Waukesha County
Community Health Survey Report
2015

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

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

Prepared by:
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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 along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

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 Center for Urban Population Health and Waukesha County Health Department.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact the Waukesha County Health Department at (262) 896-8430.

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=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 2 and February 23, 2015.

Weighting of Data
For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area.

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

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 304,636 adult residents in the county. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 3,050 adults. So, when 11% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 33,550 residents ±15,250 individuals. Therefore, from 18,300 to 48,800 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 155,263 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 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 1,550 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they ate three or more servings of vegetables in an average day in 2003 (28%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2014 (25%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

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

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

Definitions

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003 and 2006, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $30,001 to $50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $50,001. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $40,001 to $60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $60,001.

The 2009 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running,

aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

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

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the 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. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the county.

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

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	22%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	17%
Some Post High School	36
College Graduate	47
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	48
Not Sure/No Answer	12
Married	61%

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

Summary

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

Overall Health					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	29%	22%	23%	19%	21%
Very Good	37%	42%	45%	45%	36%
Fair or Poor	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor				*15%*	*17%*

Health Care Coverage					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	3%	3%	8%	6%	2%
Personally (past 12 months)			11%	7%	6%
Household Member (past 12 months)	12%	12%	12%	10%	9%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)				*12%*	*17%*

Did Not Receive Care Needed		
Waukesha County	2012	2015
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to		
Cost (past 12 months)		17%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to		
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)	8%	8%
Unmet Care in Past 12 Months		
Medical Care	4%	9%
Dental Care	9%	12%
Mental Health Care	<1%	3%

Health Information and Services					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Primary Source of Health Information					
Doctor				40%	47%
Internet				28%	30%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field				9%	6%
Primary Health Services					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		87%	86%	86%	78%
Urgent care center		5%	4%	5%	8%
Public health clinic/com. health center		3%	3%	5%	4%
Hospital emergency room		<1%	2%	<1%	3%
Hospital outpatient		1%	1%	<1%	<1%
No usual place		3%	4%	2%	6%
Advance Care Plan	36%	44%	40%	39%	40%

Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	31%	20%	--	14%	12%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	4%	6%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			62%	59%	62%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			66%	60%	65%

Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Flu Vaccination (past year)	82%	74%	75%	64%	73%
Pneumonia (ever)	65%	66%	74%	75%	73%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)				*55%*	*63%*
Pneumonia (ever)				*73%*	*70%*

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
High Blood Pressure	17%	26%	22%	26%	33%
High Blood Cholesterol	17%	26%	24%	25%	26%
Mental Health Condition			13%	12%	11%
Diabetes	4%	6%	6%	7%	9%
Asthma (Current)	6%	8%	9%	8%	8%
Heart Disease/Condition	6%	7%	6%	9%	7%

Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes	
High Blood Pressure	96% 98%
High Blood Cholesterol	93% 81%
Mental Health Condition	94% 98%
Diabetes	97% 94%
Asthma (Current)	88% 87%
Heart Disease/Condition	94% 87%

Routine Procedures					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	86%	84%	85%	85%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	78%	83%	82%	79%	84%
Dental Checkup (past year)	80%	77%	74%	75%	76%
Eye Exam (past year)	55%	47%	41%	49%	55%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)				*82%*	*81%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)				*77%*	*76%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)				*72%*	*67%*

Physical Health					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	35%	41%	33%	31%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		29%	33%	28%	31%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		48%	53%	47%	46%
Overweight	53%	59%	63%	65%	70%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	69%	68%	68%	65%	65%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	28%	28%	30%	29%	25%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2013)				*67%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)				*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	86%	89%	76%	77%	78%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		68%	76%	86%	86%
Cervical Cancer Screening					
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	93%	94%	89%	83%	82%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					55%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV					
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					88%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				*82%*	*77%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				*85%*	*81%*

Tobacco Cigarette Use					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	21%	16%	17%	17%	13%
Of Current Smokers…					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit	37%	32%	58%	45%	55%
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past					
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		64%	72%	69%	67%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2013)				*19%*	*19%*
Tried to Quit (2005)				*49%*	*56%*

Exposure to Smoke			
Waukesha County	2009	2012	2015
Smoking Policy at Home			
Not allowed anywhere	85%	82%	86%
Allowed in some places/at some times	7%	8%	6%
Allowed anywhere	2%	2%	<1%
No rules inside home	6%	7%	8%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand			
Smoke In Past Seven Days	26%	10%	8%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)		*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home		*75%*	*79%*

Other Tobacco Products in Past Month	
Waukesha County	2015
Electronic Cigarettes	4%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	3%
Smokeless Tobacco	2%

Top County Health Issues		
Waukesha County	2012	2015
Chronic Diseases	68%	75%
Alcohol or Drug Use	70%	72%
Mental Health or Depression	36%	41%
Infectious Diseases	23%	23%
Violence	18%	21%
Teen Pregnancy	23%	7%
Infant Mortality	4%	2%
Lead Poisoning	1%	<1%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Binge Drinker	16%	16%	27%	22%	29%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	2%	2%	2%	3%	<1%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*23%*	*17%*

Household Problems Associated With…				
Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015
Alcohol	2%	3%	3%	6%
Marijuana			1%	2%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			1%	1%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			2%	<1%
Gambling			<1%	<1%

Mental Health Status					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never	5%	5%	3%	4%	4%
Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%

Children in Household		
Waukesha County	2012	2015
Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who		
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History	86%	89%
Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for		
Preventive Care (past 12 months)	93%	95%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)		
Medical Care	3%	4%
Dental Care	3%	6%
Specialist	3%	1%
Current Asthma	3%	7%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)	1%	0%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old		
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	75%	86%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	30%	26%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)	70%	57%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old		
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed		
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)	4%	0%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)	18%	14%
Verbally Bullied	18%	14%
Physically Bullied	5%	2%
Cyber Bullied	3%	4%

Personal Safety in Past Year					
Waukesha County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Afraid for Their Safety	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	6%	8%	4%	5%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 57% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 11% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically 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 2015, 17% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or married were more likely to report this. 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. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Six percent reported themselves or a family member is in the healthcare field and their source of information. Respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information or clarification. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field as their source for health information/clarification. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse*

practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

In 2015, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 84% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 55% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (33% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Seven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported a mental health condition; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their high blood cholesterol was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the remaining health conditions were under control.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015,*

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 seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 31% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 46% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or who 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

In 2015, 78% of female respondents 50 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-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents 30 to 65 years old were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 62% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 55% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported

the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 86% 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 in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to use e-cigs. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month while 2% of respondents used smokeless tobacco.

In 2015, 29% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 5% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Zero 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. Fourteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying; 14% reported verbal bullying, 4% cyber bullying and 2% reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse or their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child needed medical care in the past 12 months, their child needed dental care or their child needed to see a specialist but couldn't. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit or ate three or more servings of vegetables a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied or in the type of bullying.*

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (75%), alcohol or drug use (72%) and mental health/depression (41%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were female, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Seven percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent reported infectious diseases; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. Twenty-one percent reported violence; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top issue. Two percent reported infant mortality and less than one percent reported lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic disease as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, mental health/depression, infectious diseases, violence, infant mortality or lead poisoning.*

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 57% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 11% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health.

