

**Waukesha County
Community Health Survey Report**
June 2012

Commissioned by:
**Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Froedtert Health
ProHealth Care
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare**

In Partnership with:
**Waukesha County Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health**

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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

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

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). 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 February 21, 2012 and April 3, 2012. 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 who lived in Waukesha County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Waukesha County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	22%
35 to 44	18
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	27%
Some Post High School	31
College Graduate	43
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	43
Not Sure/No Answer	17
Married	60%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Waukesha County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 296,081 adult residents in the county.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 2,960 adults. So, when 10% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 29,600 residents \pm 14,800 individuals. Therefore, from 14,800 to 44,400 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 152,663 occupied housing units in Waukesha County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 1,530 households. For example, 10% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 15,300.

Definitions

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 1997, 2000 and 2003, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$30,001 to \$50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$50,001. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001.

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². 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 at least some days in the past 30 days.

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

Summary

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

Overall Health							Vaccinations (65 and Older)								
Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Excellent	26%	27%	29%	22%	23%	19%	Flu Vaccination (past year)			82%	74%	75%	64%		
Very Good	41%	41%	37%	42%	45%	45%	Pneumonia (ever)	55%	66%	65%	66%	74%	75%		
Fair or Poor	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>						<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>						<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>						68%	68%
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						14%	15%	<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>						73%	69%
Health Care Coverage							Health Conditions in Past 3 Years								
Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Not Covered							High Blood Pressure	14%	17%	17%	26%	22%	26%		
Personally (currently)	3%	4%	3%	3%	8%	6%	High Blood Cholesterol	16%	13%	17%	26%	24%	25%		
Personally (past 12 months)					11%	7%	Mental Health Condition					13%	12%		
Household Member (past 12 months)			12%	12%	12%	10%	Heart Disease/Condition	6%	3%	6%	7%	6%	9%		
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>						<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Asthma (Current)</i>						6%	8%
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						11%	15%	<i>Diabetes</i>						4%	4%
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months							Physical Health								
Waukesha County						<u>2012</u>	Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost						8%	Condition Controlled Through Medication,								
Unmet Care							Exercise or Lifestyle Changes								
Dental Care						9%	High Blood Pressure						96%		
Medical Care						4%	High Blood Cholesterol						93%		
Mental Health Care						<1%	Mental Health Condition						96%		
Health Information and Services							Women's Health								
Waukesha County			<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Health Information Source							Physical Activity/Week								
Doctor						40%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)			28%	35%	41%	33%		
Internet						28%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)				29%	33%	28%		
Advance Care Plan			36%	44%	40%	39%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous				48%	53%	47%		
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service							Overweight	53%	58%	53%	59%	63%	65%		
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office				87%	86%	86%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				69%	68%	65%		
Public health clinic/community health center				3%	3%	5%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)			28%	28%	30%	29%		
Hospital outpatient				2%	1%	<1%	<i>Other Research:</i>						<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	
Urgent care center				5%	4%	5%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>						64%	64%	
Hospital emergency room				<1%	2%	<1%	<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>						53%	51%	
No usual place				1%	4%	2%	Routine Procedures								
Physical Health							Women's Health								
Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Waukesha County	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Routine Checkup							Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)			83%	83%	80%	76%		
(2 years ago or less)	86%	86%	84%	86%	84%	85%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)				68%	76%	86%		
Cholesterol Test (4 yrs ago or less)			78%	83%	82%	79%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)			93%	94%	89%	83%		
Dental Checkup (past year)	75%	74%	80%	77%	74%	75%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>						<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	
Eye Exam (past year)	45%	46%	55%	47%	41%	49%	<i>Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)</i>						79%	76%	
<i>Other Research:</i>						<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>						85%	81%
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>						79%	84%								
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>						77%	77%								
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>						75%	70%								

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 64% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 10% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 1997 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2012, 8% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past 12 months due to prescription costs; respondents in households with children were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

In 2012, 40% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 28% who reported the internet. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor as their main source of health information. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the internet. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; female respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 79% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 49% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with a college education or who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.*

In 2012, 45% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (26% and 25%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report current asthma. *From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.*

In 2012, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 28% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 29% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2012,*

there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

In 2012, 76% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2012, 58% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years, possibly the result of wording changes.*

In 2012, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Four percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 59% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 66% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2012, 17% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; male respondents were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 45% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-nine percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2012, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Ten percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2012, 22% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge*

drinking in the past month. From 1997 to 2012, 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 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. One percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with marijuana or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with gambling. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.*

In 2012, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 93% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents each reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed, dental care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Four 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. One percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 5% reported physical bullying and 3% reported cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (70%), chronic diseases (68%) and mental health or depression (36%). Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to select alcohol or drug use. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy or infectious diseases. Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence or infant mortality.

Key Findings

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

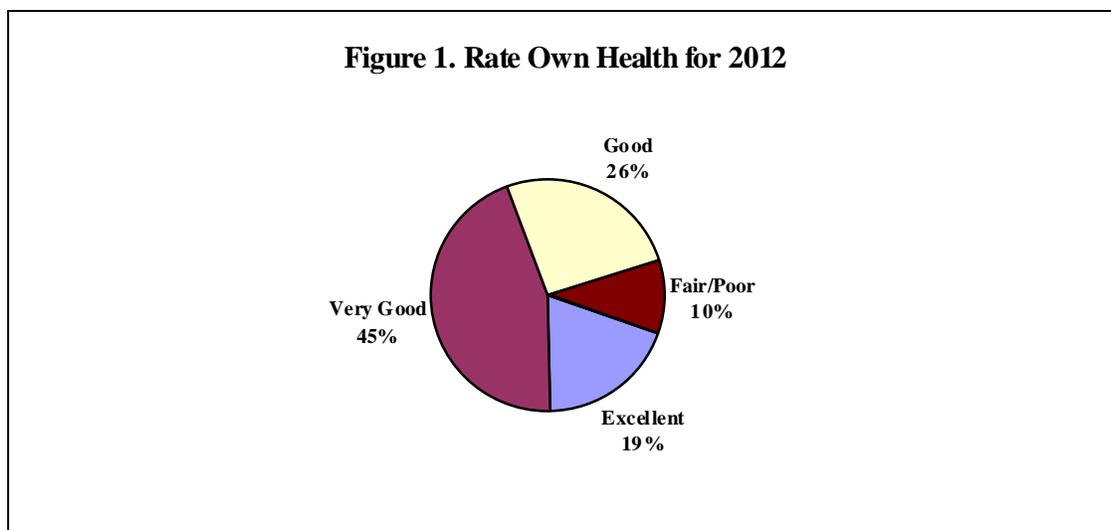
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 64% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 10% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (19%) or very good (45%). A total of 10% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 13% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (15% and 6%, respectively).

- Thirty percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 9% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (25%) compared to nonsmokers (7%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 1997, 2000, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, 2003, 2006, and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2000, household income was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, 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 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2000, 2006, 2009 and 2012, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%
Gender						
Male	6	6	8	12	10	9
Female	8	11	8	7	8	10
Age ^{1,2,3,5}						
18 to 34	6	6	<1	4	7	6
35 to 44	6	5	3	8	4	7
45 to 54 ^a	4	7	9	7	9	12
55 to 64	6	8	15	17	10	7
65 and Older	20	20	22	14	19	16
Education ^{1,2,4,5,6}						
High School or Less	12	14	12	18	14	19
Some Post High School	8	6	7	11	11	10
College Graduate	3	5	6	3	5	4
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	13	16	19	16	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	10	7	7	13	10	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	5	6	2	7	5
Marital Status ^{3,4,6}						
Married	6	7	7	6	7	6
Not Married ^a	8	11	11	14	12	15
Overweight Status ⁴						
Not Overweight	6	8	7	4	6	6
Overweight	8	8	9	13	10	12
Physical Activity ^{4,5,6}						
Inactive	--	--	--	18	26	30
Insufficient	--	--	--	12	10	6
Recommended	--	--	--	6	6	9
Smoking Status ^{2,4,5,6}						
Nonsmoker	6	7	7	8	7	7
Smoker ^a	9	14	10	16	18	25

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

② Physical activity was defined differently in 1997, 2000 and 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

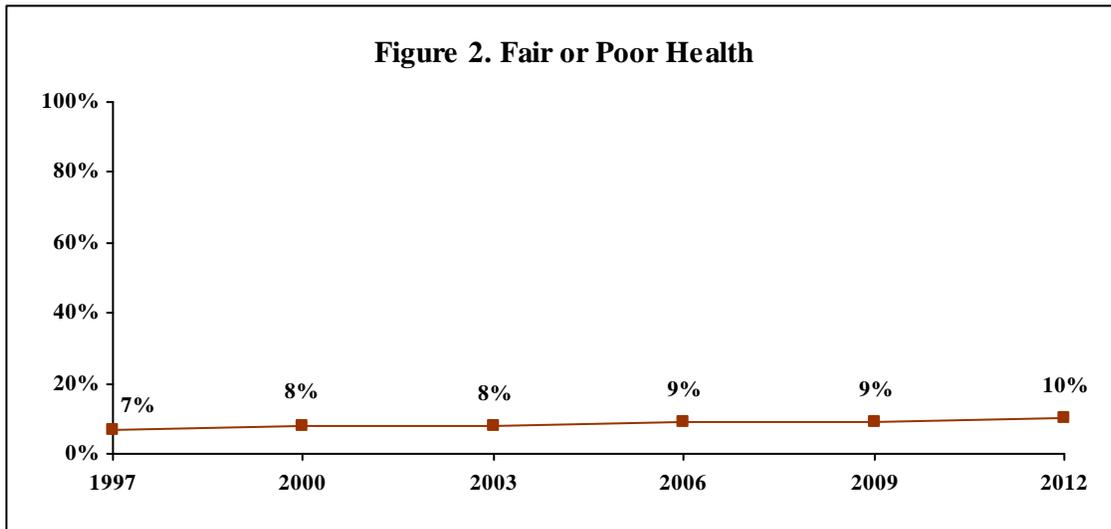
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 1997 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

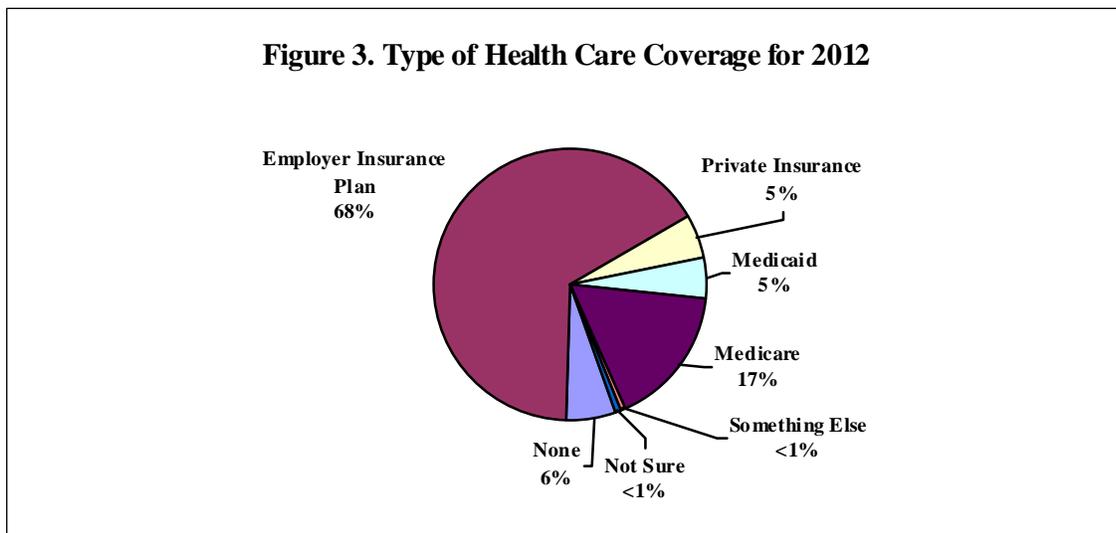
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

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

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-eight percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Five percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Five percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 17% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Eleven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 9% of those 18 to 34 years old reported no personal health care insurance compared to 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance (10%) compared to those with a high school education or less (6%) or respondents with a college education (2%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase since 1997. In 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2000, age was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting no health insurance.
- In 1997, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2000 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting no health insurance.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting no health insurance.

