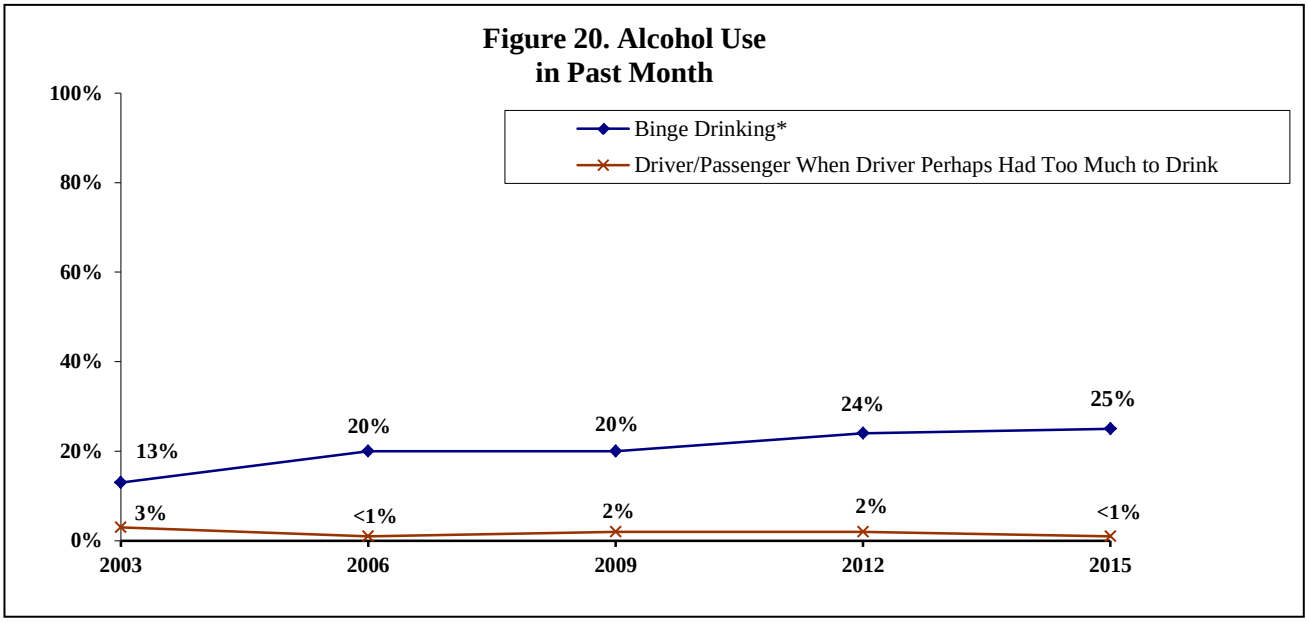
- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- No demographic comparisons across years 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 in each study year.

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "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.

Household Problems (Figure 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 1% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

- One 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 alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year.

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana, prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year while 0% reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs/ over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

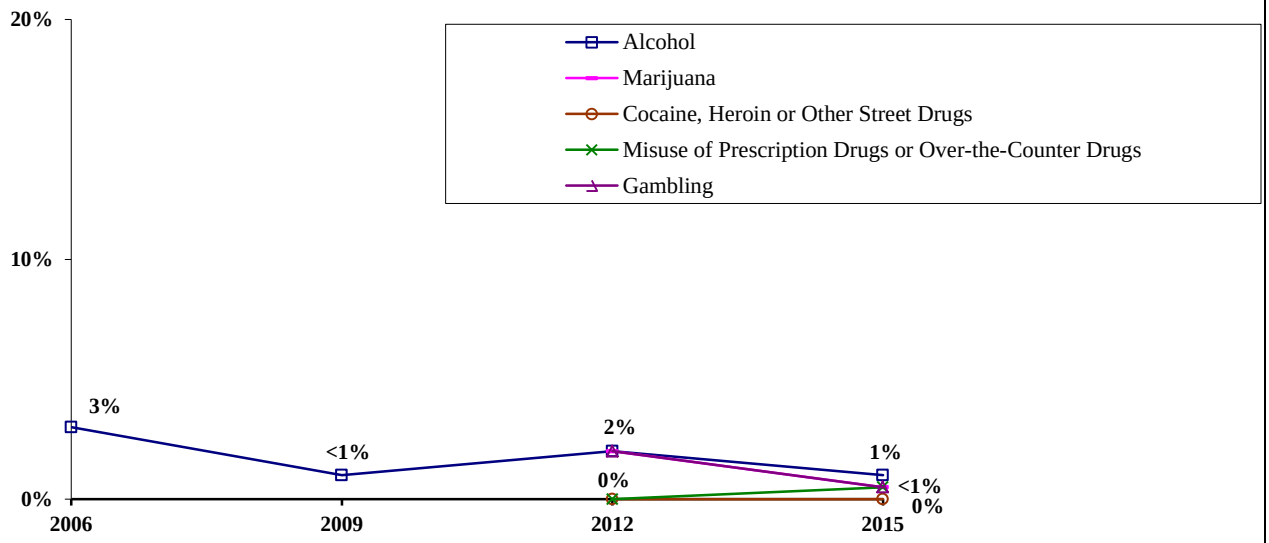
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years a result of the small number of respondents reporting household problems in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Distracted Driving (Tables 45 & 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 14% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 43% reported zero times. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 42% reported zero times. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while 43% reported zero times.