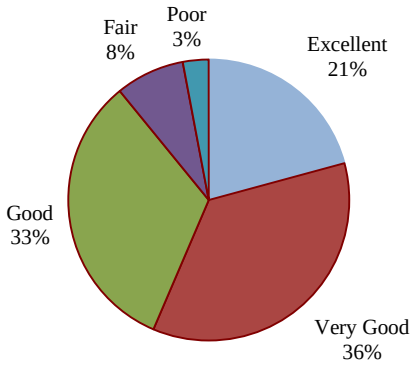
From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2015 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (21%) or very good (36%). A total of 11% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2015



- Twenty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported their health was fair or poor compared to 7% of those 55 to 64 years old or 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 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 (18% and 6%, respectively).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (24%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (11%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (7%).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006 and 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.

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

- 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, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

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

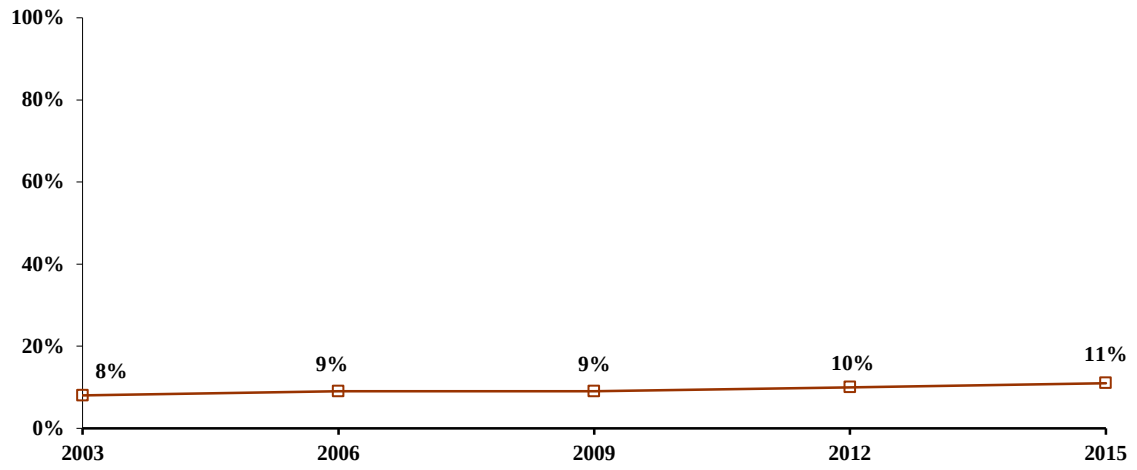
Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%
Gender					
Male	8	12	10	9	13
Female	8	7	8	10	8
Age[1,3,5]					
18 to 34[a]	<1	4	7	6	13
35 to 44	3	8	4	7	3
45 to 54	9	7	9	12	8
55 to 64	15	17	10	7	7
65 and Older	22	14	19	16	24
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	12	18	14	19	12
Some Post High School	7	11	11	10	8
College Graduate[a]	6	3	5	4	12
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	19	16	13	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	13	10	21	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	2	7	5	5
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married	7	6	7	6	6
Not Married	11	14	12	15	18
Overweight Status[2]					
Not Overweight	7	4	6	6	7
Overweight	9	13	10	12	13
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	18	26	30	24
Insufficient	--	12	10	6	11
Recommended	--	6	6	9	7
Smoking Status[2,3,4]					
Nonsmoker	7	8	7	7	11
Smoker	10	16	18	25	10

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

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically 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

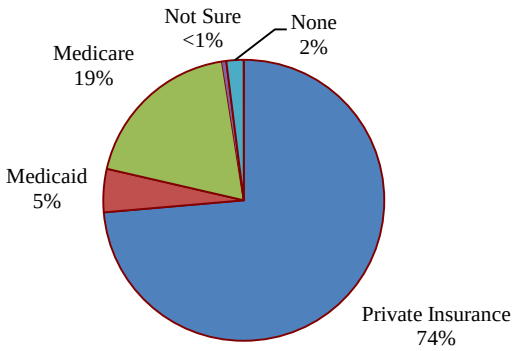
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

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

2015 Findings

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

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2015



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported no current personal health care coverage.
    - Of the 295 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 89% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 7% reported directly from an insurance company while another 4% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003②	2006②	2009	2012	2015②
TOTAL					
All Respondents	3%	3%	8%	6%	2%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	3	3	10	7	2
Gender[4]					
Male	--	--	7	8	--
Female	--	--	9	2	--
Age[3,4]					
18 to 34	--	--	11	9	--
35 to 44	--	--	6	4	--
45 to 54	--	--	9	3	--
55 to 64	--	--	14	11	--
65 and Older	--	--	0	0	--
Education[4]					
High School or Less	--	--	13	6	--
Some Post High School	--	--	6	10	--
College Graduate	--	--	7	2	--
Household Income[3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	15	16	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	9	3	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	3	2	--
Marital Status[3,4]					
Married	--	--	5	3	--
Not Married	--	--	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 7% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 55 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (14%) compared to those with a high school education or less (3%) or respondents with a college education (1%).

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 10% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year compared to married respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage in the past 12 months. In 2009 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, 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 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting no coverage.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage in the past 12 months. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education reporting no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage.

- In all 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	2015
TOTAL[a]	11%	7%	6%
Gender[2]			
Male	10	11	8
Female[a]	12	3	5
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	14	12	10
35 to 44	10	4	10
45 to 54	14	7	7
55 to 64[a]	18	11	1
65 and Older	0	1	1
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	13	6	3
Some Post High School	11	14	14
College Graduate[a]	11	2	1
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	18	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	3	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	4	4
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married	8	5	4
Not Married	16	11	10

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

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

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

- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 17% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (15% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 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 2015, 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[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	12%	12%	12%	10%	9%
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	20	22	20	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	16	16	13	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	11	7	6	5	4
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	9	9	9	7	5
Not Married	17	15	17	15	15

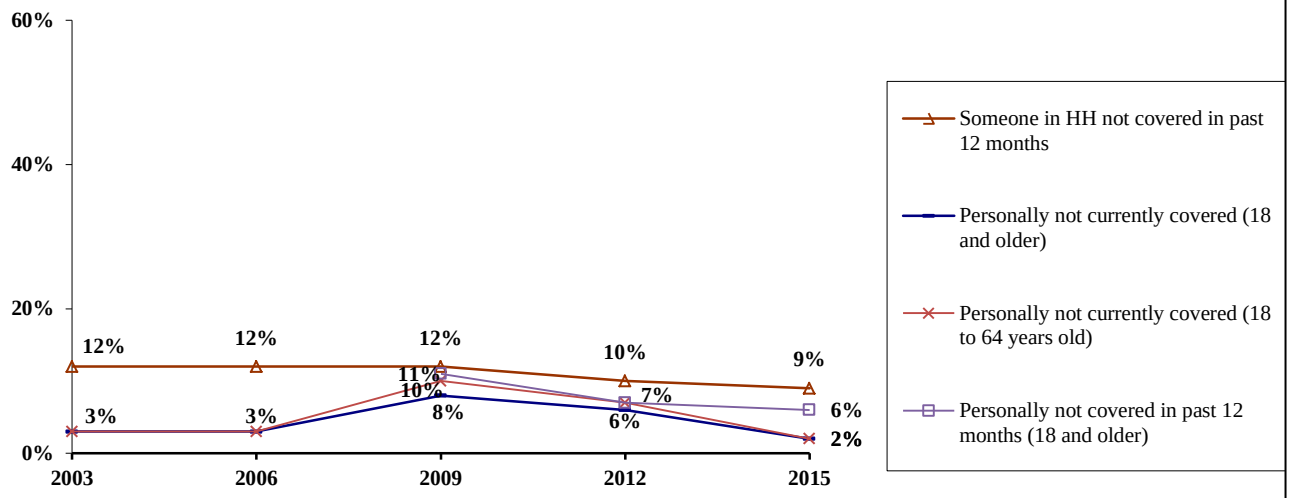
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference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

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically 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.