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

	1997	2000	2003	2006 ^②	2009	2012
TOTAL						
All Respondents ^a	3%	4%	3%	3%	8%	6%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old ^a	3	4	3	3	10	7
Gender ⁶						
Male ^a	3	5	3	--	7	8
Female	2	3	2	--	9	2
Age ^{1,3,5,6}						
18 to 34	6	7	2	--	11	9
35 to 44 ^a	<1	3	1	--	6	4
45 to 54	1	2	5	--	9	3
55 to 64 ^a	2	4	3	--	14	11
65 and Older	0	0	0	--	0	0
Education ^{1,2,6}						
High School or Less	5	2	3	--	13	6
Some Post High School ^a	1	7	1	--	6	10
College Graduate	2	1	3	--	7	2
Household Income ^{1,2,3,5,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	15	4	--	15	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	<1	2	2	--	9	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	<1	<1	--	3	2
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,5,6}						
Married ^a	<1	<1	<1	--	5	3
Not Married	6	11	5	--	13	9

^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 out of 400 total surveys.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered (11%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 11% of those 55 to 64 years old reported they were not covered compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage (14%) compared to those with a high school education or less (6%) or respondents with a college education (2%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no coverage compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage compared to married respondents (11% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	11%	7%
Gender ²		
Male	10	11
Female ^a	12	3
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	14	12
35 to 44	10	4
45 to 54	14	7
55 to 64	18	11
65 and Older	0	1
Education ²		
High School or Less	13	6
Some Post High School	11	14
College Graduate ^a	11	2
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	14	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	4
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	8	5
Not Married	16	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- 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 (20%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (13%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (15% and 7%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	12%	12%	12%	10%
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	20	22	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	16	16	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	7	6	5
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	9	9	9	7
Not Married	17	15	17	15

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

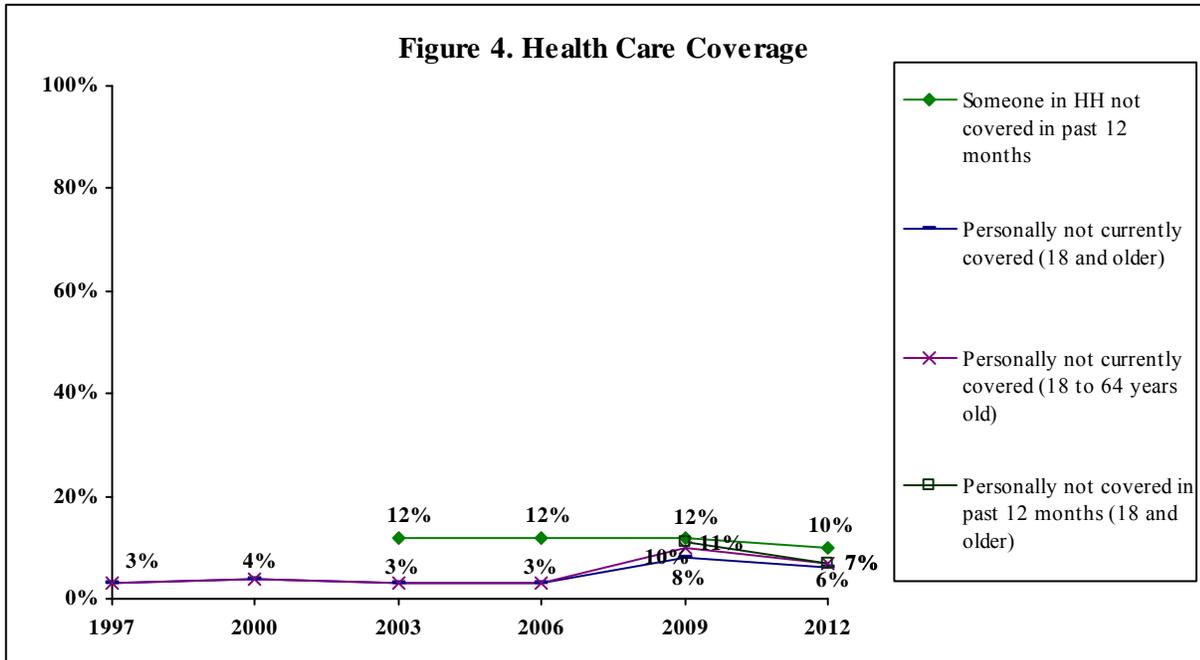
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Tables 6 & 7)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 8% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past 12 months due to prescription costs; respondents in households with children were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs (13%) compared to respondents in households without children (5%).

Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012[Ⓞ]

	2012
TOTAL	8%
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	7
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	13
No	5

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Unmet Health Care

2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 4% did not get the medical care needed and less than one percent reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 14% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Inability to pay, uninsured or insurance did not cover it were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet care.

Table 7. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012^①

	Dental Care	Medical Care	Mental Health Care ^②
TOTAL	9%	4%	<1%
Gender			
Male	7	3	--
Female	11	4	--
Age			
18 to 34	17	2	--
35 to 44	7	3	--
45 to 54	7	5	--
55 to 64	7	6	--
65 and Older	7	1	--
Education			
High School or Less	10	8*	--
Some Post High School	12	3*	--
College Graduate	6	2*	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14*	6	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25*	8	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2*	2	--
Marital Status			
Married	8	3	--
Not Married	12	6	--

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from 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.

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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 40% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 28% who reported the internet. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor as their main source of health information. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the internet. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; female respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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

Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Forty percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 28% reported the internet, 9% reported myself/family member in health care field and 4% reported family/friends.
- Both male and female respondents reported a doctor most often. However, more female respondents reported this as a source, while more male respondents reported myself/family member in health care field than female respondents.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they receive their health information from a doctor while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the internet than their counterparts.

Table 8. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012^⓪

	Doctor	Internet	Myself/Family Member in Health Field	Family/Friends
TOTAL	40%	28%	9%	4%
Gender ¹				
Male	33	30	13	5
Female	46	26	6	3
Age ¹				
18 to 34	31	38	11	4
35 to 44	44	19	20	7
45 to 54	33	42	2	2
55 to 64	38	31	6	3
65 and older	54	7	7	5
Education				
High School or Less	32	27	7	7
Some Post High School	38	35	6	3
College Graduate	45	23	13	4
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	27	4	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	37	6	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	28	11	3
Marital Status				
Married	41	29	8	4
Not Married	38	26	10	5

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Five percent each reported public health clinic/community health center or an urgent care center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (93%) compared to male respondents (80%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 9. Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	87%	86%	86%
Gender ³			
Male	85	84	80
Female	88	88	93
Age ¹			
18 to 34	81	85	80
35 to 44	91	87	87
45 to 54	80	87	88
55 to 64	98	82	89
65 and Older	87	88	92
Education			
High School or Less	84	79	84
Some Post High School	85	85	83
College Graduate	90	89	91
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	82	85	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88	67	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	93	88
Marital Status ¹			
Married	90	89	88
Not Married	82	82	84

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Advance Care Plan

2012 Findings

- Thirty-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.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 33% of those 45 to 54 years old or 12% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	36%	44%	40%	39%
Gender				
Male	35	40	40	35
Female	37	47	40	42
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	21	11	19	12
35 to 44	35	45	29	37
45 to 54	33	32	42	33
55 to 64	42	51	49	49
65 and Older ^a	56	78	82	74
Education ²				
High School or Less	35	54	38	39
Some Post High School	36	41	46	34
College Graduate	36	40	38	43
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	42	44	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	44	40	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	36	41	39	43
Marital Status ²				
Married	37	39	41	41
Not Married	33	50	40	36

^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.

^②In 2006, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

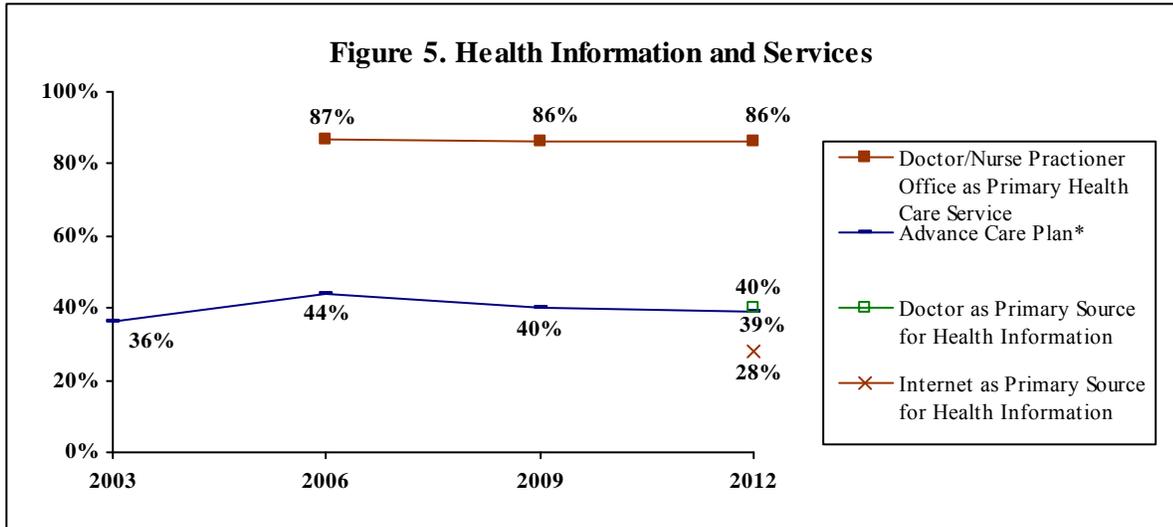
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 79% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 49% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with a college education or who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Routine Checkup

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (91%) compared to male respondents (78%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (95%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (79%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (76%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, 2003 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	86%	86%	84%	86%	84%	85%
Gender^{1,2,3,4,6}						
Male	80	77	76	81	81	78
Female	92	95	91	90	86	91
Age^{1,3,4,6}						
18 to 34 ^a	89	79	81	77	88	76
35 to 44 ^a	76	88	81	84	77	90
45 to 54	85	88	82	84	85	87
55 to 64	91	85	84	92	80	79
65 and Older	97	93	95	92	89	95
Education						
High School or Less	89	88	86	89	81	86
Some Post High School	86	89	82	85	86	79
College Graduate	85	83	83	85	84	88
Household Income⁵						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	89	87	89	78	82	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	86	80	83	85	70	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	85	89	83	88	87	90
Marital Status^{3,5}						
Married	86	88	87	86	87	86
Not Married	87	81	78	85	79	83

[ⓐ]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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 11% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 81% of those 35 to 44 years old or 48% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 68% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 78% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 67% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (85% and 69%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2012, 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 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket 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 2003, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 12. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	78%	83%	82%	79%
Gender				
Male	79	82	80	76
Female	76	83	84	81
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	55	56	66	48
35 to 44	76	86	83	81
45 to 54	84	86	89	85
55 to 64	88	96	84	92
65 and Older	94	91	94	95
Education ^{1,4}				
High School or Less	74	85	81	68
Some Post High School	75	79	77	71
College Graduate ^a	82	83	86	91
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	77	83	78	78
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	80	72	74	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	77	89	88	85
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	82	86	90	85
Not Married	69	78	71	69

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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.

2012 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 15% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 72% of those with some post high school education or 63% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 62% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 59% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago. In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago, with a noted increase in 2012. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup less than a year ago.
- In 2000, 2006 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 13. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	75%	74%	80%	77%	74%	75%
Gender						
Male	72	72	78	76	72	73
Female	78	77	81	77	76	75
Age ^{3,4}						
18 to 34	73	75	70	78	70	64
35 to 44	76	80	88	77	74	73
45 to 54	76	73	82	86	74	79
55 to 64	78	79	87	81	75	83
65 and Older	71	67	71	64	77	76
Education ^{3,4,5,6}						
High School or Less	74	70	68	69	62	63
Some Post High School	75	73	78	72	71	72
College Graduate	76	80	89	85	80	83
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	66	60	64	63	49	62
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	73	75	76	68	64	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	79	80	86	89	85	86
Marital Status ^{2,4,5}						
Married	76	80	82	83	83	76
Not Married	72	62	76	68	61	72

[ⓐ]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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 1997; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2000

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 1997 to 2012

Eye Exam

2012 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 32% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (53%) compared to male respondents (43%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (69%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (41%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (38%).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 1997, 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.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 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.

Table 14. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	45%	46%	55%	47%	41%	49%
Gender ^{1,5,6}						
Male	42	43	52	42	34	43
Female	50	49	58	52	48	53
Age ^{3,4,5,6}						
18 to 34	45	44	54	51	33	43
35 to 44	42	46	47	34	36	41
45 to 54	42	44	55	44	38	38
55 to 64	48	43	52	55	45	52
65 and Older	59	59	66	62	65	69
Education						
High School or Less	47	56	57	44	35	48
Some Post High School	42	41	50	49	45	49
College Graduate	47	44	57	49	41	48
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	55	56	45	43	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	46	53	46	29	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	44	43	55	49	45	47
Marital Status ⁴						
Married	43	46	56	43	45	49
Not Married	50	46	53	54	36	48

[ⓐ]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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

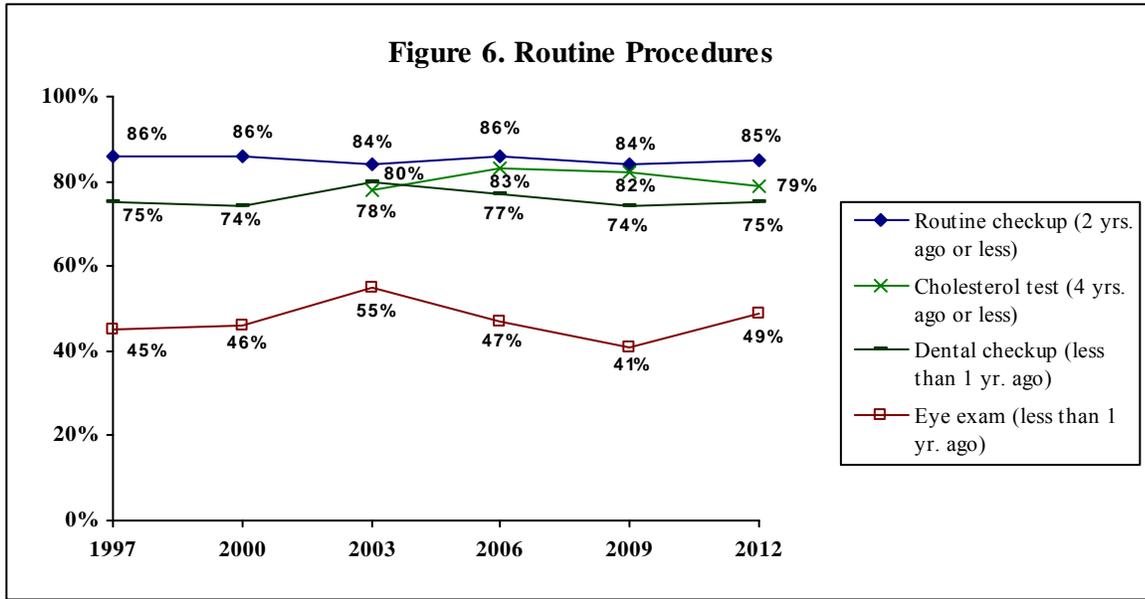
⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 45% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-five 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 (64%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (37%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (33%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted decrease in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 15. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	34%	37%	45%	45%
Gender ^{1,2}				
Male ^a	30	28	45	43
Female ^a	38	44	46	48
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	16	22	36	40
35 to 44 ^a	20	28	48	37
45 to 54	29	17	29	33
55 to 64	48	48	45	56
65 and Older ^a	82	74	75	64
Education				
High School or Less	38	46	36	42
Some Post High School ^a	32	33	43	47
College Graduate ^a	34	33	50	46
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	36	49	41	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	36	33	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	33	28	50	45
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married	36	32	50	43
Not Married ^a	31	42	38	49

^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.