- Forty-nine percent of male respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 38% of female respondents.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 7% of those 55 to 64 years old or 6% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 27% of those 45 to 54 years old or 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported driving with technology distractions at least once a day compared to 13% of those with a college education or 6% of respondents with a high school education or less. Fifty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 40% of those with a college education or 38% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Forty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with technology distractions at least once a day compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket. Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 54% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported zero times compared to 36% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Twenty-three percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with technology distractions at least once a day compared to 10% of married respondents. Fifty-four percent of unmarried respondents reported being distracted by technology zero times compared to 39% of married respondents.

Table 45. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	43%	15%	28%	14%
Gender[1]				
Male	49	12	26	12
Female	38	17	29	15
Age[1]				
18 to 34	5	25	39	31
35 to 44	36	19	34	12
45 to 54	27	17	43	13
55 to 64	54	13	25	7
65 and Older	86	3	4	6
Education[1]				
High School or Less	57	5	32	6
Some Post High School	38	24	17	20
College Graduate	40	13	33	13
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54	1	2	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	57	20	20	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	36	23	35	6
Marital Status[1]				
Married	39	20	31	10
Not Married	54	2	21	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 42% reported zero times.

- Forty-seven percent of male respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 37% of female respondents.

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 9% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 23% of those 45 to 54 years old or 19% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less. Fifty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 38% of respondents with at least some post high school education.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 9% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket. Sixty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 57% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Fifty percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 38% of married respondents.

Table 46. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	42%	14%	29%	16%
Gender[1]				
Male	47	17	23	13
Female	37	11	33	18
Age[1]				
18 to 34	19	5	51	25
35 to 44	25	14	32	29
45 to 54	23	24	32	20
55 to 64	50	21	21	9
65 and Older	80	7	11	2
Education[1]				
High School or Less	55	14	22	9
Some Post High School	38	9	41	11
College Graduate	38	17	23	23
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	61	6	24	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	57	17	17	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24	19	33	23
Marital Status[1]				
Married	38	16	28	18
Not Married	50	8	31	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 47 - 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 10% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

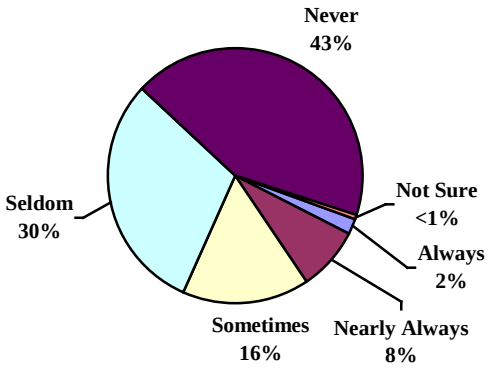
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 900 residents. Sixteen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 73% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2015



- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Seventeen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 14% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to married respondents (27% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days.

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015 there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- 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 the past 30 days. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2003.

- 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 the past 30 days. In 2006 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue, or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2003 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 47. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2006	2009②	2012②	2015
TOTAL[a]	5%	5%	2%	2%	10%
Gender[1]					
Male	8	6	--	--	7
Female[a]	3	3	--	--	13
Age[1,5]					
18 to 34[a]	9	5	--	--	31
35 to 44	0	1	--	--	0
45 to 54	7	8	--	--	6
55 to 64	2	4	--	--	1
65 and Older	7	5	--	--	5
Education[1,2,5]					
High School or Less	12	10	--	--	14
Some Post High School[a]	3	2	--	--	17
College Graduate	<1	3	--	--	3
Household Income[1,2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	9	9	--	--	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	2	--	--	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	3	--	--	1
Marital Status[1,5]					
Married	2	3	--	--	3
Not Married[a]	10	7	--	--	27

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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 recently suicide was considered.

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 420 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide.

Table 48. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003②	2006	2009②	2012②	2015②
TOTAL	1%	5%	2%	1%	2%
Gender					
Male	--	6	--	--	--
Female	--	4	--	--	--
Age[2]					
18 to 34	--	8	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	11	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	1	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	0	--	--	--
65 and Older	--	1	--	--	--
Education[2]					
High School or Less	--	7	--	--	--
Some Post High School	--	0	--	--	--
College Graduate	--	6	--	--	--
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	13	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	--	--
Marital Status[2]					
Married	--	2	--	--	--
Not Married	--	11	--	--	--

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 39% reported nearly always.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2006, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or 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 or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 49. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2006	2009②	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	6%	4%	3%	4%	2%
Gender					
Male	5	5	--	4	--
Female	7	2	--	3	--
Age[4]					
18 to 34	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[2]					
High School or Less	9	7	--	3	--
Some Post High School	7	3	--	5	--
College Graduate	3	1	--	2	--
Household Income[1,2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	6	--	8	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	0	--	6	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	--	1	--
Marital Status[2,4]					
Married	5	2	--	<1	--
Not Married	8	6	--	7	--