Figure 4. Health Care Coverage



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 17% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or married were more likely to report this. 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. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

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

health care in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

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

- Twenty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 14% of those 55 to 64 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to unmarried respondents (20% and 12%, respectively).

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

	2015
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	19
Female	15
Age[1]	
18 to 34	26
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	14
65 and Older	5
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	19
College Graduate	17
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status[1]	
Married	20
Not Married	12

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

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

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

2015 Findings

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

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

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

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

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

	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	8%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	6
Marital Status		
Married	9	7
Not Married	7	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

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

2015 Findings

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

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed (13%) compared to those with a college education (6%) or respondents with a high school education or less (3%).

    - Of the 34 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 29% reported the inability to pay was the reason while 22% reported being uninsured. Twenty-one percent reported poor medical care while 18% each reported insurance did not cover it or their co-payments were too high.

Year Comparisons

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

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

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

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

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

2015 Findings

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

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed (19%) compared to those with a high school education or less (15%) or respondents with a college education (4%).

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed (20%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (7%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (5%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (18% and 7%, respectively).

    - Of the 46 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 47% reported they cannot afford to pay as the reason while 21% each reported being uninsured or insurance did not cover it. Ten percent reported inconvenient hours.

Year Comparisons

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

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

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

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

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

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

	2012	2015
TOTAL	9%	12%
Gender		
Male[a]	7	14
Female	11	10
Age		
18 to 34	17	18
35 to 44	7	10
45 to 54	7	9
55 to 64	7	13
65 and Older	7	8
Education[2]		
High School or Less	10	15
Some Post High School	12	19
College Graduate	6	4
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	25	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	2	7
Marital Status[2]		
Married	8	7
Not Married	12	18

[ⓘ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents reporting an unmet mental health care need.
    - Of the 13 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 5 reported insurance did not cover it as the reason why. Three respondents each reported cannot afford to pay or poor mental health care.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed (less than 1% and 3%, respectively).

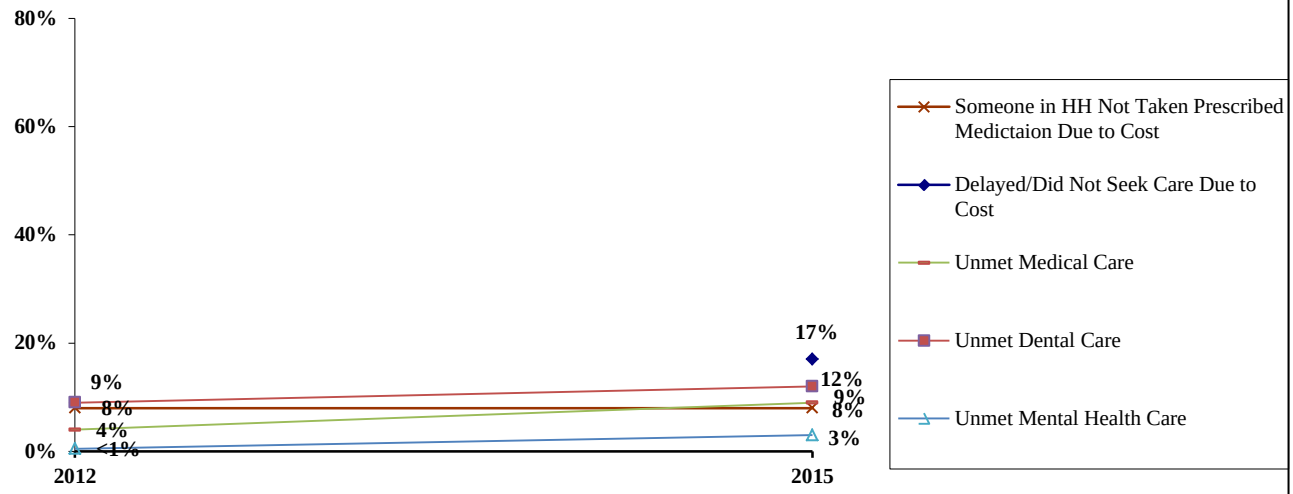
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting an unmet mental health care need in both study years.

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 5. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 10 - 12)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Six percent reported themselves or a family member is in the healthcare field and their source of information. Respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information or clarification. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field as their source for health information/clarification. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information or clarification while 30% reported they look on the Internet. Six percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information or clarification.

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor as their source of health information/ clarification compared to 42% of those 35 to 44 years old or 36% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their source of health information/clarification compared to 46% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information or clarification.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor as a source of health information/clarification. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor.

- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor as their source of health information/clarification. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting doctor.

- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting doctor.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor as their source of health information. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information or clarification.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (45%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (26%) or respondents 65 and older (11%).

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education and 31% of those with some post high school education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 33% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information/clarification. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting the Internet.

- In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

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

2015 Findings

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

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information (13%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older (3% each).

- Ten percent of respondents with a college education reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was in the healthcare field and a source for health information. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

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

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

Source for Health Information Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Table 10. Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Doctor		Internet		Myself/Family Member in Health Field	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	40%[a]	47%[a]	28%	30%	9%	6%
Gender						
Male	33[1,a]	47[a]	30	29	13[1,a]	5[a]
Female	46[1]	47	26	30	6[1]	7
Age						
18 to 34	31[1]	36[2]	38[1]	38[2]	11[1]	13[2]
35 to 44	44[1]	42[2]	19[1,a]	45[2,a]	20[1,a]	3[2,a]
45 to 54	33[1,a]	49[2,a]	42[1]	30[2]	2[1]	4[2]
55 to 64	38[1,a]	55[2,a]	31[1]	26[2]	6[1]	3[2]
65 and Older	55[1]	58[2]	7[1]	11[2]	7[1]	3[2]
Education						
High School or Less	32[a]	56[a]	27	16[2]	7	1[2]
Some Post High School	38	48	35	31[2]	6	3[2]
College Graduate	45	44	23[a]	34[2,a]	13	10[2]
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	57[2]	27	22[2]	4	1[2]
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	29[2]	37	45[2]	6	6[2]
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	46[2]	28	33[2]	11	8[2]
Marital Status						
Married	41	48	29	29	8	7
Not Married	38	47	27	31	10	4

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Eight percent reported urgent care center while 4% reported public health clinic/community center and 3% reported hospital emergency room. Six percent reported no usual place.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 81% of those 45 to 54 years old or 69% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

- Eighty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 75% of those with a college education or 72% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (83% and 72%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place when they are sick was 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

Table 11. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	87%	86%	86%	78%
Gender[3]				
Male[a]	85	84	80	76
Female[a]	88	88	93	81
Age[1,4]				
18 to 34	81	85	80	69
35 to 44[a]	91	87	87	69
45 to 54	80	87	88	81
55 to 64[a]	98	82	89	83
65 and Older	87	88	92	89
Education[4]				
High School or Less	84	79	84	72
Some Post High School	85	85	83	85
College Graduate[a]	90	89	91	75
Household Income[2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	82	85	81	71
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88	67	84	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	90	93	88	82
Marital Status[1,4]				
Married[a]	90	89	88	83
Not Married[a]	82	82	84	72

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

Advance Care Plan

2015 Findings

- Forty 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-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 22% of those 35 to 44 years old or 21% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an advance care plan.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	36%	44%	40%	39%	40%
Gender					
Male	35	40	40	35	37
Female	37	47	40	42	42
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	21	11	19	12	21
35 to 44[a]	35	45	29	37	22
45 to 54	33	32	42	33	27
55 to 64	42	51	49	49	56
65 and Older[a]	56	78	82	74	77
Education[2]					
High School or Less	35	54	38	39	43
Some Post High School	36	41	46	34	37
College Graduate	36	40	38	43	40
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	42	44	36	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	44	40	31	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	36	41	39	43	39
Marital Status[2]					
Married	37	39	41	41	43
Not Married	33	50	40	36	34