^②In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-five 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.

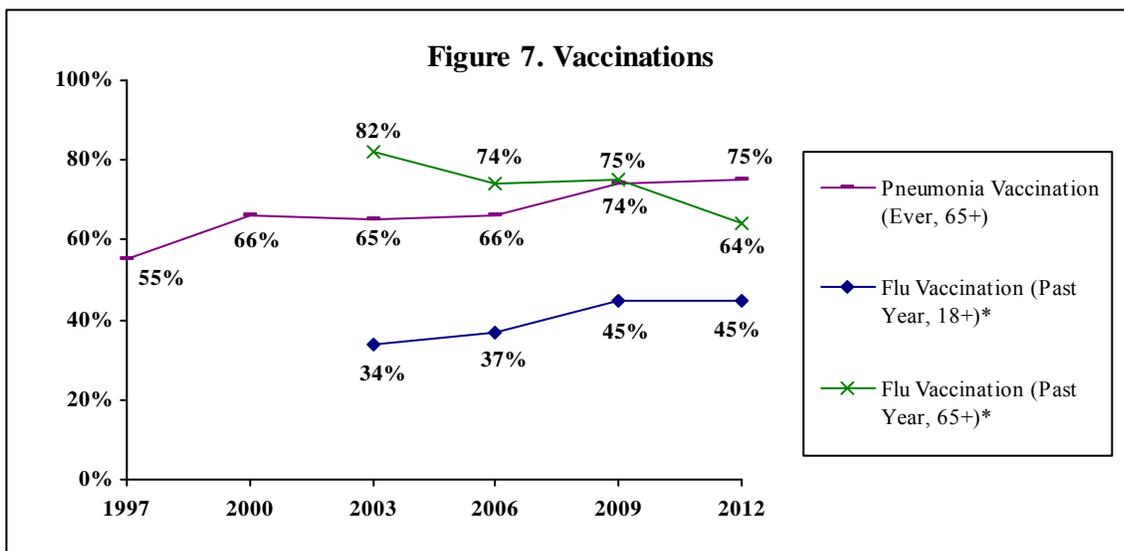
Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

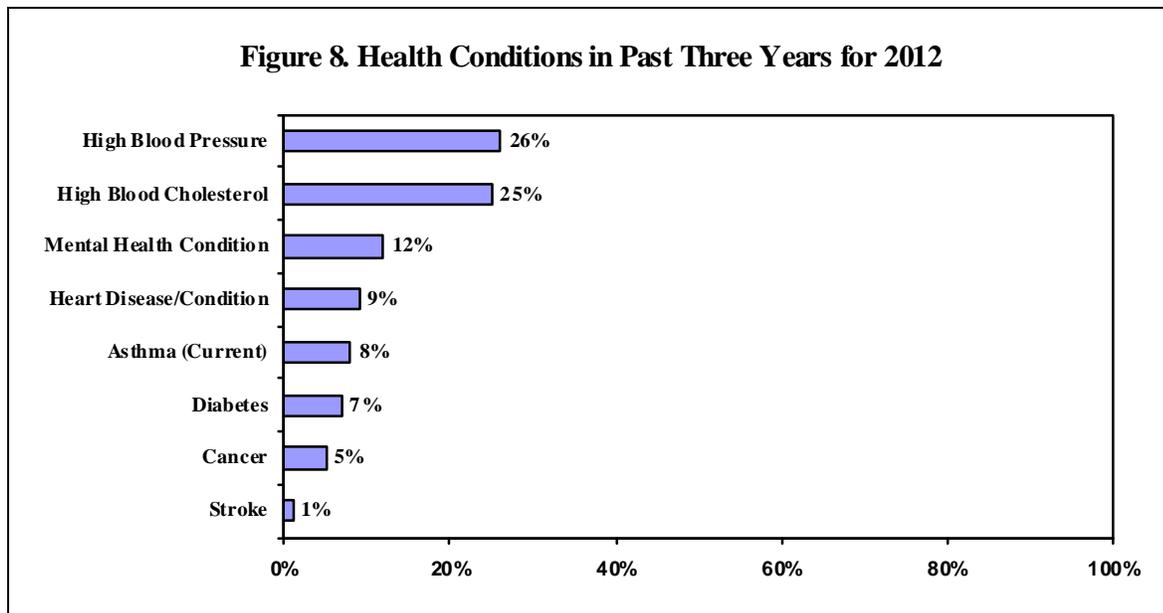
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (26% and 25%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report current asthma.

From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.

2012 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (26%) or high blood cholesterol (25%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

2012 Findings

- Twenty-six 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 (59%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (16%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (4%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 21% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 22% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-two percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 11% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to smokers (28% and 16%, respectively).
 - Of the 102 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.

- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, 2003 and 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting high blood pressure.

Table 16. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	14%	17%	17%	26%	22%	26%
Gender ⁴						
Male ^a	14	13	16	31	22	24
Female ^a	14	20	19	22	22	27
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
18 to 34	4	6	6	5	2	4
35 to 44	9	6	6	14	13	16
45 to 54	15	19	12	21	20	18
55 to 64	31	17	28	37	43	37
65 and Older ^a	39	48	52	58	52	59
Education ^{1,2,3,4,6}						
High School or Less ^a	20	29	25	40	26	34
Some Post High School ^a	14	14	15	36	21	26
College Graduate ^a	11	9	14	11	21	21
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	25	26	46	32	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	20	21	18	26	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	9	12	13	16	22
Marital Status ⁴						
Married ^a	14	15	17	21	20	25
Not Married ^a	15	19	19	32	25	27
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,6}						
Not Overweight	7	9	11	15	18	11
Overweight ^a	20	21	23	33	24	32
Physical Activity ⁴						
Inactive	--	--	--	40	30	38
Insufficient	--	--	--	30	23	23
Recommended	--	--	--	19	20	25
Smoking Status ^{1,3,6}						
Nonsmoker ^a	16	17	19	27	24	28
Smoker ^a	6	16	12	23	14	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.

② Physical activity was defined differently in 1997, 2000 and 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

High Blood Cholesterol

2012 Findings

- Twenty-five 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 (47%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (16%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (3%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood cholesterol compared to 24% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (29%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (15%).
 - Of the 98 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 1997, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2000, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2000 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 1997. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 17. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	16%	13%	17%	26%	24%	25%
Gender ⁴						
Male ^a	17	11	20	31	25	24
Female ^a	14	15	15	22	23	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
18 to 34	4	1	2	10	2	3
35 to 44	12	8	12	17	20	16
45 to 54	20	19	23	31	32	20
55 to 64	34	23	24	38	35	41
65 and Older	35	19	32	41	45	47
Education ^{2,4}						
High School or Less	18	22	19	36	32	27
Some Post High School	17	11	19	28	18	21
College Graduate ^a	14	8	15	19	24	25
Household Income ⁶						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	21	19	20	33	28	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	12	21	20	28	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	7	14	25	22	24
Marital Status ³						
Married ^a	17	14	19	26	26	27
Not Married ^a	12	8	13	27	21	20
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,6}						
Not Overweight	11	7	10	17	20	15
Overweight ^a	20	16	23	32	26	29
Physical Activity ^{4,5}						
Inactive	--	--	--	44	26	32
Insufficient	--	--	--	28	32	24
Recommended	--	--	--	21	18	23
Smoking Status ³						
Nonsmoker ^a	16	13	20	28	25	26
Smoker	13	11	8	18	17	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.

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 1997, 2000 and 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 1% of those 18 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (19%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (10%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (5%).
 - Of the 35 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 1997, 2006, 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 1997, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease condition. In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 1997, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 1997, 2003 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 1997 and 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 18. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000 ^③	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	6%	3%	6%	7%	6%	9%
Gender ³						
Male	6	--	8	10	6	9
Female	5	--	5	5	6	8
Age ^{1,3,4,5,6}						
18 to 34	<1	--	2	4	0	1
35 to 44	3	--	1	0	2	0
45 to 54	5	--	5	1	2	10
55 to 64	9	--	8	11	8	10
65 and Older	24	--	22	24	25	24
Education ^{1,3,4}						
High School or Less	8	--	10	15	10	11
Some Post High School	8	--	4	9	7	6
College Graduate ^a	3	--	6	2	4	9
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	12	14	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	--	7	8	10	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	--	4	1	2	5
Marital Status ^{4,5}						
Married	6	--	5	4	4	8
Not Married ^a	5	--	8	12	9	11
Overweight Status ^{1,3}						
Not Overweight	3	--	4	7	5	7
Overweight	7	--	8	8	7	10
Physical Activity ^{4,5,6}						
Inactive	--	--	--	18	25	19
Insufficient	--	--	--	8	4	10
Recommended	--	--	--	4	6	5
Smoking Status						
Nonsmoker	6	--	6	8	6	8
Smoker ^a	2	--	6	6	6	10

^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 1997, 2000 and 2003.

^③Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

- Twelve 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.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition (15%) compared to male respondents (8%).
- Twenty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 15% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (18% and 8%, respectively).
 - Of the 47 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- Age was not a significant variable in both study years. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL	13%	12%
Gender ²		
Male	10	8
Female	16	15
Age		
18 to 34	20	16
35 to 44	8	11
45 to 54	13	16
55 to 64	12	11
65 and Older ^a	14	4
Education ¹		
High School or Less	18	12
Some Post High School	21	15
College Graduate	7	9
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	7
Marital Status ²		
Married	13	8
Not Married	14	18

^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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2012

Diabetes

2012 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 65 and older and 13% of those 55 to 64 years old reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 29 respondents who reported diabetes, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 1997 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2000, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting diabetes.
- In 1997 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were overweight reporting diabetes.
- In 2009, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting diabetes.

Table 20. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%	7%
Gender						
Male	3	5	5	8	7	6
Female	4	3	4	4	5	8
Age ^{1,3,4,5,6}						
18 to 34	1	0	1	0	0	3
35 to 44	2	2	1	0	1	0
45 to 54	3	6	1	4	5	4
55 to 64	6	6	11	15	14	13
65 and Older	11	6	13	15	20	16
Education ⁴						
High School or Less	4	6	6	10	5	8
Some Post High School	5	2	5	7	7	8
College Graduate ^a	2	4	3	2	6	6
Household Income ^{1,3,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	2	8	11	8	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	5	8	5	11	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	1	3	2	4	4	4
Marital Status						
Married ^a	3	5	5	5	5	8
Not Married	4	3	4	8	7	6
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4,5}						
Not Overweight	3	1	<1	<1	3	4
Overweight ^a	4	6	7	10	8	9
Physical Activity ⁵						
Inactive	--	--	--	8	9	14
Insufficient	--	--	--	8	9	5
Recommended	--	--	--	4	3	8
Smoking Status						
Nonsmoker ^a	4	5	5	7	6	7
Smoker	4	1	2	2	5	10

^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 1997, 2000 and 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Current Asthma

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

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 12% of those 65 and older reported current asthma compared to 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
 - Of the 32 respondents who reported current asthma, 88% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

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

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cancer

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (7 responses) followed by breast cancer (5 responses). Four respondents reported prostate cancer while three respondents reported kidney cancer.