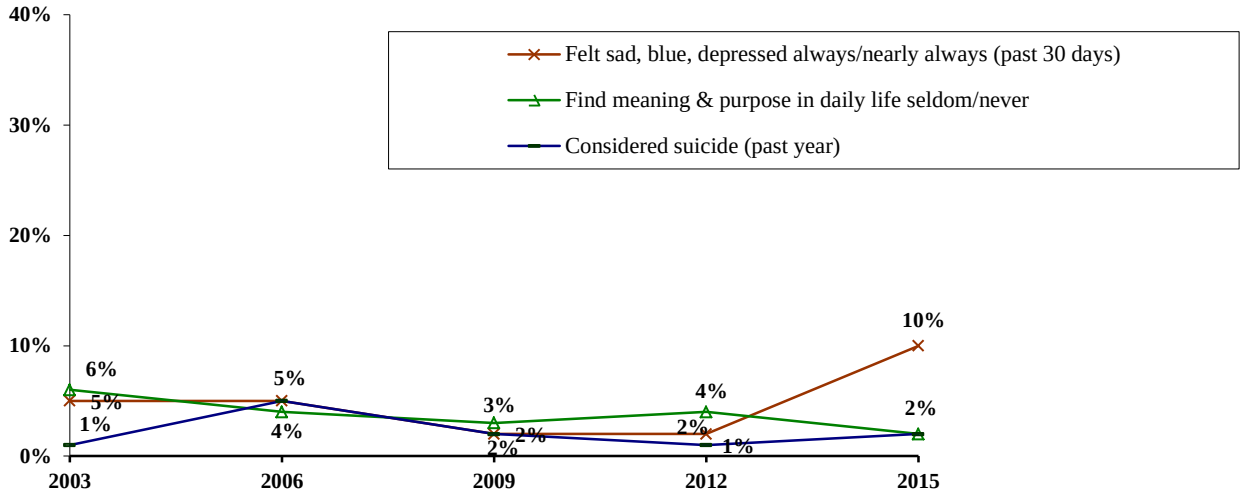
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 50 - 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 3% reported at least one of these two situations.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, 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

2015 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 reporting they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

  - Of the 13 respondents, an acquaintance was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (eight respondents) followed by a stranger (four respondents).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 50. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2006	2009	2012②	2015②
TOTAL	6%	4%	5%	3%	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[2,3]					
High School or Less	5	0	5	--	--
Some Post High School	7	13	10	--	--
College Graduate	6	1	2	--	--
Household Income[3]					
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	--	--

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Less than 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 reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2006 and 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. 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 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 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 51. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003②	2006	2009	2012②	2015②
TOTAL	2%	4%	5%	1%	<1%
Gender[2,3]					
Male	--	7	9	--	--
Female	--	1	<1	--	--
Age[2,3]					
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[3]					
High School or Less	--	2	5	--	--
Some Post High School	--	3	10	--	--
College Graduate	--	5	1	--	--
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	9	9	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	2	7	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	4	--	--
Marital Status[2]					
Married	--	<1	4	--	--
Not Married	--	10	5	--	--

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 3% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2012, age was not a significant variable.

- 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 2003 and 2012, 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.

- 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.

Table 52. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL[a]	7%	7%	7%	4%	3%
Gender[3]					
Male	9	10	10	3	--
Female	7	5	4	5	--
Age[1,3]					
18 to 34	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[2,3]					
High School or Less	8	2	5	3	--
Some Post High School	7	14	15	2	--
College Graduate	7	6	3	6	--
Household Income[1,2,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	14	16	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	4	8	1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	6	4	--
Marital Status[2]					
Married	6	4	7	5	--
Not Married	10	12	7	2	--

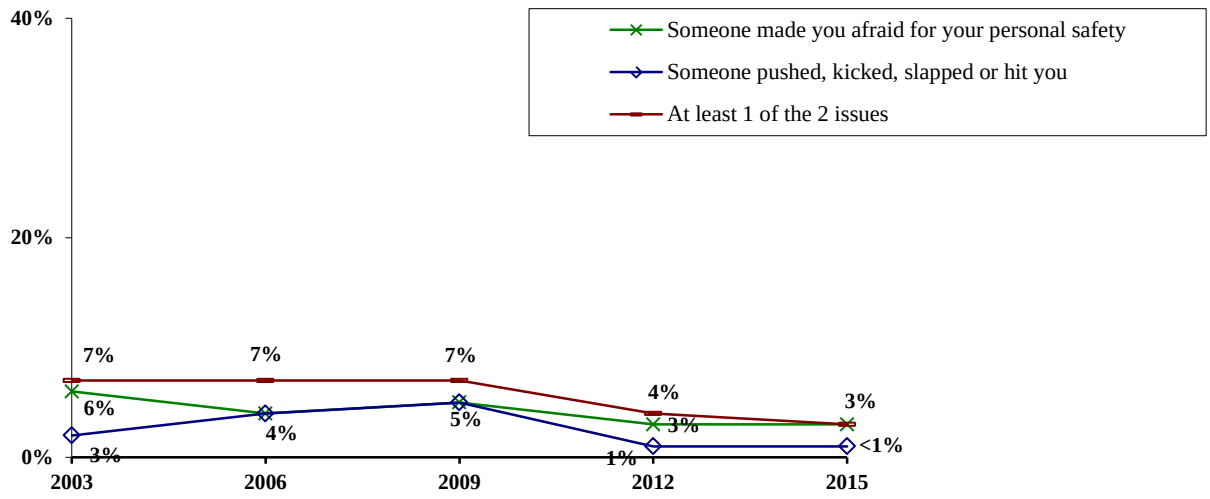
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Children in Household (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 53 – 55)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-six percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 98% 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 past 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed. Less than one percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Five percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 49% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Ninety percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Twenty-one 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. Ten percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 8% reported verbal bullying, 1% reported physical bullying and 2% cyber bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse as well as their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet

medical need or an unmet dental need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables per day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, verbally or physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was cyber bullied in the past year.