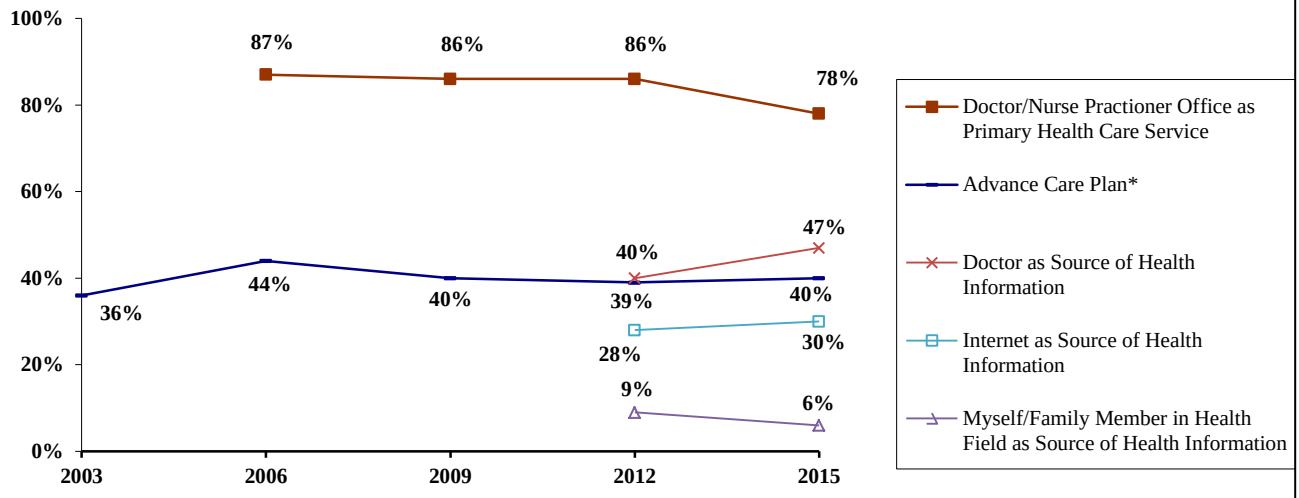
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic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

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information or clarification. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or themselves/family member in the healthcare field as their source for health information/clarification. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 6. Health Information and Services



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 13 - 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 84% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 55% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.

Routine Checkup

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-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 (89%) compared to male respondents (80%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (96%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (78%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (76%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (92%) compared to those with a high school education or less (84%) or respondents with a college education (80%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 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 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- 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 13. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	84%	86%	84%	85%	85%
Gender[1,2,4,5]					
Male	76	81	81	78	80
Female	91	90	86	91	89
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 34	81	77	88	76	78
35 to 44	81	84	77	90	87
45 to 54	82	84	85	87	76
55 to 64[a]	84	92	80	79	96
65 and Older	95	92	89	95	92
Education[5]					
High School or Less	86	89	81	86	84
Some Post High School[a]	82	85	86	79	92
College Graduate	83	85	84	88	80
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	89	78	82	82	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	85	70	81	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	88	87	90	85
Marital Status[1,3]					
Married	87	86	87	86	87
Not Married	78	85	79	83	82

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

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 8% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Ninety-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those 18 to 34 years old or 75% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (88%) compared to those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket (83%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (69%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 and 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting 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.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

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

Table 14. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	78%	83%	82%	79%	84%
Gender					
Male	79	82	80	76	85
Female	76	83	84	81	83
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	55	56	66	48	79
35 to 44	76	86	83	81	75
45 to 54	84	86	89	85	88
55 to 64	88	96	84	92	93
65 and Older[a]	94	91	94	95	85
Education[1,4]					
High School or Less	74	85	81	68	79
Some Post High School	75	79	77	71	81
College Graduate	82	83	86	91	88
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	77	83	78	78	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	80	72	74	67	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	77	89	88	85	88
Marital Status[1,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	82	86	90	85	88
Not Married	69	78	71	69	78

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

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

[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.

2015 Findings

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 17% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to male respondents (82% and 69%, respectively).

- Ninety-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a dental visit in the past year compared to 61% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Eighty-six 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 54% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 73% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 58% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (81% and 67%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006 and 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a dental checkup within the past year.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup.

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

Table 15. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	80%	77%	74%	75%	76%
Gender[5]					
Male[a]	78	76	72	73	69
Female	81	77	76	75	82
Age[1,2,5]					
18 to 34	70	78	70	64	71
35 to 44[a]	88	77	74	73	61
45 to 54	82	86	74	79	91
55 to 64	87	81	75	83	79
65 and Older	71	64	77	76	71
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	68	69	62	63	54
Some Post High School	78	72	71	72	72
College Graduate	89	85	80	83	86
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	63	49	62	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	68	64	59	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	89	85	86	85
Marital Status[2,3,5]					
Married	82	83	83	76	81
Not Married[a]	76	68	61	72	67

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

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 20% reported one to two years ago.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 55% of those 35 to 44 years old or 31% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (63%) compared to those with a high school education or less (57%) or respondents with some post high school education (45%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 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 16. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	55%	47%	41%	49%	55%
Gender[3,4]					
Male	52	42	34	43	52
Female	58	52	48	53	58
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	54	51	33	43	31
35 to 44	47	34	36	41	55
45 to 54	55	44	38	38	61
55 to 64	52	55	45	52	61
65 and Older	66	62	65	69	71
Education[5]					
High School or Less	57	44	35	48	57
Some Post High School	50	49	45	49	45
College Graduate	57	49	41	48	63
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	56	45	43	49	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	53	46	29	39	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55	49	45	47	57
Marital Status[2]					
Married	56	43	45	49	56
Not Married	53	54	36	48	54

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

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

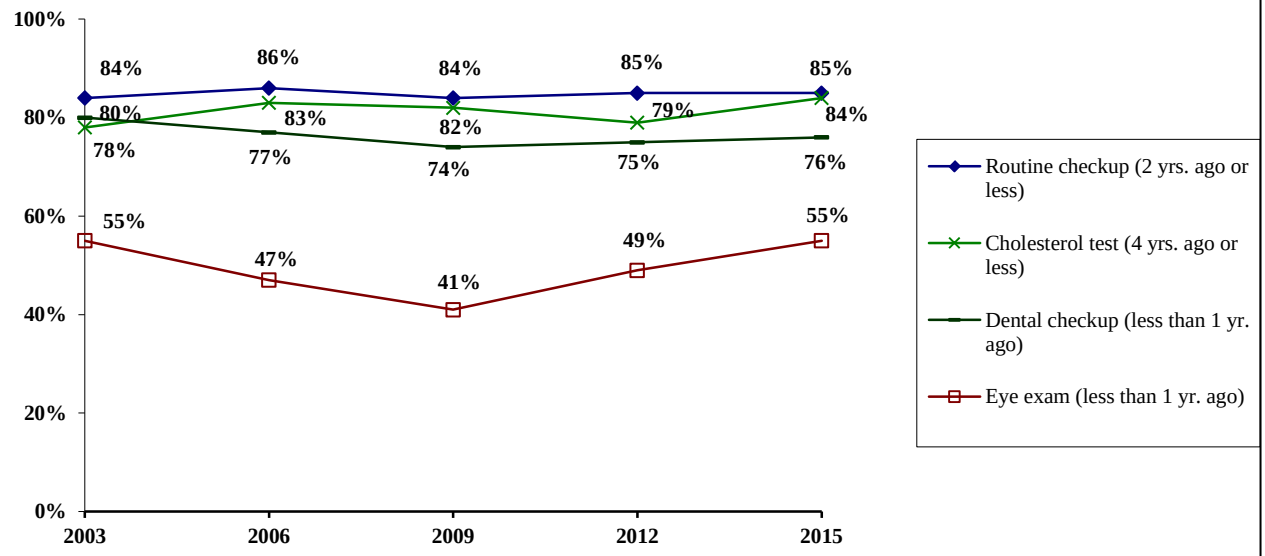
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.