Year Comparisons

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

Stroke

2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
 - Of the 5 respondents who reported a stroke, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

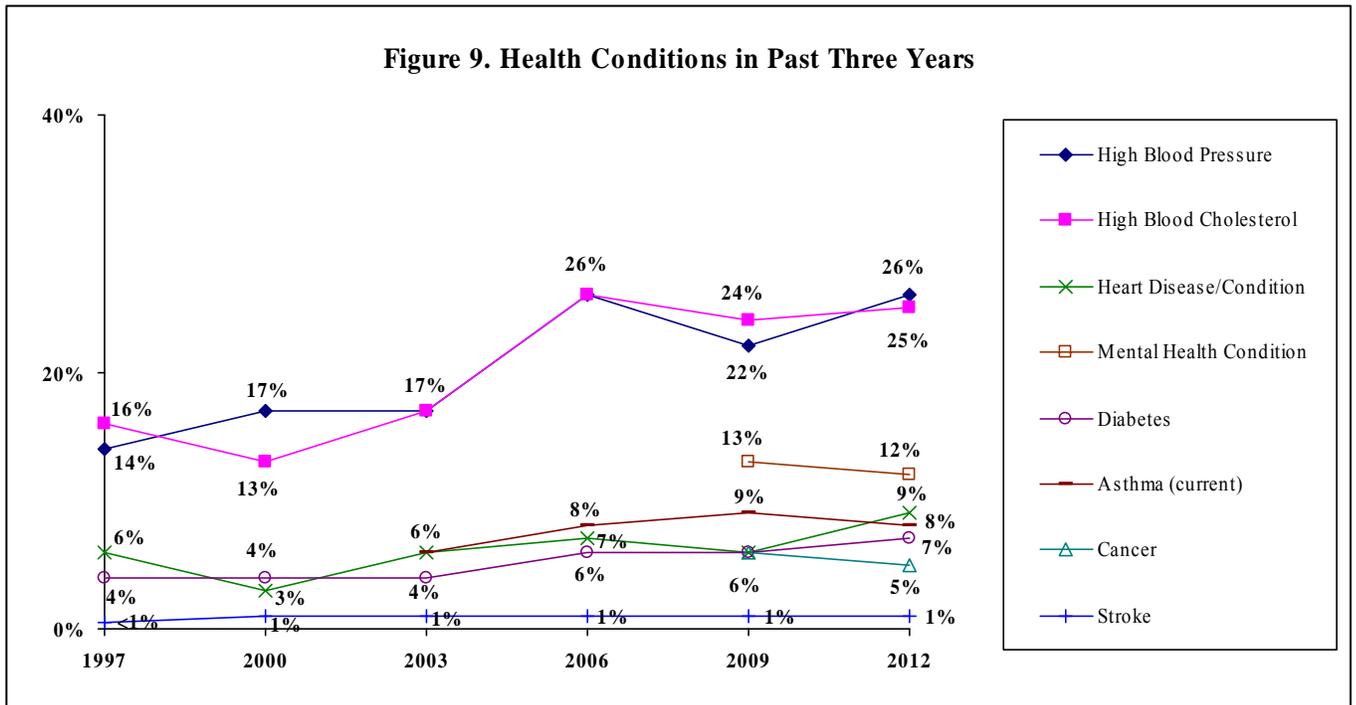
Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a stroke.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in each survey year.

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 28% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 1997 to 2012, 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 2005, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2012 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-six percent did some moderate activity, while 10% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Forty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 34% of those with some post high school education or 27% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 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.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	28%	35%	41%	33%
Gender				
Male	27	39	41	30
Female	28	32	41	36
Age ²				
18 to 34	25	42	37	33
35 to 44	31	45	48	39
45 to 54	25	38	33	32
55 to 64	34	25	41	34
65 and Older	28	19	46	30
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less ^a	20	23	38	42
Some Post High School	29	43	40	34
College Graduate	32	37	43	27
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	36	37	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	28	31	33	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31	39	44	33
Marital Status				
Married	28	32	40	31
Not Married	28	39	43	36
Overweight Status ^{1,3}				
Not Overweight	33	40	52	37
Overweight	25	31	36	31

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Eighteen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 53% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (33%) compared to male respondents (24%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 25% of those 55 to 64 years old or 12% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (38%) compared to overweight respondents (24%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 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 all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	29%	33%	28%
Gender ³			
Male	32	37	24
Female	27	29	33
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	36	45	34
35 to 44	32	43	41
45 to 54	39	25	27
55 to 64	21	27	25
65 and Older	13	14	12
Education ¹			
High School or Less ^a	18	27	30
Some Post High School	27	34	22
College Graduate	36	34	31
Household Income ^{1,2}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	22	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	26	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39	40	31
Marital Status ¹			
Married	34	34	28
Not Married	22	31	29
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	40	44	38
Overweight	22	27	24

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

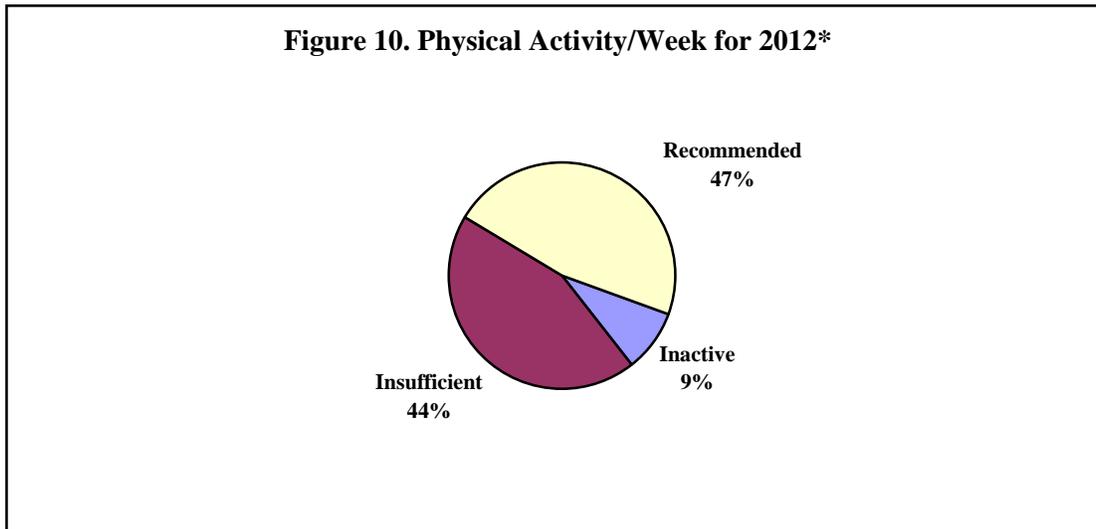
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-four percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 9% did no physical activity in a typical week.



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

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (57%) compared to overweight respondents (42%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 24. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	48%	53%	47%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	54	54	42
Female	43	51	51
Age ¹			
18 to 34	51	53	48
35 to 44	59	56	57
45 to 54	56	48	46
55 to 64	35	56	49
65 and Older	32	51	36
Education ¹			
High School or Less ^a	30	51	51
Some Post High School ^a	61	54	45
College Graduate	51	53	46
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	47	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43	48	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56	54	49
Marital Status			
Married	48	52	45
Not Married	49	54	50
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	59	70	57
Overweight	41	44	42

^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 activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%, resulting in 66% being overweight or obese. (Objective NWS-8)

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

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

2012 Findings

- According to the definition, 65% of respondents were overweight (40% overweight and 25% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (71%) compared to female respondents (60%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight (76%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (65%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (49%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were overweight compared to 63% of those who were inactive or 58% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 1997, respondents 65 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2000, 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 1997. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2000, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education being overweight.
- In 2006, 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 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket being overweight.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight.

Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	53%	58%	53%	59%	63%	65%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
Male	65	70	64	68	74	71
Female ^a	39	45	43	50	52	60
Age ^{1,2,3,4,6}						
18 to 34	41	44	37	62	66	49
35 to 44	59	57	47	52	64	70
45 to 54 ^a	56	63	62	49	56	76
55 to 64	60	72	69	80	70	65
65 and Older	65	60	59	61	63	68
Education ²						
High School or Less ^a	53	69	55	63	67	69
Some Post High School ^a	55	56	52	60	59	66
College Graduate ^a	51	51	52	56	64	63
Household Income ⁴						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	49	69	57	66	67	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	49	59	51	72	63	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55	62	52	52	65	62
Marital Status ³						
Married ^a	55	60	58	58	66	67
Not Married ^a	49	52	41	59	60	64
Physical Activity ^{4,5,6}						
Inactive	--	--	--	68	80	63
Insufficient	--	--	--	67	75	74
Recommended	--	--	--	50	52	58

^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 1997, 2000 and 2003.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 1997; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2000

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

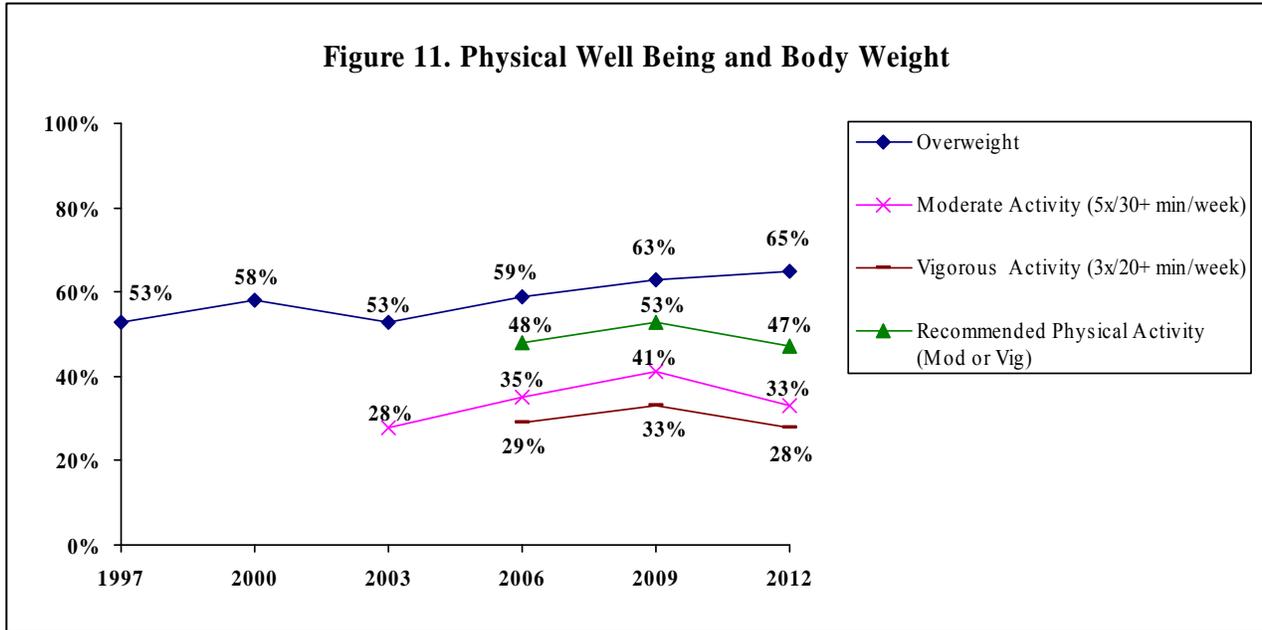
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 1997 to 2012

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2012

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 29% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

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

Fruit Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (75%) compared to male respondents (55%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a college education reported two or more servings of fruit a day compared to 59% of those with some post high school education or 57% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2009, 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 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2006 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	69%	68%	68%	65%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	56	55	57	55
Female	81	79	78	75
Age ³				
18 to 34	68	60	82	67
35 to 44	65	73	60	67
45 to 54	65	63	66	64
55 to 64 ^a	77	63	51	56
65 and Older	76	73	74	69
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less	64	64	60	57
Some Post High School	67	60	74	59
College Graduate	74	74	67	74
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	64	46	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	70	70	68
Top 40 Percent Bracket	71	72	75	65
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married	69	73	74	67
Not Married	71	60	59	62
Overweight Status ¹				
Not Overweight ^a	76	72	74	67
Overweight	63	64	64	64
Physical Activity ³				
Inactive	--	64	58	70
Insufficient	--	63	59	63
Recommended	--	72	75	66

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Vegetable Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (37%) compared to male respondents (19%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 23% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 16% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetables. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, 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.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	28%	28%	30%	29%
Gender ^{1,2,4}				
Male	17	19	26	19
Female	37	36	34	37
Age ^{1,3}				
18 to 34 ^a	16	24	44	30
35 to 44	32	37	36	38
45 to 54	27	30	25	32
55 to 64	27	17	16	27
65 and Older ^a	34	24	20	17
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less	25	14	18	23
Some Post High School	23	30	33	30
College Graduate	33	34	33	31
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	23	20	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	24	18	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	34	38	33
Marital Status ³				
Married	29	25	35	27
Not Married	26	32	23	31
Overweight Status ²				
Not Overweight	29	36	32	34
Overweight	25	22	29	26
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	23	13	16
Insufficient	--	21	25	23
Recommended	--	36	36	37

^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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

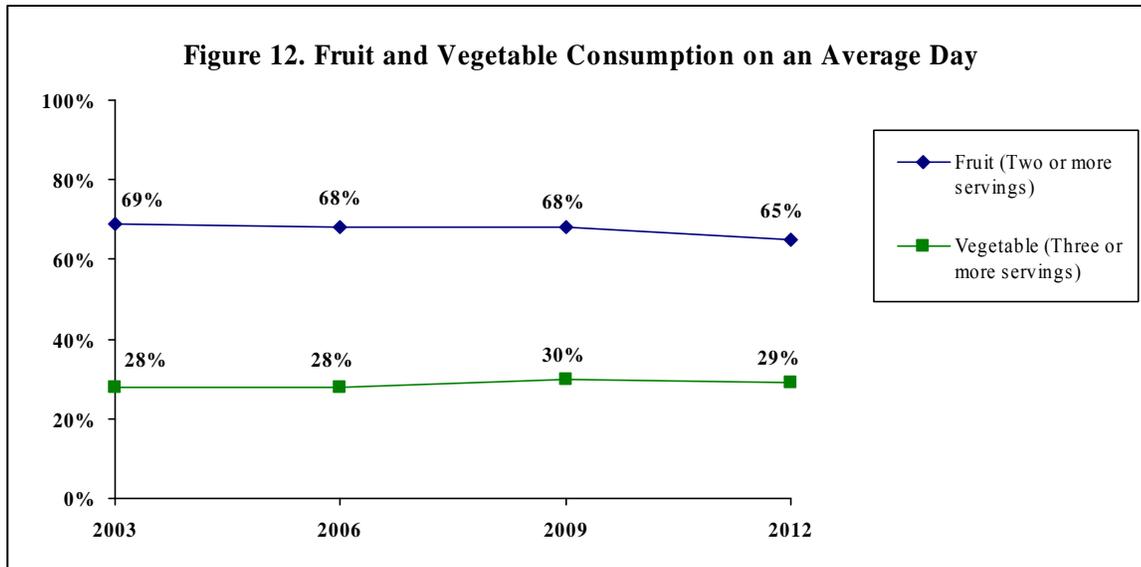
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2012

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Women's Health (Figure 13; Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 76% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report this.