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households. Eighty-seven percent of these parents reported they make the health care decisions for their children. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

- Eighty percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-one percent were boys. Of these households**,** 78% were in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 95% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 154 respondents who make health care decisions for their child…

- Ninety-six 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.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child having a personal doctor or nurse.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.

- Child's gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter had a personal doctor.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their child who was 12 or younger had a personal doctor or nurse. In 2015, child's age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor or nurse.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 147 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor…

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 98% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care.

- Child's gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across child's gender reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past 12 months.

- Child's age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their child who was 12 or younger visited their personal doctor in the past 12 months.

Table 53. Child's Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015[②]	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL	87%[a]	96%[a]	86%[a]	98%[a]
Gender				
Boy	86	95	85[a]	97[a]
Girl	88[a]	97[a]	86[a]	99[a]
Age				
12 Years Old or Younger	91[1]	97	84[a]	98[a]
13 to 17 Years Old	76[1]	93	88	97
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	98[1]	--	85	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80[1]	--	85	--

[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]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low number of respondents in at least one of the response categories.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Care

2015 Findings

Of the 154 respondents with a child…

- Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed. Less than one percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.

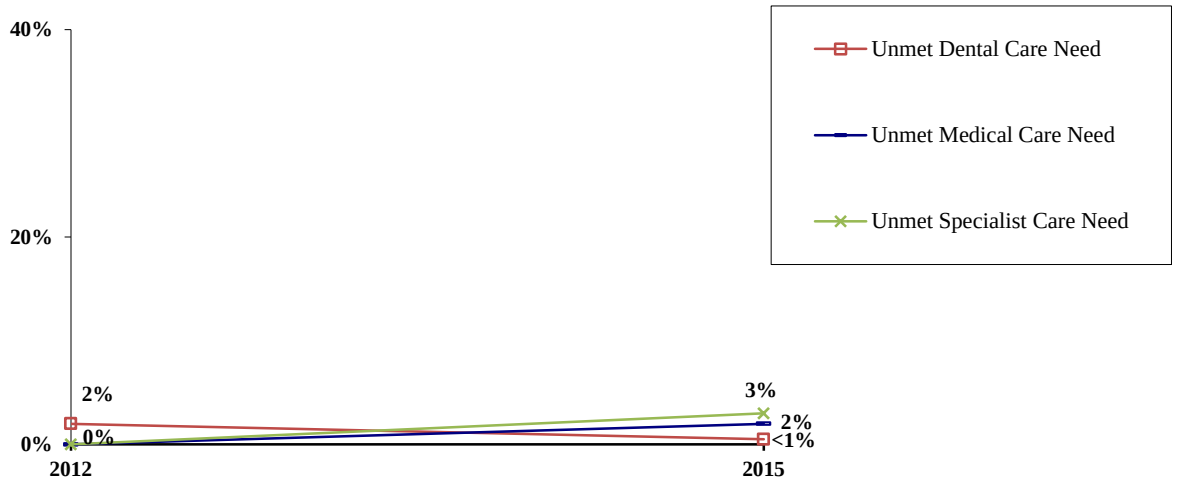
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or an unmet dental need in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need in both study years.

Figure 25. Child's Unmet Needs in Past 12 Months



Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 154 respondents with a child…

- Five 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 had asthma.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma (4% and 5%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma in both study years.

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 154 respondents with a child…

- Zero percent of respondents reported their child was 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 was seldom/never safe in their community.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe (0% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community.

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 11 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- One hundred percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (0% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Nutrition and Exercise

2015 Findings

Of the 121 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 49% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Ninety percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit, ate at least three servings of vegetables or was physically active five times a week.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit, at least three servings of vegetables or was physically active five times a week.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son ate at least two servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son ate at least three servings of vegetables or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In both study years, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables or was physically active, with a noted increase since 2012.

Table 54. Child's Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	72%	79%	16%[a]	49%[a]	68%[a]	90%[a]
Gender						
Boy	61[1,a]	86[2,a]	17[a]	61[2,a]	67[a]	100[2,a]
Girl	84[1]	70[2]	16[a]	35[2,a]	71	79[2]
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	81[1]	84[2]	20[a]	57[2,a]	71[a]	96[2,a]
13 to 17 Years Old	55[1]	63[2]	9	26[2]	64	71[2]

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 94 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Twenty-one 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 number of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (2% and 21%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 94 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Ten percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 8% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. One percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting their child was bullied in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, verbally or physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was cyber bullied in the past year.

- In 2012, respondents who were speaking on behalf of their son, their 8 to 12 year old child or who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year.

Table 55. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)①

	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	32%	10%
Gender[1]		
Boy	46	--
Girl	9	--
Age[1]		
8 to 12 Years Old	50	--
13 to 17 Years Old	15	--
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	--