Figure 7. Routine Procedures



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 17)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Flu Vaccination

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

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

2015 Findings

- Forty-six 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 (73%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (34%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (30%).

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (49%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (44%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (30%).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

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

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

- In 2006 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 17. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	34%	37%	45%	45%	46%
Gender[1,2]					
Male[a]	30	28	45	43	48
Female	38	44	46	48	45
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	16	22	36	40	34
35 to 44[a]	20	28	48	37	42
45 to 54	29	17	29	33	30
55 to 64	48	48	45	56	54
65 and Older	82	74	75	64	73
Education					
High School or Less[a]	38	46	36	42	51
Some Post High School	32	33	43	47	41
College Graduate[a]	34	33	50	46	49
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	36	49	41	48	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	36	33	37	30
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	33	28	50	45	44
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married[a]	36	32	50	43	48
Not Married[a]	31	42	38	49	43

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

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

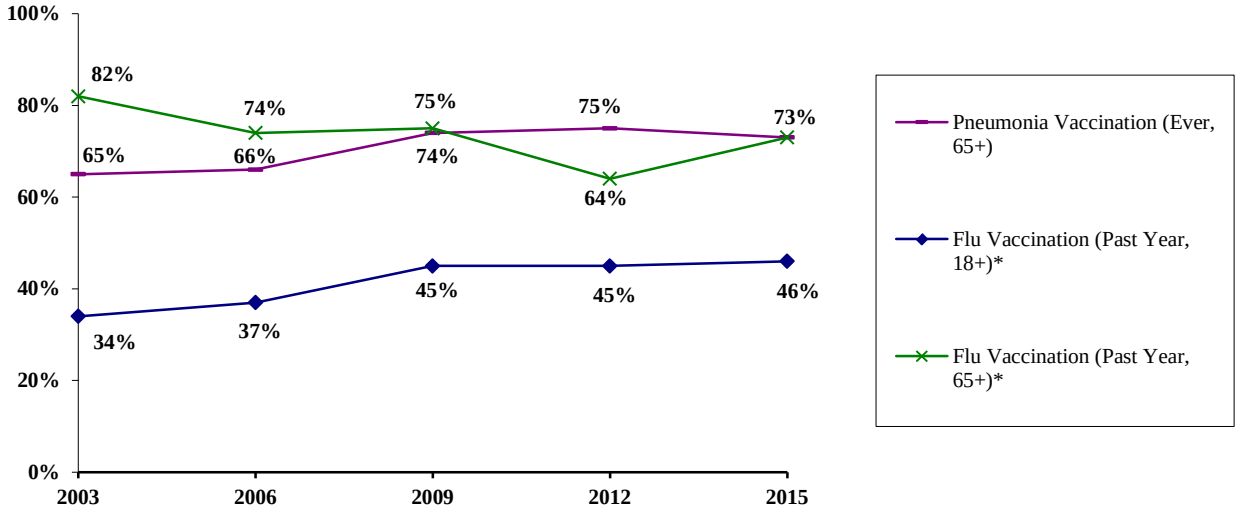
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 8. Vaccinations



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 18 - 23)

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (33% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Seven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were male, 65 and

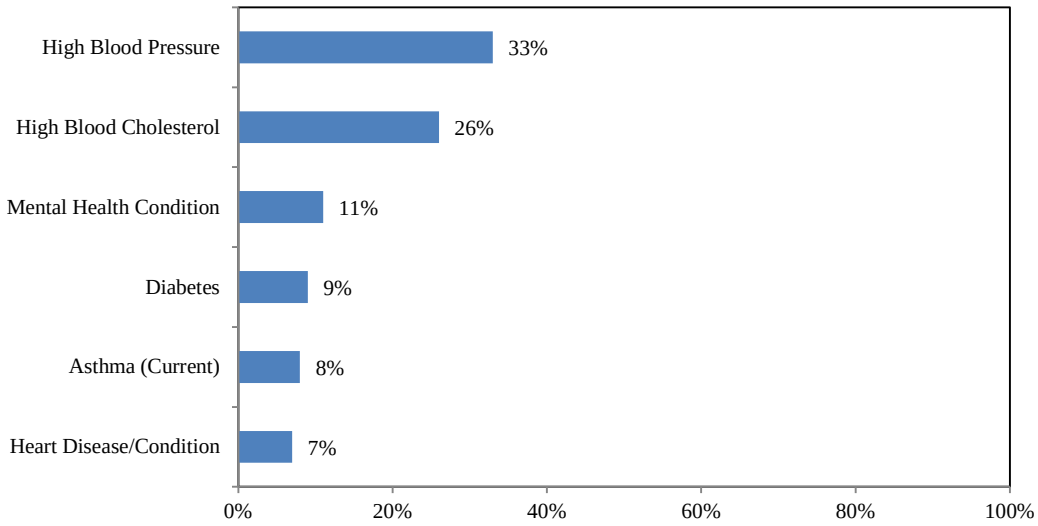
older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported a mental health condition; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this.

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

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (33%) or high blood cholesterol (26%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2015



High Blood Pressure

2015 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years compared to female respondents (38% and 28%, respectively).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (65%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (19%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (11%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 37% of those with some post high school education or 22% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (42%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (31%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (23%).
- Thirty-nine percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 16% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Respondents who were inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (45%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (37%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (24%).
    - Of the 130 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 98% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (96% and 98%, respectively).
- In 2006 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, 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 2003 to 2015, 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, with a noted increase in 2015. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.

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

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

- In 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 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting high blood pressure.

Table 18. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	17%	26%	22%	26%	33%
Gender[2,5]					
Male[a]	16	31	22	24	38
Female[a]	19	22	22	27	28
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	6	5	2	4	11
35 to 44[a]	6	14	13	16	22
45 to 54	12	21	20	18	19
55 to 64[a]	28	37	43	37	51
65 and Older	52	58	52	59	65
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	25	40	26	34	51
Some Post High School[a]	15	36	21	26	37
College Graduate[a]	14	11	21	21	22
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	26	46	32	38	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	18	26	21	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	12	13	16	22	23
Marital Status[2]					
Married[a]	17	21	20	25	34
Not Married[s]	19	32	25	27	31
Overweight Status[1,2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	11	15	18	11	16
Overweight[a]	23	33	24	32	39
Physical Activity[2,5]					
Inactive	--	40	30	38	45
Insufficient	--	30	23	23	37
Recommended	--	19	20	25	24
Smoking Status[1,4]					
Nonsmoker[a]	19	27	24	28	32
Smoker[a]	12	23	14	16	38

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

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

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

- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to female respondents (30% and 21%, respectively).

- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (44%) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (20%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (9%).

- Thirty-one percent of overweight respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 15% of respondents who were not overweight.

    - Of the 102 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 81% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (93% and 81%, respectively).

- In 2006 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 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 2003 to 2015, 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. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting 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 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood cholesterol.