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

Mammogram

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

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of the 43 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

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

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- A total of 83% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (94%) compared to those 45 and older (85%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (68%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 72% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 73%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2009, 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.
- In 2003 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

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

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	93%	94%	89%	83%
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^a	95	97	92	68
35 to 44	96	93	94	94
45 and Older	90	93	84	85
Education ⁴				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	91	93	85	72
College Graduate	96	95	93	95
Household Income ³				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	90	91	78	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	95	96	88
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married ^a	95	92	92	88
Not Married ^a	88	95	84	73

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

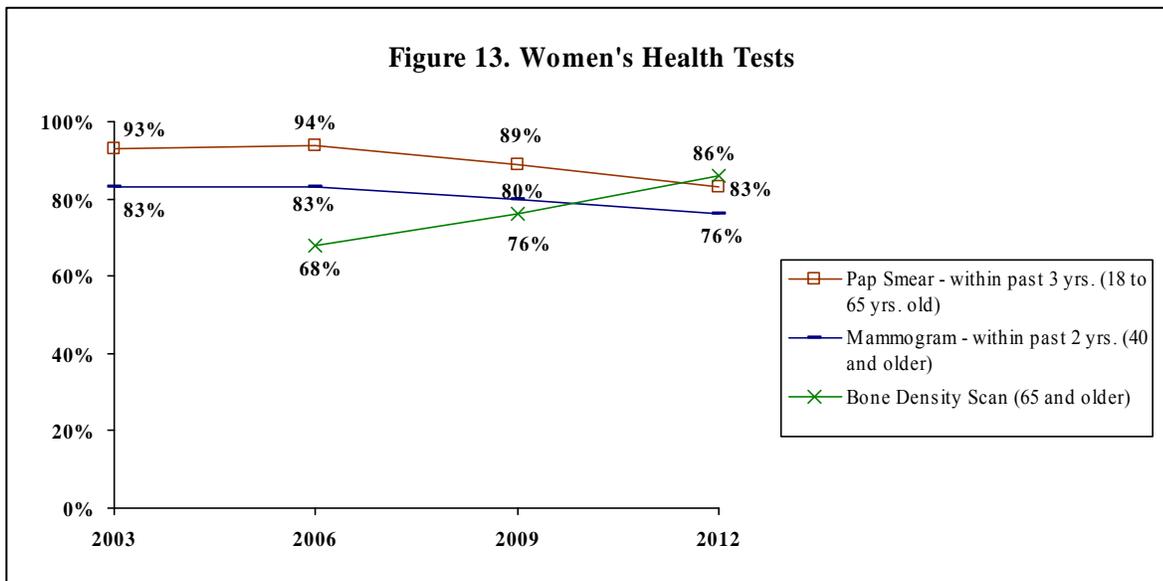
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Women’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Men's Health (Figure 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 58% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test.

From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years, possibly the result of wording changes.

Prostate Cancer Screening

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

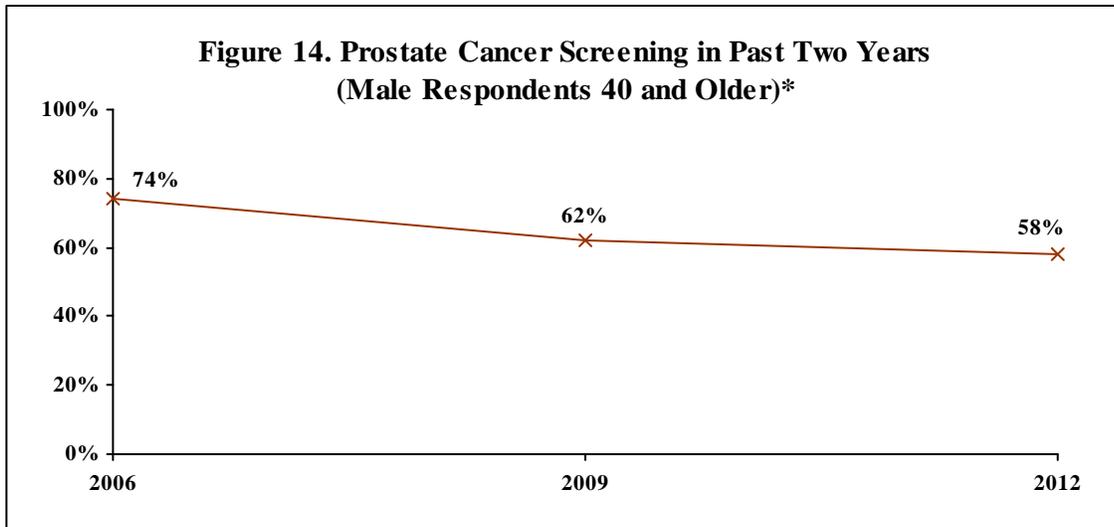
- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

Men's Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.



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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Four percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 59% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 66% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

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

Blood Stool Test

2012 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-one percent reported never while 5% were not sure.

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL ^a	31%	20%	14%
Gender			
Male ^a	30	20	15
Female ^a	31	19	13
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	29	19	15
College Graduate ^a	33	21	12
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	28	21	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	37	17	15
Marital Status			
Married ^a	30	16	15
Not Married ^a	32	24	12

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2012 Findings

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

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy was a combined question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years in 2012.

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2009	2012 ^②
TOTAL ^a	10%	4%
Gender		
Male	9	--
Female	11	--
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	11	--
College Graduate	9	--
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	13	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--
Marital Status ¹		
Married	5	--
Not Married	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Colonoscopy

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Thirty-seven 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 was a combined question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years in both study years.

Table 31. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[Ⓣ]

	2009	2012
TOTAL	62%	59%
Gender		
Male	67	54
Female	57	64
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	58	56
College Graduate	66	64
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	59	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket	67	61
Marital Status		
Married	65	59
Not Married	58	60

[Ⓣ]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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2012 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 10 years).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame in both study years.

Table 32. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2009	2012
TOTAL	66%	66%
Gender		
Male	67	62
Female	64	70
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	65	64
College Graduate	66	69
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	69
Marital Status		
Married	70	66
Not Married	62	65

^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.

^②In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

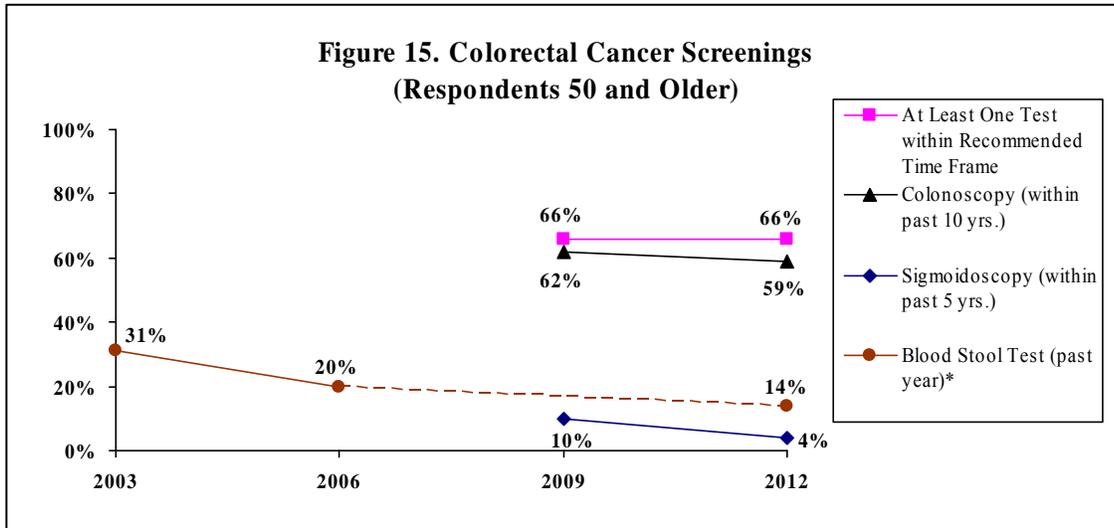
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

³year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2012

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*Not asked in 2009.

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 17% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; male respondents were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 45% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-nine percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Smokers

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents were current smokers (15% every day and 2% some days).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker (28%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 19% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (27% and 10%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 1997, 2003 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2000, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 1997, 2000 and 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were current smokers.
- In 1997, 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2000, household income was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 33. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	20%	22%	21%	16%	17%	17%
Gender						
Male	20	24	23	17	19	20
Female	21	21	20	14	15	15
Age ^{1,2,3,5,6}						
18 to 34	27	24	37	23	19	28
35 to 44	21	31	20	20	13	17
45 to 54	18	19	19	13	27	13
55 to 64	16	4	16	10	16	17
65 and Older	7	22	10	9	3	9
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
High School or Less	27	27	30	21	32	33
Some Post High School	26	27	22	23	12	19
College Graduate ^a	13	14	15	8	13	7
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	33	37	25	30	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	20	24	21	19	19	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	20	17	9	11	6
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,6}						
Married	15	17	16	11	14	10
Not Married	29	34	32	21	20	27

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 1997; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2000

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 1997 to 2012

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Seven percent of male respondents reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of female respondents.

Table 34. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012[Ⓢ]

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

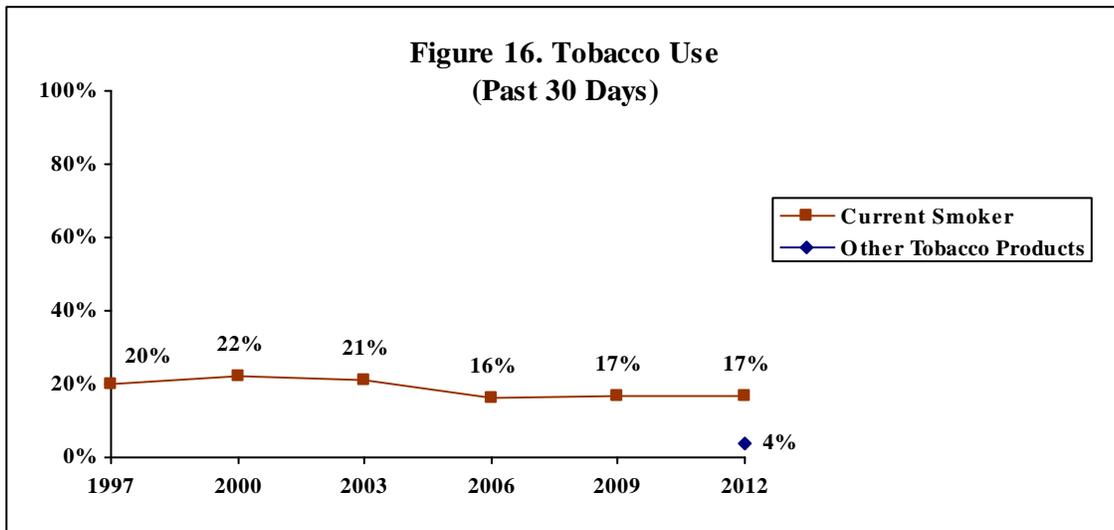
[Ⓢ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

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

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

2012 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Forty-five percent of the 69 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 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2012 Findings

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

- Sixty-nine 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.