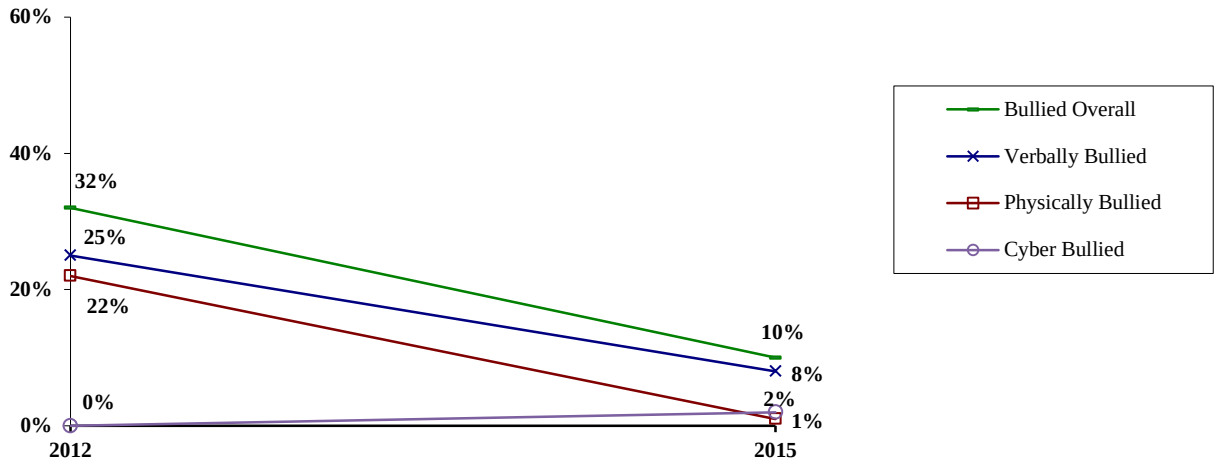
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, verbally or physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was cyber bullied in the past year

Figure 26. Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year



Community Health Issues (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 56 - 63)

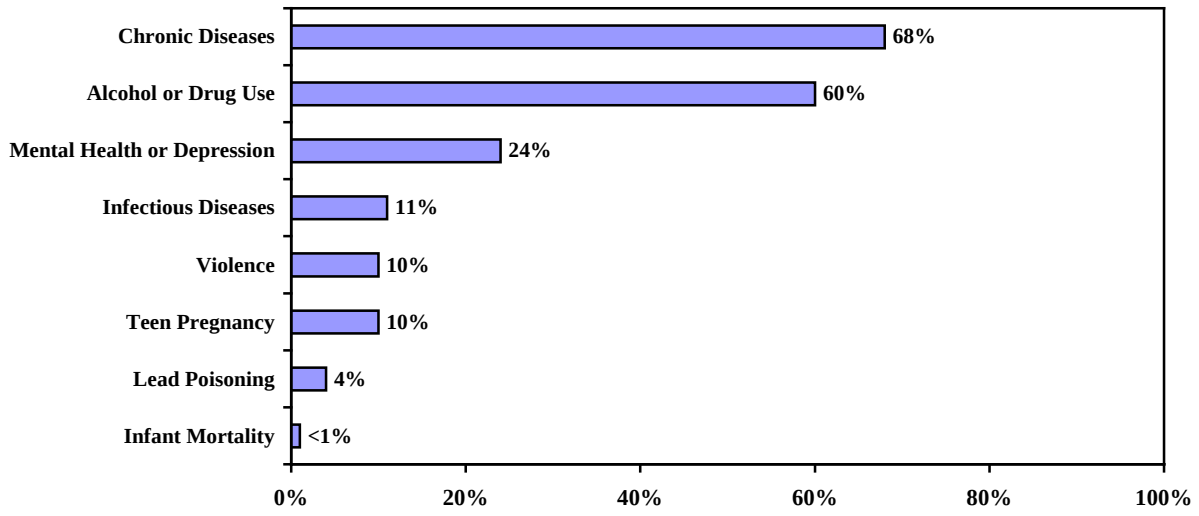
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Hales Corners out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (68%) alcohol/drug use (60%) and mental health/depression (24%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or married were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. Eleven percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported violence; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report violence. Four percent reported lead poisoning; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases, teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use or mental health/depression.

2015 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 chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (68%), alcohol or drug use (60%) or mental health/depression (24%).

Figure 27. Community Health Issues for 2015



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents selected alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community health issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (89%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (49%) or respondents 65 and older (39%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as a top issue (71%) compared to those with a college education (56%) or respondents with a high school education or less (53%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue compared to unmarried respondents (66% and 49%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting alcohol/drug use.
- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 56. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	57%	60%
Gender		
Male	60	57
Female	55	63
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	49	89
35 to 44	59	49
45 to 54	63	74
55 to 64	61	52
65 and Older[a]	57	39
Education[2]		
High School or Less	56	53
Some Post High School[a]	51	71
College Graduate	63	56
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	65
Marital Status[2]		
Married	58	66
Not Married	56	49

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community health issues.

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 65% of those 55 to 64 years old or 55% of respondents 65 and older.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 66% of those with some post high school education or 49% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 54% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 45%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In both study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase across gender reporting chronic diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting chronic diseases.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 57. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	56%	68%
Gender		
Male[a]	55	71
Female[a]	56	65
Age[2]		
18 to 34	60	69
35 to 44[a]	39	76
45 to 54[a]	54	82
55 to 64	64	65
65 and Older	58	55
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	44	49
Some Post High School[a]	50	66
College Graduate[a]	66	78
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	65	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	32	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	63	78
Marital Status[2]		
Married[a]	57	78
Not Married	53	45

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three community health issues.

- Male respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (31%) compared to female respondents (18%).

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (48%) compared to those 65 and older (18%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (5%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of their top three issues. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of their top three issues, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, 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 mental health/depression as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

Table 58. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	24%	24%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	21	31
Female[a]	26	18
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34[a]	23	5
35 to 44[a]	43	24
45 to 54[a]	14	48
55 to 64	27	23
65 and Older	20	18
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	11	28
Some Post High School[a]	36	20
College Graduate	22	25
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	34	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	32
Marital Status		
Married	23	26
Not Married	25	19

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three community health issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues (24%) compared to those 65 and older (6%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 20% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents (12% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 and older reporting teen pregnancy.

- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy.

Table 59. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	34%	10%
Gender		
Male[a]	34	7
Female[a]	33	12
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	32	24
35 to 44[a]	32	7
45 to 54[a]	46	3
55 to 64[a]	23	7
65 and Older[a]	31	6
Education		
High School or Less[a]	24	7
Some Post High School[a]	36	6
College Graduate[a]	37	13
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	47	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	39	4
Marital Status[2]		
Married[a]	33	12
Not Married[a]	34	5

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of their top three community health issues.

- Male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue compared to female respondents (16% and 6%, respectively).

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of their top three community health issues (22%) compared to those 65 and older (7%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting infectious diseases.

- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting infectious diseases.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting infectious diseases.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

Table 60. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	19%	11%
Gender[2]		
Male	20	16
Female[a]	17	6
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	18	0
35 to 44	11	22
45 to 54	27	17
55 to 64	20	10
65 and Older	16	7
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	24	7
Some Post High School	10	13
College Graduate[a]	22	11
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	10
Marital Status		
Married[a]	20	10
Not Married	17	12

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Ten percent reported violence as one of the three top community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report violence as one of the three community issues compared to male respondents (13% and 7%, respectively).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report violence as a top issue (19%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (6% each).
- Seventeen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported violence as a top issue compared to 9% of those with a high school education or less or 6% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting violence as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report violence as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting violence.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting violence as a top issue.

Table 61. Violence as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	53%	10%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	49	7
Female[a]	56	13
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	51	19
35 to 44[a]	61	9
45 to 54[a]	55	6
55 to 64[a]	52	10
65 and Older[a]	48	6
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	58	9
Some Post High School[a]	61	17
College Graduate[a]	44	6
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	42	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	69	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	53	12
Marital Status		
Married[a]	51	12
Not Married[a]	55	7

[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.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of their top three community health issues.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top three community health issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top three health issues in the community.

- In 2012, respondents who were female, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues.

Table 62. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	26%	<1%
Gender[1]		
Male	18	--
Female	34	--
Age		
18 to 34	22	--
35 to 44	21	--
45 to 54	30	--
55 to 64	33	--
65 and Older	24	--
Education[1]		
High School or Less	19	--
Some Post High School	21	--
College Graduate	34	--
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	31	--
Not Married	19	--

①Percentages 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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top issue compared to male respondents (8% and 0%, respectively).
- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported lead poisoning as a top issue compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 45 and older.
- Nine percent of respondents with a college education reported lead poisoning as a top issue compared to 0% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported lead poisoning as a top issue compared to 0% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Six percent of married respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue compared to 0% of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2015, respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

Table 63. Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012[②]	2015
TOTAL[a]	<1%	4%
Gender[2]		
Male	--	0
Female	--	8
Age[2]		
18 to 34	--	19
35 to 44	--	2
45 to 54	--	0
55 to 64	--	0
65 and Older	--	0
Education[2]		
High School or Less	--	0
Some Post High School	--	0
College Graduate	--	9
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	0
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	9
Marital Status[2]		
Married	--	6
Not Married	--	0

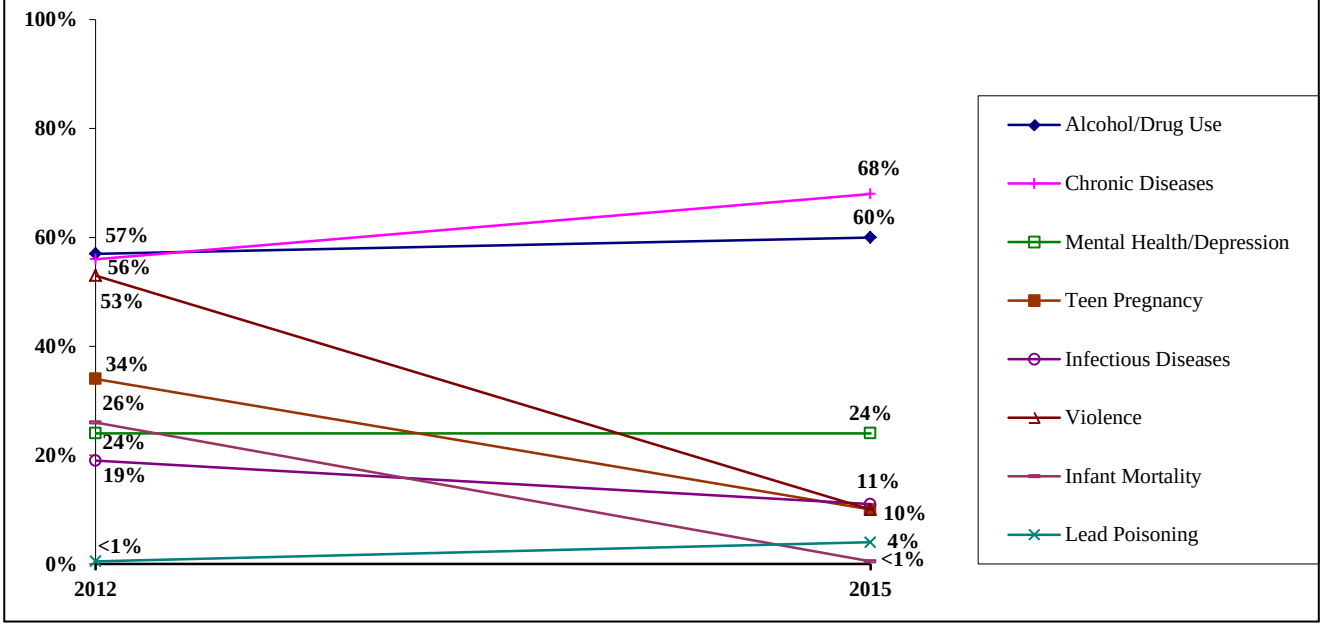
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence, infectious diseases, teen pregnancy or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use or mental health/depression as a top issue.