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

Table 19. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	17%	26%	24%	25%	26%
Gender[2,5]					
Male[a]	20	31	25	24	30
Female	15	22	23	25	21
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	2	10	2	3	9
35 to 44	12	17	20	16	20
45 to 54	23	31	32	20	20
55 to 64[a]	24	38	35	41	44
65 and Older	32	41	45	47	39
Education[2]					
High School or Less	19	36	32	27	25
Some Post High School	19	28	18	21	26
College Graduate[a]	15	19	24	25	26
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	33	28	35	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	20	28	18	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	14	25	22	24	24
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	19	26	26	27	26
Not Married[a]	13	27	21	20	24
Overweight Status[1,2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	10	17	20	15	15
Overweight[a]	23	32	26	29	31
Physical Activity[2,3]					
Inactive	--	44	26	32	26
Insufficient	--	28	32	24	31
Recommended	--	21	18	23	20
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker[a]	20	28	25	26	26
Smoker[a]	8	18	17	19	21

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

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report heart disease or condition in the past three years compared to female respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents who were inactive reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 4% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 30 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 87% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (94% and 87%, respectively).
- In 2003 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, 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.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, 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 all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

Table 20. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	7%	6%	9%	7%
Gender[1,5]					
Male	8	10	6	9	10
Female	5	5	6	8	4
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	2	4	0	1	0
35 to 44	1	0	2	0	0
45 to 54	5	1	2	10	5
55 to 64	8	11	8	10	4
65 and Older	22	24	25	24	28
Education[1,2,5]					
High School or Less	10	15	10	11	15
Some Post High School	4	9	7	6	3
College Graduate	6	2	4	9	8
Household Income[1,2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	14	11	12	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	8	10	10	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	1	2	5	5
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	5	4	4	8	6
Not Married	8	12	9	11	10
Overweight Status[1]					
Not Overweight	4	7	5	7	8
Overweight	8	8	7	10	8
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	18	25	19	24
Insufficient	--	8	4	10	4
Recommended	--	4	6	5	7
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	6	8	6	8	7
Smoker	6	6	6	10	11

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

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (16% and 7%, respectively).

    - Of the 43 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 98% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (94% and 98%, respectively).

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

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

- 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 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

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

Table 21. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	13%	12%	11%
Gender[2]			
Male	10	8	10
Female	16	15	11
Age			
18 to 34	20	16	13
35 to 44	8	11	9
45 to 54	13	16	9
55 to 64	12	11	10
65 and Older	14	4	12
Education[1]			
High School or Less	18	12	10
Some Post High School[a]	21	15	11
College Graduate	7	9	10
Household Income[1,2]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	15	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	22	20	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	7	11
Marital Status[2,3]			
Married[a]	13	8	7
Not Married	14	18	16

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

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 6% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes (19%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (6%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (3%).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (12%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents who were inactive reported diabetes compared to 10% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 4% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

    - Of the 36 respondents who reported diabetes, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (97% and 94%, respectively).

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting diabetes.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting diabetes.

- 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 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting diabetes.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting diabetes.

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

- In 2009, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes. In 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting diabetes.

- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting diabetes.

Table 22. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	4%	6%	6%	7%	9%
Gender					
Male[a]	5	8	7	6	10
Female[a]	4	4	5	8	8
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	1	0	0	3	0
35 to 44[a]	1	0	1	0	6
45 to 54[a]	1	4	5	4	8
55 to 64	11	15	14	13	14
65 and Older	13	15	20	16	21
Education[2]					
High School or Less	6	10	5	8	13
Some Post High School	5	7	7	8	6
College Graduate[a]	3	2	6	6	10
Household Income[1,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	8	11	8	13	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	5	11	8	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	2	4	4	4	6
Marital Status					
Married	5	5	5	8	8
Not Married[a]	4	8	7	6	11
Overweight Status[1,2,3,5]					
Not Overweight	<1	<1	3	4	3
Overweight[a]	7	10	8	9	12
Physical Activity[3,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	8	9	14	29
Insufficient	--	8	9	5	10
Recommended	--	4	3	8	4
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker[a]	5	7	6	7	8
Smoker[a]	2	2	5	10	15

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

Current Asthma

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

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to male respondents (10% and 5%, respectively).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma (14%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (3%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (2%).
    - Of the 30 respondents who reported current asthma, 87% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (88% and 87%, respectively).
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting current asthma.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting current asthma.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, 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 23. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

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

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

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

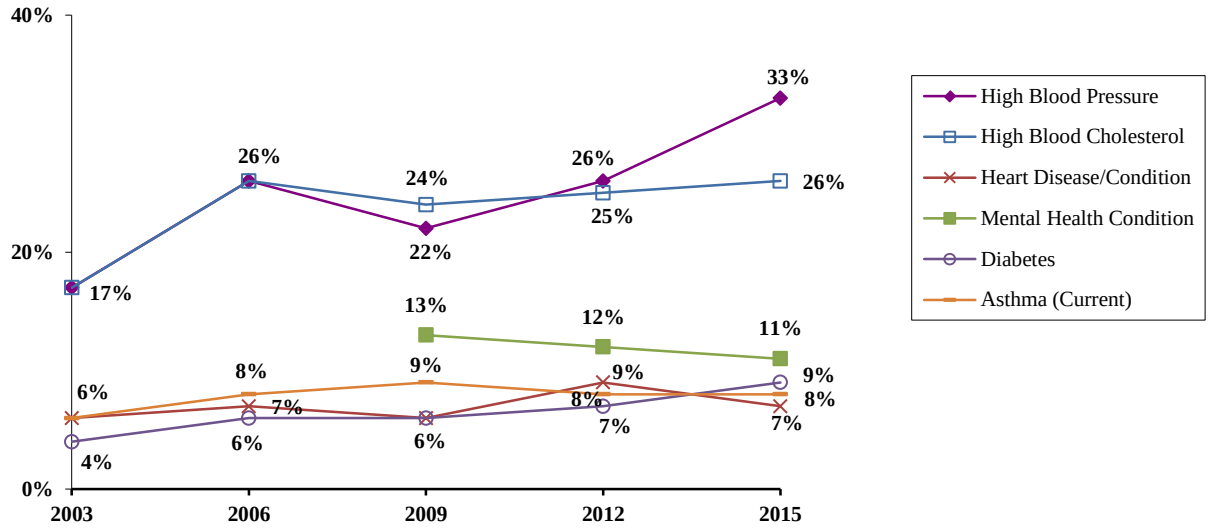
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 24 - 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 31% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 46% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

In 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).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one 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 13% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met 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 report this. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- 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.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	28%	35%	41%	33%	31%
Gender					
Male	27	39	41	30	31
Female	28	32	41	36	31
Age[2]					
18 to 34	25	42	37	33	32
35 to 44	31	45	48	39	29
45 to 54	25	38	33	32	33
55 to 64	34	25	41	34	30
65 and Older	28	19	46	30	29
Education[1,2,4]					
High School or Less[a]	20	23	38	42	39
Some Post High School	29	43	40	34	26
College Graduate	32	37	43	27	32
Household Income[1]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	36	37	30	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	31	33	48	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31	39	44	33	33
Marital Status					
Married	28	32	40	31	29
Not Married	28	39	43	36	33
Overweight Status[1,3]					
Not Overweight	33	40	52	37	34
Overweight	25	31	36	31	30

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty-two percent did some vigorous physical activity while 37% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 27% of those 55 to 64 years old or 15% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 25% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 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 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- 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 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