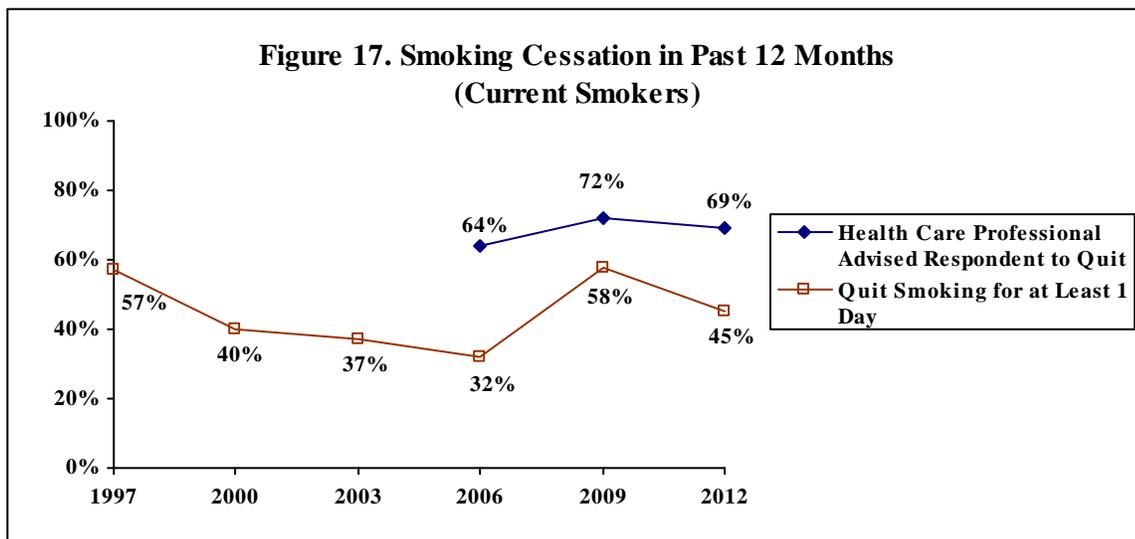
Year Comparisons

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

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Ten percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

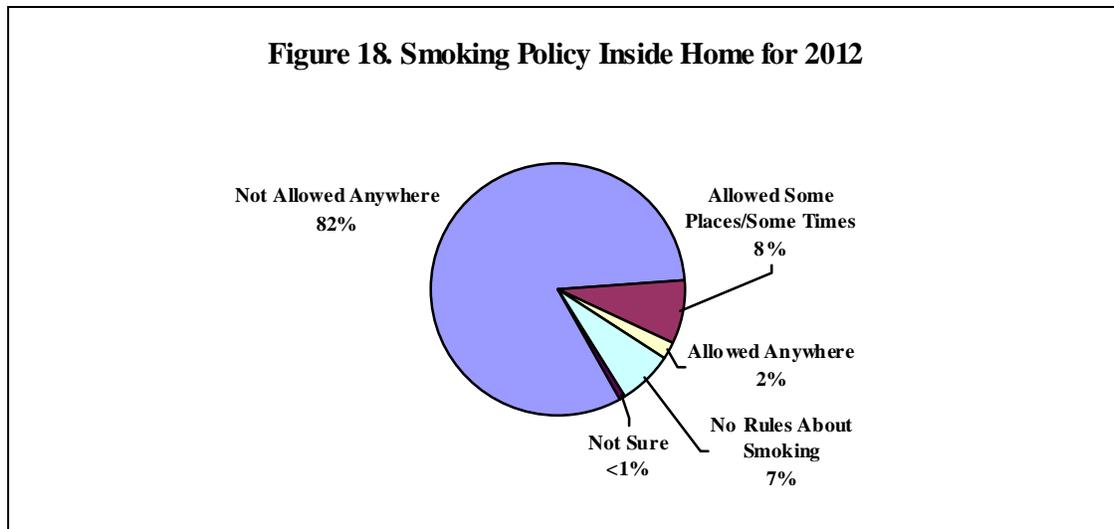
From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past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

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2012 Findings

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



- Ninety percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 73% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 74%, respectively).

- Eighty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 54% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (92%) compared to respondents in households without children (76%).

Year Comparisons

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

Table 35. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL	85%	82%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	62	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	90
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	90	88
Not Married	77	74
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	92	88
Smoker	50	54
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes	93	92
No	79	76

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

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

2012 Findings

- Ten 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.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (22%) compared to those 65 and older (6%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%).
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 15% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting exposure.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	26%	10%
Gender		
Male ^a	28	9
Female ^a	23	11
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	37	13
35 to 44	22	22
45 to 54 ^a	29	3
55 to 64	23	10
65 and Older	14	6
Education		
High School or Less ^a	30	11
Some Post High School ^a	27	11
College Graduate ^a	24	9
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	22	7
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	22	11
Not Married ^a	32	9

^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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

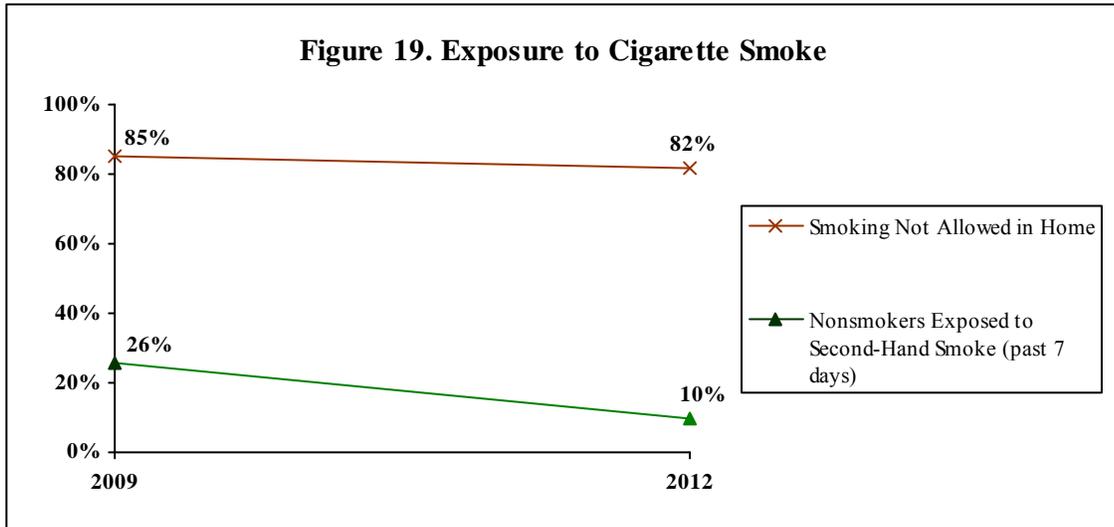
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2012

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 37 & 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 22% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 1997 to 2012, 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 2012, Waukesha County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (30%) compared to female respondents (16%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 18% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged in the past month (31%) compared to those with a high school education or less (20%) or respondents with a college education (18%).

Year Comparisons

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

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged, with a noted decrease in 2012.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting binge drinking.
- In 1997, 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 37. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	27%	18%	16%	16%	27%	22%
Gender^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
Male ^a	39	25	21	24	40	30
Female	15	10	11	10	15	16
Age^{1,2,3,4,5,6}						
18 to 34	39	29	31	31	49	33
35 to 44	32	23	23	25	23	29
45 to 54	19	10	6	11	24	26
55 to 64	11	6	8	6	20	18
65 and Older	8	11	4	5	8	4
Education⁶						
High School or Less ^a	32	15	16	19	29	20
Some Post High School	28	21	19	15	24	31
College Graduate	24	16	14	16	28	18
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	17	17	15	23	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	21	19	18	21	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	21	14	20	30	28
Marital Status^{1,3,5}						
Married	24	19	14	15	23	20
Not Married	33	16	20	18	32	26

^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.

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

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

2012 Findings

- Three 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 1997 to 2012, 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 1997, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in 2012.

Table 38. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	1997	2000 ^②	2003 ^③	2006 ^④	2009 ^⑤	2012 ^⑥
TOTAL ^a	6%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Gender ¹						
Male	8	--	--	--	--	--
Female	4	--	--	--	--	--
Age						
18 to 34	9	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	5	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	5	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	2	--	--	--	--	--
65 and Older	3	--	--	--	--	--
Education						
High School or Less	5	--	--	--	--	--
Some Post High School	4	--	--	--	--	--
College Graduate	7	--	--	--	--	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	--	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	--	--	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	--	--	--	--
Marital Status						
Married	5	--	--	--	--	--
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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 1997; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2000

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

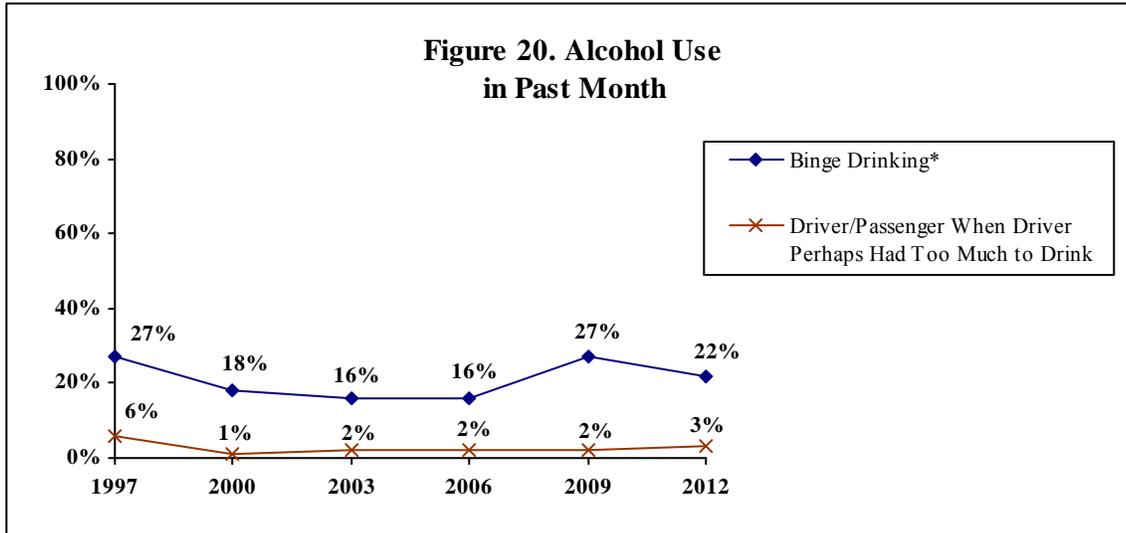
⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 1997 to 2012

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 1997 to 2012, 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 and 2012, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in all other study years, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. One percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with marijuana or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with gambling.

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

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

Other Household Problems in Past Year

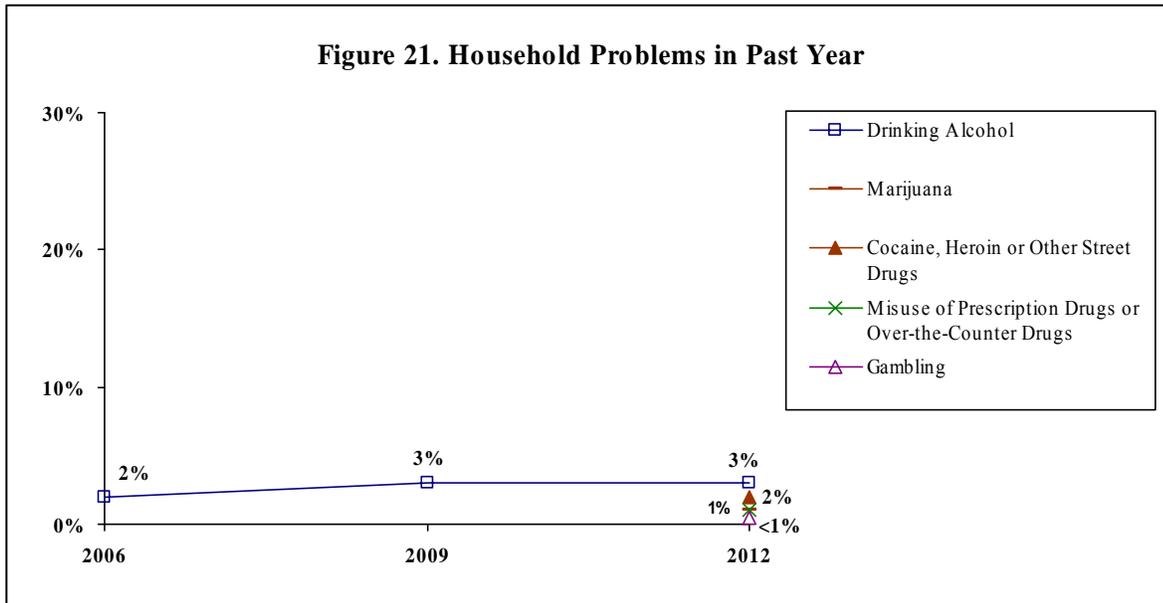
2012 Findings

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

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 39 - 41)

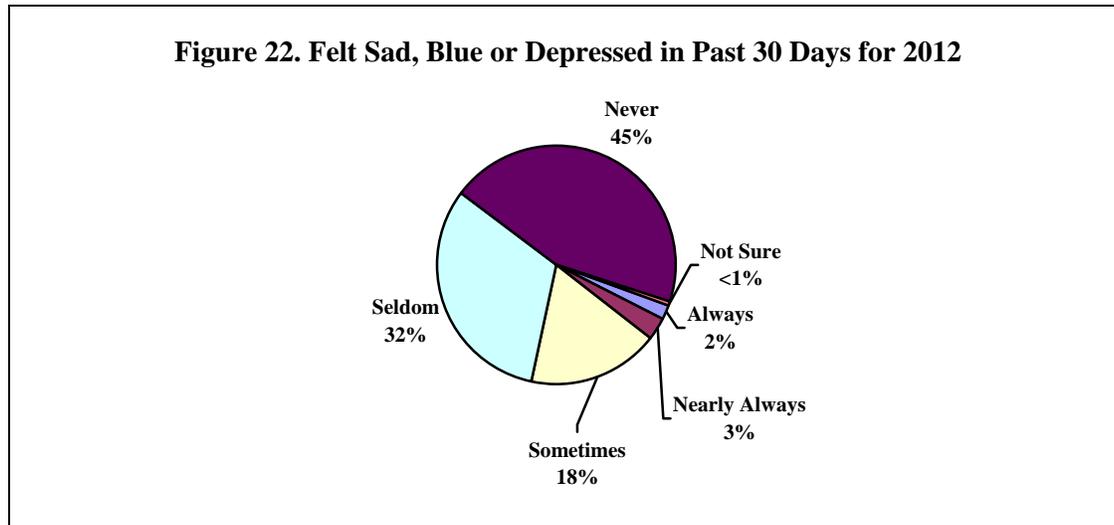
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 29,600 residents. Eighteen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 77% reported seldom or never.