Figure 28. Community Health Issues



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

HALES CORNERS
March 16 through June 29, 2015

[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	9
Good	28
Very good	44
Excellent	15
Not sure	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…
[“Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)”, code as private insurance]

Private insurance	75%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	2	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	22	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	1	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? [“Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act” is an exchange] [299 Respondents]

Employer	95%
Directly from insurance company	4
An exchange	1
Not sure	0

4. Did you have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All	98%
Part	1
None	<1
Not sure	0

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

All	98%
Part	2
None	1
Not sure	0

6. In the past 12 months, did you delay or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?

Yes	15%
No	84
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	7%
No	93
Not sure	0

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

Yes	9%	→CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	91	→GO TO Q10
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [36 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Poor medical care	74%
Cannot afford to pay	12
Unable to get appointment	8
Uninsured	3
Don't know where to go	3
Other (2% or less)	4

10. 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 Q11
No	89	→GO TO Q12
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q12

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

Uninsured	44%
Cannot afford to pay	31
Insurance did not cover it	26
Don't know where to go	4
Other (2% or less)	6

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

Yes	<1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	99	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [1 Respondent: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay.....1 respondent

14. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes.....91%
No 10
Not sure..... 0

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

Doctor.....57%
Internet.....24
Myself/family member in health care field 5
Other health professional..... 4
Books..... 3
Other (2% or less)..... 6
Not sure.....<1

16. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.....81%
Public health clinic or community health center 1
Hospital outpatient department..... 1
Hospital emergency room.....<1
Urgent care center..... 7
Some other kind of place 0
No usual place 8
Not sure.....<1

17. 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.....49%
No 51
Not sure.....<1

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…?

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18.	A routine checkup.....	70%	17%	4%	6%	4%	<1%
19.	Cholesterol test.	61	14	4	7	9	4
20.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	70	19	2	8	0	0
21.	An eye exam	46	37	8	6	3	0

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

Yes.....52%
No 48
Not sure..... 0

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

18 to 34 years old.....21%
35 to 44 years old.....15
45 to 54 years old.....23
55 to 64 years old.....18
65 and older 24

24. 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? [94 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....77%
No 18
Not sure..... 5

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
25.	You have high blood pressure?	31%	69%	<1%
26.	…(if yes) [125 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	95	5	0
27.	Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	22	78	<1
28.	…(if yes) [87 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	91	3	6
29.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?.....	18	82	<1
30.	…(if yes) [71 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	85	14	1
31.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	11	89	0
32.	…(if yes) [45 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	73	27	0
33.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	6	95	0
34.	…(if yes) [21 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
35.	Do you currently have asthma?.....	13	87	0
36.	…(if yes) [51 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	90	10	0

37. On an <u>average day</u>, 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.....31%
Two servings.....26
Three or more servings 43
Not sure..... 0

38. 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	30
Three or more servings	34
Not sure	0

39. I'd like you to think about the labels on many food products that list ingredients and provide nutrition and other information. When you buy a product for the first time, how often do you read this information?

Often	64%
Sometimes	17
Rarely	12
Never	7
Not sure	<1

40. In the past seven days, how many meals did you or your family eat at or order from a restaurant?

0 to 2 times	65%
3 to 4 times	23
5 to 6 times	8
7 to 8 times	4
9 to 10 times	<1
11 to 12 times	0
13 to 14 times	<1
Not sure	0

41. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days	10%
1 to 4 days	48
5 to 7 days	42
Not sure	0

42. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days	39%
1 to 2 days	36
3 to 7 days	25
Not sure	<1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

43. 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? [96 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	64%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	18
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 or more years ago	7
Never	1
Not sure	0

44. 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? [49 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	84%
No	12
Not sure	4

45. 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? [166 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	49%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	13
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	7
5 or more years ago	12
Never	8
Not sure	0

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [169 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	34%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	9
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	11
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 or more years ago	11
Never	15
Not sure	14

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. 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? [207 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	9%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	5
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	9
5 years ago or more	24
Never	49
Not sure	4

48. 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? [207 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)	4
10 years ago or more	8
Never	78
Not sure	3

49. 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? [206 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	13%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	24
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	17
10 years ago or more	3
Never	33
Not sure	0

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	43%
Seldom	30
Sometimes	16
Nearly always	8
Always	2
Not sure	<1

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

Never	<1%
Seldom	1
Sometimes	17
Nearly always	39
Always	42
Not sure	1

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

Yes	2%
No	98
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.

53. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days.....75%
1 day 12
2 or more days 13
Not sure.....<1

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

Yes..... <1%
No 100
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
55.	Drinking alcohol.....	1%	99%	0%
56.	Marijuana.....	<1	100	0
57.	Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	0	100	0
58.	Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	<1	99	0
59.	Gambling.....	<1	100	0

60. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often were you distracted by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls?