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

Table 25. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	29%	33%	28%	31%
Gender[3]				
Male	32	37	24	29
Female	27	29	33	32
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	36	45	34	44
35 to 44	32	43	41	33
45 to 54	39	25	27	29
55 to 64	21	27	25	27
65 and Older	13	14	12	15
Education[1,4]				
High School or Less	18	27	30	24
Some Post High School	27	34	22	25
College Graduate	36	34	31	37
Household Income[1,2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	22	19	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	24	26	32	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39	40	31	30
Marital Status[1]				
Married	34	34	28	31
Not Married	22	31	29	31
Overweight Status[1,2,3]				
Not Overweight	40	44	38	33
Overweight[a]	22	27	24	30

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

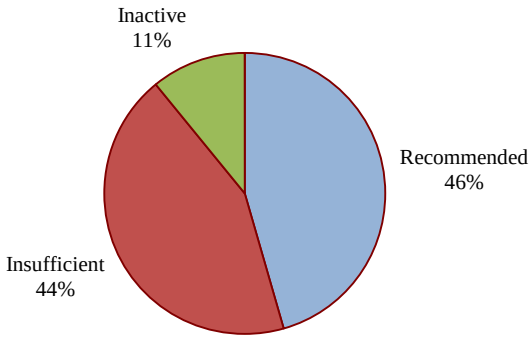
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly,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

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

2015 Findings

- Forty-six percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-four percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 11% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 11. Physical Activity/Week for 2015



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

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 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.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

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

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

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	48%	53%	47%	46%
Gender[1]				
Male	54	54	42	46
Female	43	51	51	45
Age[1]				
18 to 34	51	53	48	51
35 to 44	59	56	57	45
45 to 54	56	48	46	48
55 to 64	35	56	49	44
65 and Older	32	51	36	36
Education[1]				
High School or Less[a]	30	51	51	47
Some Post High School[a]	61	54	45	39
College Graduate	51	53	46	50
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	47	42	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43	48	52	54
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56	54	49	46
Marital Status				
Married	48	52	45	47
Not Married	49	54	50	43
Overweight Status[1,2,3]				
Not Overweight	59	70	57	49
Overweight	41	44	42	45

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

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

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

[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Body Weight

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

The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)
The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

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

2015 Findings

- According to the definition, 70% of respondents were overweight (overweight 36% and obese 34%).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to female respondents (82% and 58%, respectively).
- Seventy-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were overweight compared to 73% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 55% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender being overweight.
- In 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. In 2009 and 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old being overweight.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket 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 2003 to 2015, 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. In 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 27. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	53%	59%	63%	65%	70%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	64	68	74	71	82
Female[a]	43	50	52	60	58
Age[1,2,4]					
18 to 34[a]	37	62	66	49	60
35 to 44[a]	47	52	64	70	78
45 to 54	62	49	56	76	67
55 to 64	69	80	70	65	74
65 and Older	59	61	63	68	73
Education					
High School or Less[a]	55	63	67	69	79
Some Post High School[a]	52	60	59	66	69
College Graduate[a]	52	56	64	63	68
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	57	66	67	69	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	72	63	74	55
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	52	52	65	62	73
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	58	58	66	67	71
Not Married[a]	41	59	60	64	68
Physical Activity[2,3,4]					
Inactive	--	68	80	63	67
Insufficient	--	67	75	74	73
Recommended[b]	--	50	52	58	68

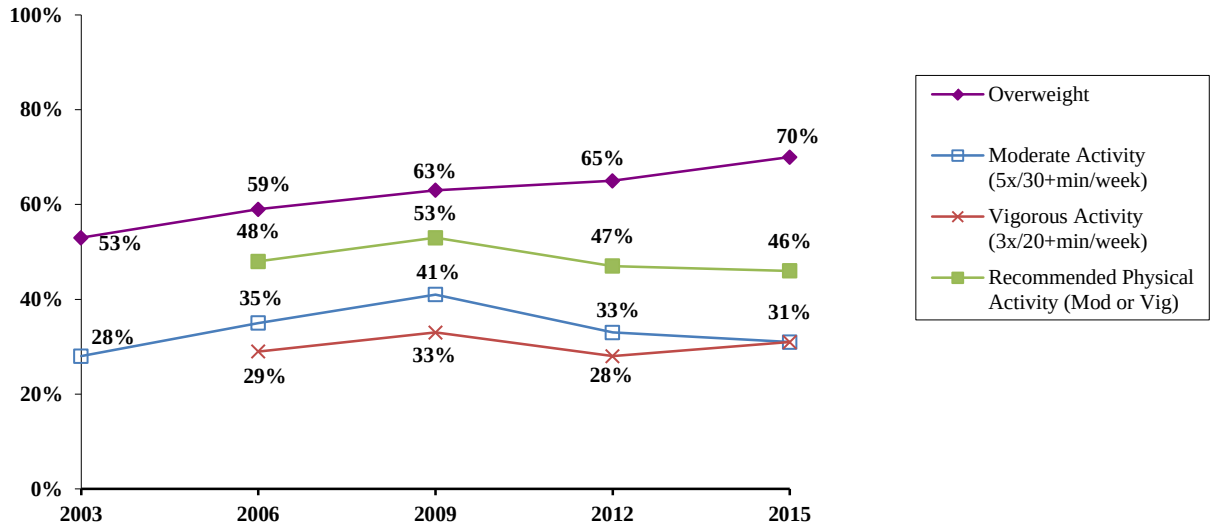
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference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

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Figure 12. Physical Well Being and Body Weight



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 28 & 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or who 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day 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.

2015 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 (71%) compared to male respondents (58%).

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 65% of those with some post high school education or 41% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 56% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 56%, respectively).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 66% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 45% of respondents who were inactive.

Year Comparisons

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

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day, with a noted decrease in 2015.

- 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 2015, 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, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

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

- 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.

- In 2009 and 2015, 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 28. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	69%	68%	68%	65%	65%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	56	55	57	55	58
Female[a]	81	79	78	75	71
Age[3]					
18 to 34	68	60	82	67	72
35 to 44	65	73	60	67	55
45 to 54	65	63	66	64	68
55 to 64[a]	77	63	51	56	62
65 and Older	76	73	74	69	63
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	64	64	60	57	41
Some Post High School	67	60	74	59	65
College Graduate	74	74	67	74	73
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	64	64	46	60	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	70	70	70	68	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket	71	72	75	65	76
Marital Status[2,3,5]					
Married	69	73	74	67	70
Not Married[a]	71	60	59	62	56
Overweight Status[1]					
Not Overweight	76	72	74	67	71
Overweight	63	64	64	64	62
Physical Activity[3,5]					
Inactive	--	64	58	70	45
Insufficient	--	63	59	63	66
Recommended	--	72	75	66	69

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

Vegetable Consumption

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

2015 Findings

- Twenty-five 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 (33%) compared to male respondents (18%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 24% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (30% and 18%, respectively).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 20% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 10% of respondents who were inactive.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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, 2012 and 2015, 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 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 vegetable servings per day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old 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 and 2015, 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 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings per day.
- In 2009 and 2015, 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, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day.