- Six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 4% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed (18%) compared to respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket (1% each).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2000 and 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2000, 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2000, 2009 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they always felt sad, blue or depressed in 1997.

Table 39. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	1997 ^②	2000	2003	2006 ^④	2009	2012
TOTAL	2%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Gender						
Male	--	3	3	--	6	4
Female	--	6	4	--	4	5
Age						
18 to 34	--	6	3	--	7	10
35 to 44	--	5	2	--	8	1
45 to 54	--	6	5	--	2	4
55 to 64	--	2	4	--	4	1
65 and Older	--	4	2	--	2	4
Education ^{5,6}						
High School or Less	--	7	4	--	8	6
Some Post High School	--	6	4	--	7	4
College Graduate	--	2	2	--	2	2
Household Income ^{2,3,5,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	13	7	--	11	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	5	3	--	0	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	2	--	4	1
Marital Status ³						
Married	--	5	2	--	4	3
Not Married	--	5	5	--	7	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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 1997; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2000

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 1997 to 2012

Considered Suicide

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

2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 20,720 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 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in 1997 and 2012.

Table 40. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	1997 ^②	2000 ^②	2003 ^②	2006 ^②	2009	2012 ^②
TOTAL	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%
Gender						
Male	--	--	--	--	2	--
Female	--	--	--	--	5	--
Age ^⑤						
18 to 34	--	--	--	--	0	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	7	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	7	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	4	--
65 and Older	--	--	--	--	2	--
Education						
High School or Less	--	--	--	--	7	--
Some Post High School	--	--	--	--	6	--
College Graduate	--	--	--	--	2	--
Household Income ^⑤						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	--	9	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	--	7	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	--	1	--
Marital Status						
Married	--	--	--	--	3	--
Not Married	--	--	--	--	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.

^①demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ^②demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

^③demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ^④demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^⑤demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ^⑥demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^⑦year difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2012 Findings

- A total of 4% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-four percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 38% reported nearly always.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (6%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (11%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (1%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 3% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to less than one percent of those in the top 40 percent household income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2006, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, respondents 65 and older 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 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 41. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

^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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

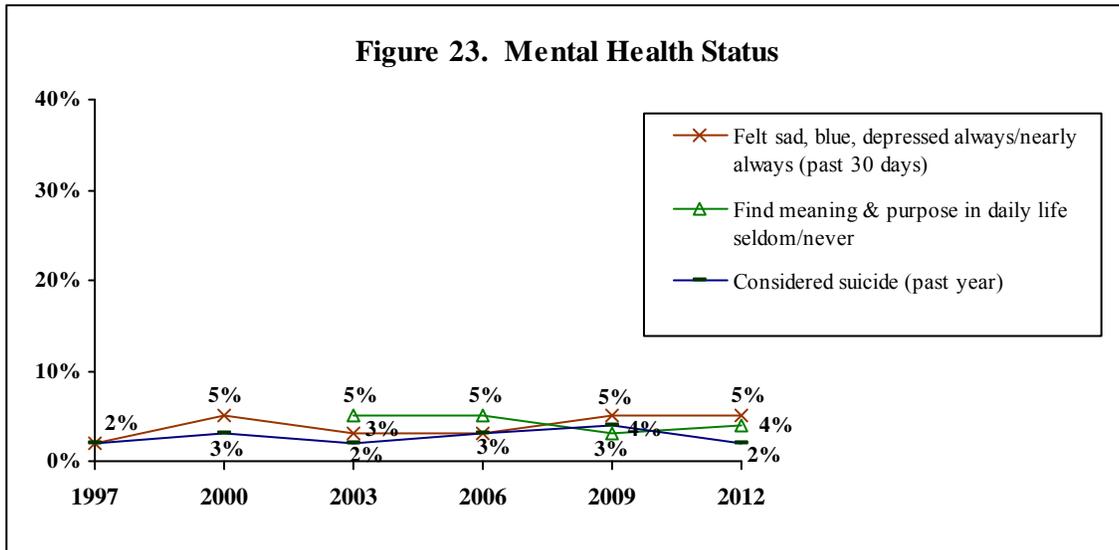
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 42 - 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 5% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
 - A stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (6 responses) followed by a parent, a friend or an acquaintance (3 responses each).

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 1997, 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 1997 and 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

Table 42. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	11%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%
Gender ^{1,4,5}						
Male	7	3	5	3	2	4
Female ^a	15	7	6	7	8	4
Age ^{1,3,4}						
18 to 34 ^a	16	7	7	15	7	7
35 to 44	11	8	10	3	8	4
45 to 54	9	3	4	6	4	3
55 to 64	6	2	4	0	2	4
65 and Older	0	2	0	3	2	1
Education ³						
High School or Less	8	5	4	3	9	4
Some Post High School ^a	14	5	9	6	4	5
College Graduate ^a	10	5	4	6	4	3
Household Income ^{4,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	10	8	6	8	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	2	7	10	5	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	7	5	2	4	1
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,6}						
Married ^a	8	4	4	4	5	<1
Not Married	15	9	9	6	5	9

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 1997 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 1997, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in 2012.

Table 43. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	1997	2000 [ⓑ]	2003 [ⓐ]	2006 [ⓐ]	2009	2012 [ⓐ]
TOTAL ^a	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%
Gender						
Male	3	--	--	--	6	--
Female	4	--	--	--	3	--
Age ^{1,5}						
18 to 34	8	--	--	--	11	--
35 to 44	2	--	--	--	5	--
45 to 54	2	--	--	--	0	--
55 to 64	0	--	--	--	2	--
65 and Older	1	--	--	--	0	--
Education						
High School or Less	6	--	--	--	4	--
Some Post High School	4	--	--	--	6	--
College Graduate	2	--	--	--	4	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	--	--	6	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--	--	--	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	--	--	--	4	--
Marital Status ¹						
Married	<1	--	--	--	4	--
Not Married	8	--	--	--	5	--

[ⓐ]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.

[ⓑ]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 1997; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2000

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 1997 to 2012

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2012 Findings

- A total of 4% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 6% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 1997, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 1997, 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 1997, 2003 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 1997 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting at least one of the two issues.

Table 44. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	12%	6%	6%	6%	8%	4%
Gender ¹						
Male	9	5	7	4	6	4
Female ^a	16	7	6	8	10	4
Age ^{1,3,4,5}						
18 to 34 ^a	19	10	8	19	16	8
35 to 44	12	8	12	3	9	4
45 to 54	9	3	5	6	4	3
55 to 64	6	4	4	0	4	4
65 and Older	1	2	0	3	2	1
Education ³						
High School or Less ^a	12	5	5	6	10	5
Some Post High School ^a	14	5	10	6	7	5
College Graduate ^a	11	7	5	6	7	3
Household Income ^{4,6}						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	18	10	9	9	9	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	2	8	10	5	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	7	5	2	8	1
Marital Status ^{1,3,6}						
Married ^a	8	5	4	4	7	<1
Not Married ^a	18	9	11	8	9	9

^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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 1997; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

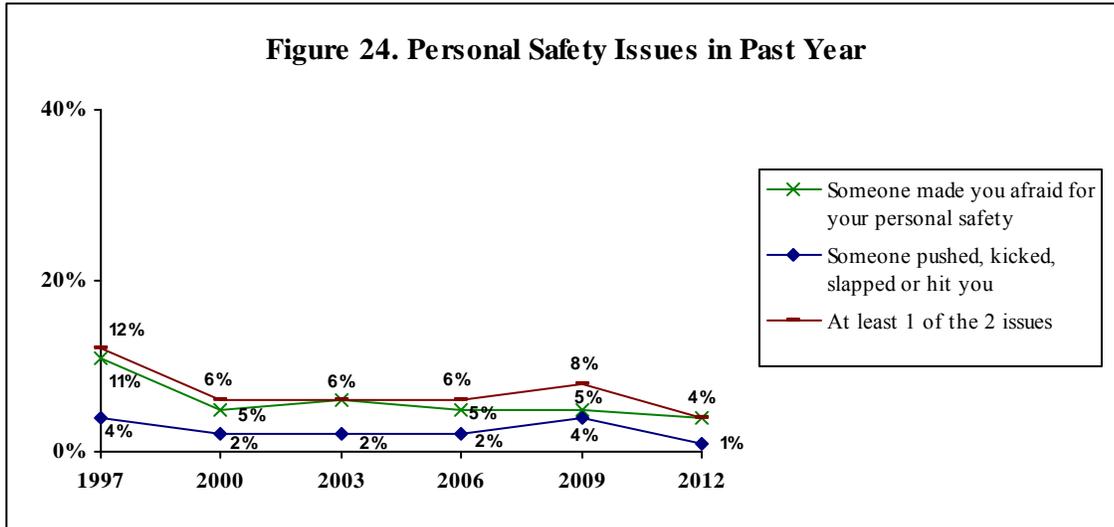
⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 1997 to 2012

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 1997 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.



Children in Household (Figure 25; Tables 45 & 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 93% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents each reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed, dental care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Four 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. One percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 5% reported physical bullying and 3% reported cyber bullying.

Children in Household

2012 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households for whom they make the health care decisions. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Sixty-three percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty-three percent were boys. Of these households, 29% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 88% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

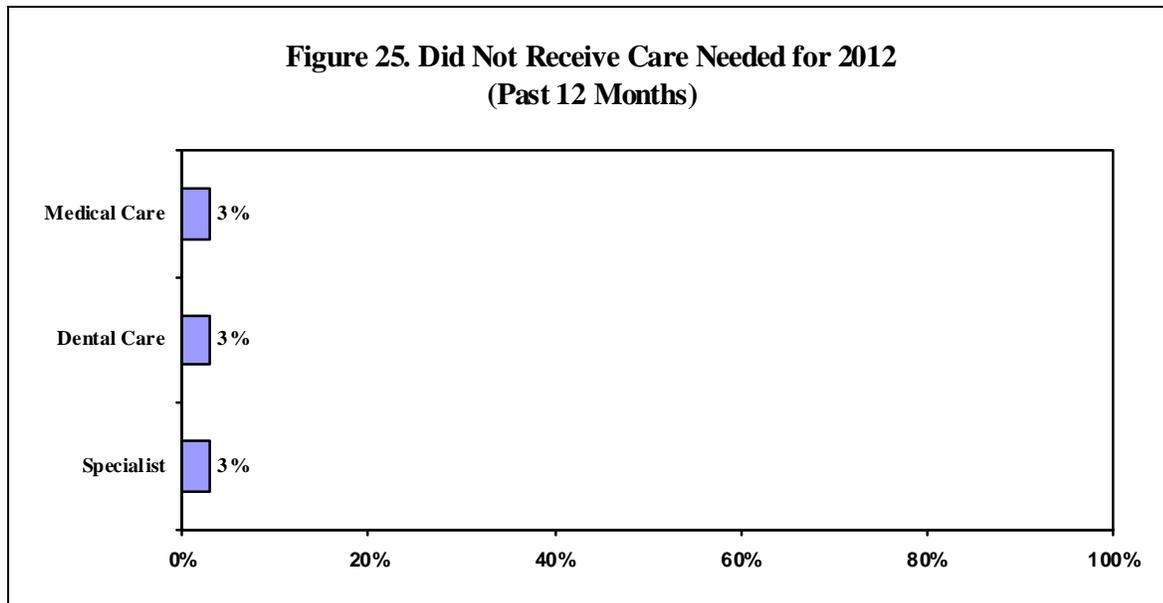
2012 Findings

- Eighty-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. Of these, 93% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents each reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed, dental care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.



Nutrition and Exercise

2012 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 30% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit a day compared to respondents who reported about their son.
- Respondents were more likely to report their child 5 to 12 years old ate at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to respondents reporting about their child 13 to 17 years old.
- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to married respondents.
 - School/homework/other activities was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes (6 responses) followed by weather (5 responses). Four respondents each reported their child likes to play video games/on computer or sick/ill as a reason for less physical activity.

Table 45. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[Ⓣ]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	75%	30%	70%
Gender			
Boy	55*	27	72
Girl	93*	31	70
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	74	39*	74
13 to 17 Years Old	77	19*	67
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	39	91*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79	28	69*
Marital Status			
Married	77	29	67*
Not Married	62	31	93*

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

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

Current Asthma

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2012 Findings

- Four 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.

Neighborhood Safety for Child

2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.

Child Experienced Bullying

2012 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. More specifically, 18% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Five percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Three 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child was bullied.

Table 46. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)^①

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Physically ^②	Cyber ^②
TOTAL	18%	18%	5%	3%
Gender				
Boy	18	18	--	--
Girl	18	18	--	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	26	26	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	12	12	--	--
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	0	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	16	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	20	20	--	--
Not Married	8	8	--	--

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from 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.