Three or more times a day 4%
Twice a day..... 3
Once a day 6
Four or five times a week 1
Two or three times a week.....16
Once a week.....10
Less than once a week 15
Zero times in the past 30 days 43
Not sure..... 0

61. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often did you have something to eat or drink, deal with unruly children, reach for something on the floor or do something else not related to technology that may have distracted you?

Three or more times a day 1%
Twice a day..... 3
Once a day 12
Four or five times a week 4
Two or three times a week..... 6
Once a week.....19
Less than once a week 14
Zero times in the past 30 days 42
Not sure..... 0

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
62.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit……...	2%	98%	0%
63.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars…….	2	98	0
64.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	2	99	0

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

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

Every day ..... 8% →CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days ..... 5 →CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all .....87 →GO TO Q69
Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [52 Current Smokers]

Yes 75%
No 25
Not sure 0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [52 Current Smokers]

Yes .....92% →CONTINUE WITH Q68
No ..... 8 →GO TO Q69
Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q69

68. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [48 Current Smokers]

Yes 48%
No 52
Not sure 0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home 90%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times 3
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or 2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home 6
Not sure 0

70. 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? [347 Nonsmokers]

0 days 88%
1 to 3 days 11
4 to 6 days .....<1
All 7 days .....<1
Not sure 0

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

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	45%
Female	56

72. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
73. About how tall are you, without shoes?
[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	26%
Overweight	36
Obese	38

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	2%
No	98
Not sure	0

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

White	98%
Black/African American	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Asian	<1
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0
Another race	<1
Multiple races	<1
Not sure	0

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	16%
A member of an unmarried couple	<1
Married	69
Separated	0
Divorced	6
Widowed	9
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	0%
Some high school	1
High school graduate or GED	21
Some college	24
Technical school graduate	10
College graduate	35
Advanced or professional degree	11
Not sure	0

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

Milwaukee 100%

79. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Hales Corners 100%

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

53130 .....99%
All others .....<1

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

81. 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.
82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
83. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000 ..... 1%
$10,000 to $20,000 7
$20,001 to $30,000 8
$30,001 to $40,000 4
$40,001 to $50,000 9
$50,001 to $60,000 5
$60,001 to $75,000 6
$75,001 to $90,000 15
$90,001 to $105,000 11
$105,001 to $120,000 5
$120,001 to $135,000 2
Over $135,000 8
Not sure..... 8
No answer 10

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

None .....56% →GO TO Q108
One .....17 →CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more .....27 →CONTINUE WITH Q86

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

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [177 Respondents]

Yes .....87% → CONTINUE WITH Q87
No .....13 →GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [154 Respondents]

12 or younger.....80%
13 to 17 years old.....20

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [154 Respondents]

Boy 51%
Girl.....49

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [154 Respondents]

Yes..... 2% → CONTINUE WITH Q90
No .....98 → GO TO Q91
Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q91

90. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [3 Respondent; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Poor medical care .....1 respondent
Insurance did not cover it .....1 respondent

91. 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? [154 Respondents]

Yes.....96% → CONTINUE WITH Q92
No ..... 4 → GO TO Q93
Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q93

92. 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? [147 Respondents]

Yes.....98%
No 2
Not sure..... 0

93. 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? [154 Respondents]

Yes..... 3% → CONTINUE WITH Q94
No ..... 97 → GO TO Q95
Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [5 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Don't know where to go .....3 respondents
Unable to get appointment.....3 respondents
Insurance did not cover it .....1 respondent

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [154 Respondents]

Yes	<1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q96
No	89	→ GO TO Q97
Not sure	10	→ GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [1 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Dentist/specialist not in area	1 respondent
Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance	1 respondent

97. Does your child have asthma? [154 Respondents]

Yes	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	92	→GO TO Q99
Not sure	3	→GO TO Q99

98. 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? [8 Respondents]

Yes	1 respondent
No	7 respondent
Not sure	0 respondents

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

Crib or bassinette	11 respondents
In bed with you or another person	0 respondents
Pack n' Play	0 respondents
Couch or chair	0 respondents
Swing	0 respondents
Car	0 respondents
Car seat	0 respondents
Floor	0 respondents

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [154 Respondents]

Always	50%
Nearly always	50
Sometimes	0
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [94 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	0%
Nearly always	21
Sometimes	12
Seldom	31
Never	36
Not sure	0

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [94 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	10%
No	90
Not sure	0

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [94 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	8%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	1
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	2

104. On an <u>average day</u>, 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. [121 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	21%
Two servings	21
Three or more servings	58
Not sure	0

105. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [120 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	18%
Two servings	31
Three or more servings	49
Not sure	2

106. 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? [122 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	<1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Two through four days	9	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Five or more days	89	→ GO TO Q108
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [12 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Likes to play video games or on computer	5 respondents
Child does not like to be physically active	3 respondents
Sick/ill	1 respondent
Prefers to watch TV	1 respondent

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q109
No	97	→GO TO Q110
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q110

109. 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 child, 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]

Acquaintance	8 respondents
Stranger	4 respondents
Child	1 respondent
Spouse	1 respondent

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

Yes	<1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q111
No	99	→GO TO Q112
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q112

111. 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 child, a stranger, or someone else? [3 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	2 respondents
Acquaintance	1 respondent
Spouse	1 respondent

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

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	68%
Alcohol or drug use	60
Mental health or depression	24
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	11
Violence	10
Teen pregnancy	10
Lead poisoning	4
Infant mortality	<1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Hales Corners Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through June 29, 2015. 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=381). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=19). 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

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 ±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 ±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 ±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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.