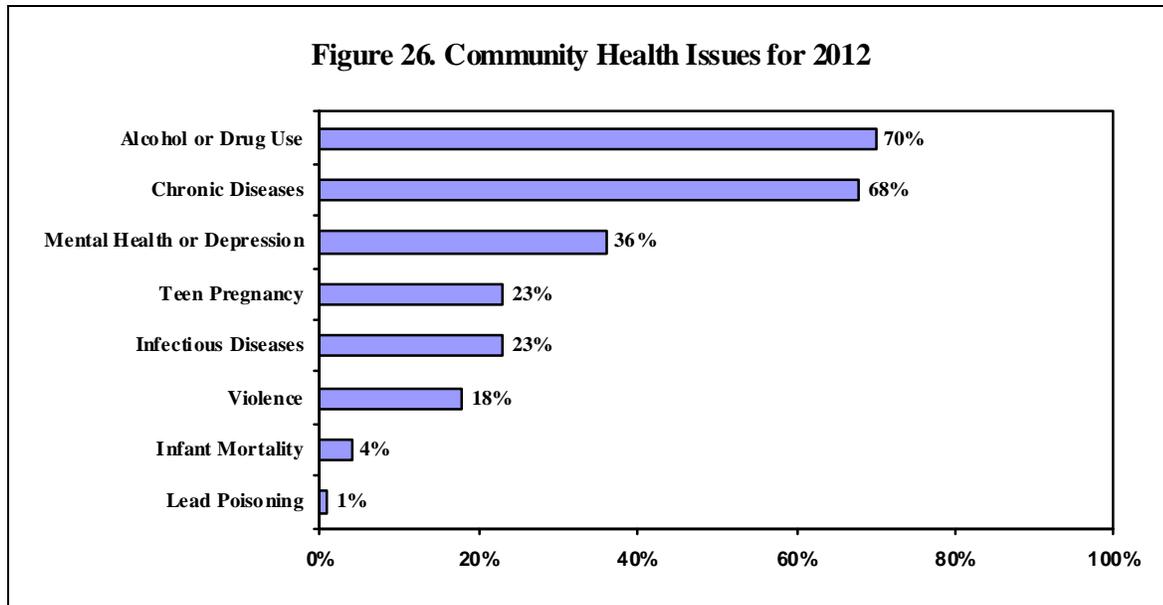
*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Community Health Issues (Figure 26; Table 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (70%), chronic diseases (68%) and mental health or depression (36%). Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to select alcohol or drug use. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy or infectious diseases. Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence or infant mortality.

2012 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Waukesha County. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (70%), chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (68%) or mental health/depression (36%).



- Respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol or drug use while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to select mental health or depression as one of the three health issues compared to their counterparts. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy or infectious diseases.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use, chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top three compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket more likely to report alcohol/drug use or chronic diseases while respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression compared to their counterparts. Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence or infant mortality than their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases or mental health/depression compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 47. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)^⓪

	Alcohol or Drug Use	Chronic Diseases	Mental Health or Depression
TOTAL	70%	68%	36%
Gender			
Male	69	66	33
Female	70	69	38
Age			
18 to 34	66*	61	30*
35 to 44	80*	73	47*
45 to 54	80*	75	43*
55 to 64	73*	75	36*
65 and older	51*	59	20*
Education			
High School or Less	66*	57*	32*
Some Post High School	64*	59*	26*
College Graduate	76*	81*	45*
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60*	55*	20*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68*	58*	47*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79*	80*	38*
Marital Status			
Married	72	74*	39*
Not Married	67	59*	30*

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

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

Table 47. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)^①

	Teen Pregnancy	Infectious Diseases	Violence	Infant Mortality	Lead Poisoning ^②
TOTAL	23%	23%	18%	4%	1%
Gender					
Male	20	21	17	3	--
Female	26	24	18	4	--
Age					
18 to 34	34*	39*	20	8	--
35 to 44	27*	16*	11	0	--
45 to 54	13*	15*	13	2	--
55 to 64	28*	26*	25	3	--
65 and older	15*	15*	19	5	--
Education					
High School or Less	25	26	23	5	--
Some Post High School	27	22	21	2	--
College Graduate	19	21	12	4	--
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	21	26*	7*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	27	24*	8*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25	23	13*	<1*	--
Marital Status					
Married	25	23	15	3	--
Not Married	21	22	21	4	--

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from 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.

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

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: February 21, 2012 through April 3, 2012

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

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

Poor.....	<1%
Fair.....	9
Good.....	26
Very good.....	45
Excellent.....	19
Not sure.....	0

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

No health care coverage.....	6%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	68
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company.....	5
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	5
Medicare.....	17
Or something else.....	<1
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	93%
Part.....	4
None.....	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	89%
Part.....	6
None.....	4
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	8%
No.....	91
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q7
No96 →GO TO Q8
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [15 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....28%
Insurance did not cover it27
Cannot afford to pay23
Co-payments too high.....12
Poor medical care10
Other (2% or less)..... 0

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

Yes 9% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No91 →GO TO Q10
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q10

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

Cannot afford to pay34%
Uninsured.....24
Insurance did not cover it18
Co-payments too high..... 7
Unable to get appointment..... 5
Specialty physician not in area 4
Not enough time 3
Other (2% or less)..... 6

10. 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 Q11
No99 →GO TO Q12
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [3 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Insurance did not cover it100%

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

Doctor	40%
Internet.....	28
Myself/family member in health care field.....	9
Family/friends.....	4
Other health professional	3
Work	3
Health newsletter	3
Magazines	2
TV	2
All others (1% or less)	5
Not sure.....	3

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

Doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.....	86%
Public health clinic or community health center	5
Hospital outpatient department.....	<1
Hospital emergency room.....	<1
Urgent care center.....	5
Some other kind of place	<1
No usual place	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	39%
No	59
Not sure.....	2

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
15. A routine checkup.....	58%	26%	5%	9%	<1%	<1%
16. Cholesterol testing.....	60	15	3	5	11	5
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic....	75	15	4	7	0	<1
18. Eye exam	49	32	8	10	2	0

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

Yes	45%
No	55
Not sure.....	0

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

18 to 34 years old.....	22%
35 to 44 years old.....	18
45 to 54 years old.....	23
55 to 64 years old.....	18
65 and older	19

21. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [68 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....	75%
No	22
Not sure.....	1

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure?	26%	74%	0%
23. ...(if yes) [102 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	4	0
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	25	74	2
25. ...(if yes) [98 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	93	6	1
26. You had a stroke?	1	99	0
27. ...(if yes) [5 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	9	91	0
29. ...(if yes) [35 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	94	6	0
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	12	88	0
31. ...(if yes) [47 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	2	2
32. You have cancer?.....	5	94	<1
33. ...(if yes) [21 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?	Melanoma/skin.....	7 respondents	
	Breast	5 respondents	
	Prostate.....	4 respondents	
	Kidney.....	3 respondents	
	Cervical.....	2 respondents	
	All others (1 response each).....	3 respondents	

	Yes	No	Not Sure
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	7%	93%	0%
35. ...(if yes) [29 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
36. Do you currently have asthma?	8	92	<1
37. ...(if yes) [32 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	88	13	0

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

One or fewer servings.....35%
Two servings.....32
Three or more servings33
Not sure..... 0

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

One or fewer servings.....37%
Two servings.....35
Three or more servings29
Not sure..... 0

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

Yes90%
No10
Not sure..... 0

41. How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

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

No moderate activity10%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time56
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more33
Not sure.....<1

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

Yes47%
 No53
 Not sure..... 0

44. How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

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

No vigorous activity53%
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
 or less than 20 minutes each time18
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more28
 Not sure.....<1

Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [148 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)57%
 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) 7
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 7
 5 or more years ago 3
 Never 7
 Not sure 0

47. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [43 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes86%
 No 11
 Not sure..... 3

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [155 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)59%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....20
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 3
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 5
 5 or more years ago 5
 Never 7
 Not sure 0

Q49 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

49. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [132 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	40%
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)	11
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
5 or more years ago	8
Never	16
Not sure	2

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

50. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [194 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	14%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	9
5 years ago or more	14
Never	51
Not sure	5

51. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [193 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	<1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	4
10 years ago or more	9
Never	79
Not sure	3

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [195 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	10%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	10
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	15
10 years ago or more	2
Never	37
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	45%
Seldom	32
Sometimes	18
Nearly always	3
Always	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never	2%
Seldom	2
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	38
Always	44
Not sure.....	1

55. 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.

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

None.....	78%
One time	8
Two or more times.....	14
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure.....	0

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
58. Drinking alcohol.....	3%	97%	0%
59. Marijuana.....	1	99	0
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	2	98	0
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	1	99	0
62. Gambling	<1	100	0

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

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

Every day.....15%
 Some days..... 2
 Not at all83 →GO TO Q67
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q67

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

Yes.....45%
 No.....55
 Not sure..... 0

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [69 Current Smokers]

Yes.....70% →CONTINUE WITH Q663
 No.....30 →GO TO Q67
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q67

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

Yes.....69%
 No.....25
 Not sure..... 6

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..82%
 Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.. 8
 Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or 2
 There are no rules about smoking inside your home ... 7
 Not sure.....<1

68. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [329 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	90%
1 to 3 days.....	9
4 to 6 days.....	<1
All 7 days.....	<1
Not sure.....	0

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

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

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	49%
Female.....	52

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

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	35%
Overweight.....	40
Obese.....	25

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes.....	4%
No.....	96
Not sure.....	<1

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

White.....	98%
Black, African American.....	0
Asian.....	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race.....	<1
Multiple race.....	<1
Not sure.....	0

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	22%
A member of an unmarried couple	<1
Married	59
Separated	<1
Divorced	9
Widowed.....	8
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	0%
Some high school.....	3
High school graduate or GED.....	23
Some college.....	23
Technical school graduate	9
College graduate	30
Advanced or professional degree.....	13
Not sure.....	0

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

Waukesha.....	100%
---------------	------

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

Waukesha city.....	15%
New Berlin city.....	11
Menomonee Falls village.....	9
Brookfield city	8
Muskego city	6
Delafield town	4
Mukwonago town	4
Pewaukee city	4
Sussex village	4
All others (3% or less).....	37

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

53188	10%
53051	9
53186	8
53029	7
53066	7
53149	7
53151	7
53072	6
53089	6
53150	6
53189	6
53005	4
53045	4
53146	4
All others (3% or less)	10

Q80 THROUGH Q82 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

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

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

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

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	7
\$20,001 to \$30,000	6
\$30,001 to \$40,000	8
\$40,001 to \$50,000	8
\$50,001 to \$60,000	7
\$60,001 to \$75,000	10
\$75,001 to \$90,000	6
\$90,001 to \$105,000	9
\$105,001 to \$120,000	7
\$120,001 to \$135,000	2
Over \$135,000	8
Not sure	6
No answer	11

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

None.....	61%	→GO TO Q107
One.....	15	
Two or more	24	
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

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

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [158 Respondents]

Yes.....	88%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	12	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [138 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	63%
13 to 17 years old.....	37
Not sure.....	0

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [138 Respondents]

Boy	43%
Girl.....	57
Not sure.....	0

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [139 Respondents]

Yes.....	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	97	→GO TO Q90
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q90

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

Poor medical care	2 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

90. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [139 Respondents]

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

91. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [119 Respondents]

Yes93%
 No 6
 Not sure..... 2

92. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [139 Respondents]

Yes 3% →CONTINUE WITH Q93
 No97 →GO TO Q94
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q94

93. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [4 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Insurance did not cover it3 respondents
 Cannot afford to pay 1 respondent
 Lack of transportation..... 1 respondent

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [138 Respondents]

Yes 3% →CONTINUE WITH Q95
 No97 →GO TO Q96
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q96

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [4 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it.....3 respondents
 No dental insurance 1 respondent
 Not satisfied with dentist 1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [139 Respondents]

Yes 3% →CONTINUE WITH Q97
 No96 →GO TO Q98
 Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q98

97. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [4 Respondents]

Yes 0%
 No100
 Not sure..... 0

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

Crib or bassinette	85%
Swing.....	0
Pack n' Play.....	0
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor.....	0
In bed with you or another person	15
Not sure.....	0

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [139 Respondents]

Always.....	73%
Nearly always	24
Sometimes	<1
Seldom.....	<1
Never	<1
Not sure.....	0

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

Always.....	4%
Nearly always	0
Sometimes	22
Seldom.....	44
Never	26
Not sure.....	3

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [94 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes.....	18%
No	81
Not sure.....	1

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

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group....	18%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	5
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.....	3

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [105 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....	24%
Two servings.....	30
Three or more servings	46
Not sure.....	<1

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [105 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....	39%
Two servings.....	31
Three or more servings	30
Not sure.....	0

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

One or fewer days.....	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q106
2 through 4 days	25	→GO TO Q107
5 or more days	70	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [23 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

School/homework/other activities	6 respondents
Weather.....	5 respondents
Likes to play video games or on computer	4 respondents
Sick/ill.....	4 respondents
Child does not like to be physically active	2 respondents
Prefers to watch TV	1 respondent
Lack of time.....	1 respondent
Other	2 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q108
No	96	→GO TO Q109
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q109

108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [15 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....6 respondents
 Parent..... 3 respondents
 Friend..... 3 respondents
 Acquaintance 3 respondents

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

Yes 1% →CONTINUE WITH Q110
 No99 →GO TO Q111
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [4 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance3 respondents
 Brother or sister 1 respondent
 Stranger..... 1 respondent

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

Alcohol or drug use70%
 Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity68
 Mental health or depression.....36
 Teen pregnancy.....23
 Infectious diseases such as whooping cough,
 tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases23
 Violence.....18
 Infant mortality 4
 Lead poisoning 1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through April 3, 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=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 20 through June 17, 2009. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old or older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent. A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 20 through March 10, 2006. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 24 through May 13, 2003. 800 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted 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 800, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2000 Community Health Survey

The 2000 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from November 9 through December 2, 2000. A total of 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 1999 census estimate of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

1997 Community Health Survey

The 1997 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from October 9 through December 17, 1997. A total of 686 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and 5-year age groups to reflect census proportions of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 686, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.