Table 29. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	28%	28%	30%	29%	25%
Gender[1,2,4,5]					
Male	17	19	26	19	18
Female	37	36	34	37	33
Age[1,3]					
18 to 34[a]	16	24	44	30	29
35 to 44	32	37	36	38	23
45 to 54	27	30	25	32	20
55 to 64	27	17	16	27	29
65 and Older	34	24	20	17	26
Education[1,2,3]					
High School or Less	25	14	18	23	19
Some Post High School	23	30	33	30	28
College Graduate	33	34	33	31	26
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	25	23	20	26	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	24	18	24	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	34	38	33	24
Marital Status[3,5]					
Married	29	25	35	27	30
Not Married	26	32	23	31	18
Overweight Status[2]					
Not Overweight	29	36	32	34	29
Overweight	25	22	29	26	23
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	23	13	16	10
Insufficient	--	21	25	23	20
Recommended	--	36	36	37	35

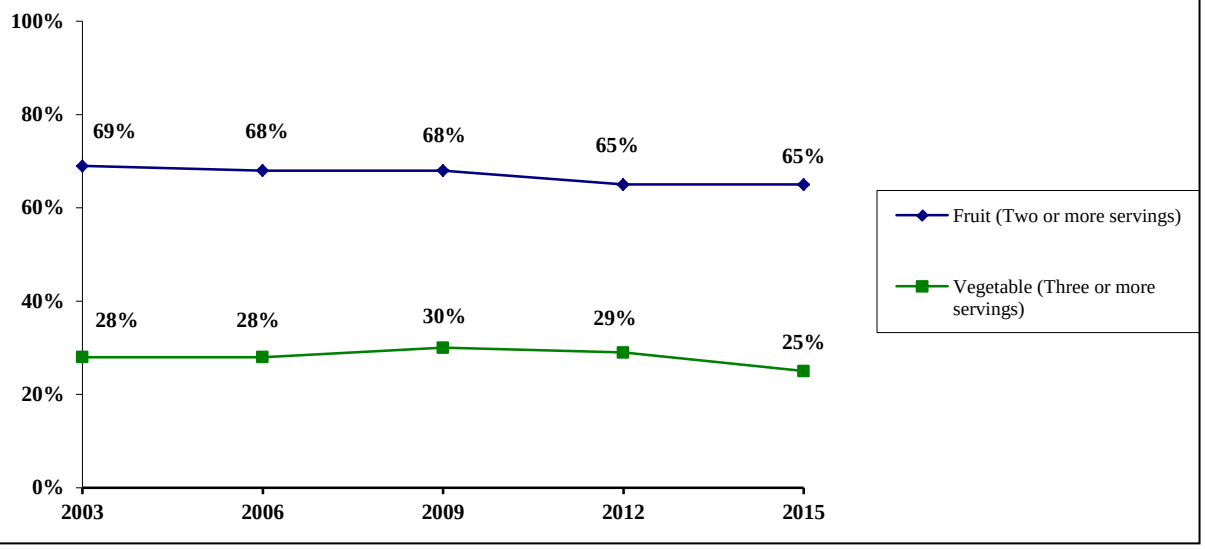
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference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

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 13. Fruit and Vegetable Consumption on an Average Day



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 30 - 32)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 78% of female respondents 50 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-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents 30 to 65 years old were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 to 74 years old.[2]

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

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of the 42 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 2015, 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, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

Pap Smear

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).

2015 Findings

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

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a pap smear within the past three years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2012, respondents 30 to 65 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 30. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	93%	94%	89%	83%	82%
Age[4]					
18 to 29[a]	96	100	84	66	73
30 to 65[a]	92	93	90	87	84
Education[4]					
Some Post High School or Less	91	93	85	72	84
College Graduate[a]	96	95	93	95	80
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	90	91	78	80	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	94	95	96	88	81
Marital Status[1,4]					
Married[a]	95	92	92	88	80
Not Married	88	95	84	73	85

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

HPV Test

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

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 18 to 29 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 50% of respondents 30 to 65 years old.

Table 31. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	55%
Age[1]	
18 to 29	77
30 to 65	50
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	53
College Graduate	57
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57
Marital Status	
Married	54
Not Married	57

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

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- Ninety-one percent of respondents 30 to 65 years old met the recommendation compared to 73% of respondents 18 to 29 years old.

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

Table 32. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

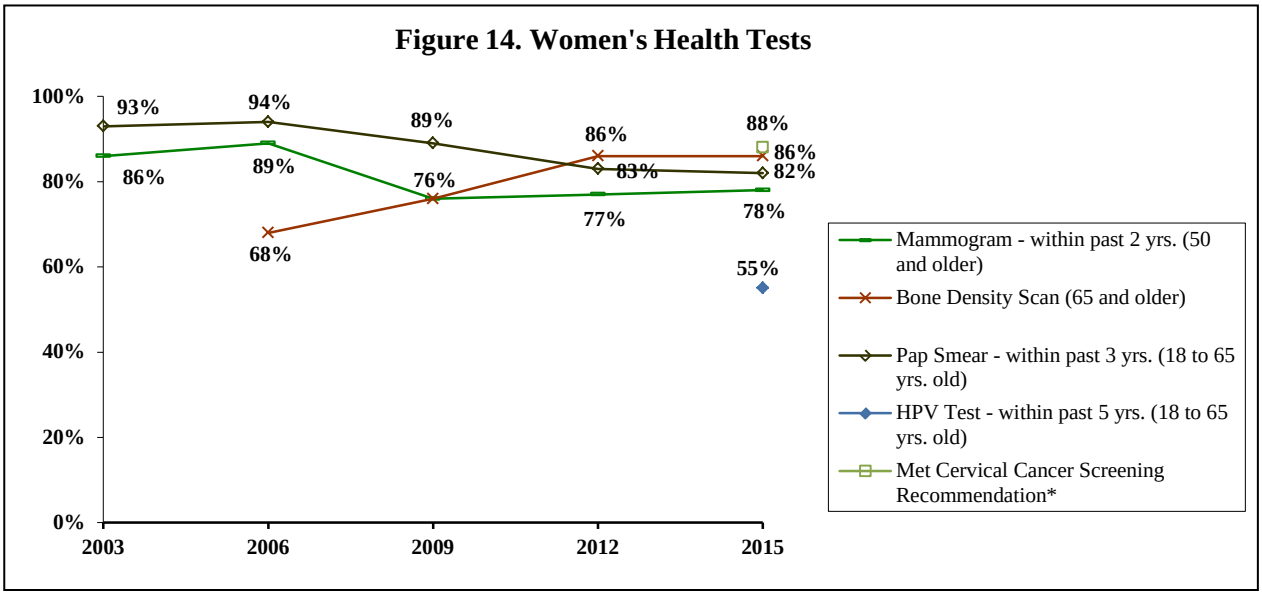
	2015
TOTAL	88%
Age[1]	
18 to 29	73
30 to 65	91
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	87
College Graduate	87
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90
Marital Status	
Married	87
Not Married	88

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

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 33 - 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 62% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-four 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 33. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	31%	20%	14%	12%
Gender				
Male[a]	30	20	15	11
Female[a]	31	19	13	13
Education				
Some Post High School or Less[a]	29	19	15	12
College Graduate[a]	33	21	12	12
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	28	21	13	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	37	17	15	9
Marital Status				
Married[a]	30	16	15	13
Not Married[a]	32	24	12	12

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

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Eighty-two percent reported never.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

[4]"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.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 34. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	4%	6%
Gender			
Male	9	3	7
Female	11	5	5
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	11	4	5
College Graduate	9	4	6
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	13	4	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	3	2
Marital Status[1]			
Married	5	5	5
Not Married	15	4	7

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

Colonoscopy

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Thirty-two percent reported never.

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 54% of respondents with a college education.

[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.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable.

Table 35. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	62%	59%	62%
Gender			
Male	67	54	65
Female	57	64	60
Education[3]			
Some Post High School or Less	58	56	68
College Graduate	66	64	54
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	59	56	54
Top 40 Percent Bracket	67	61	67
Marital Status			
Married	65	59	61
Not Married	58	60	63

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).

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

Year Comparisons

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

Table 36. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

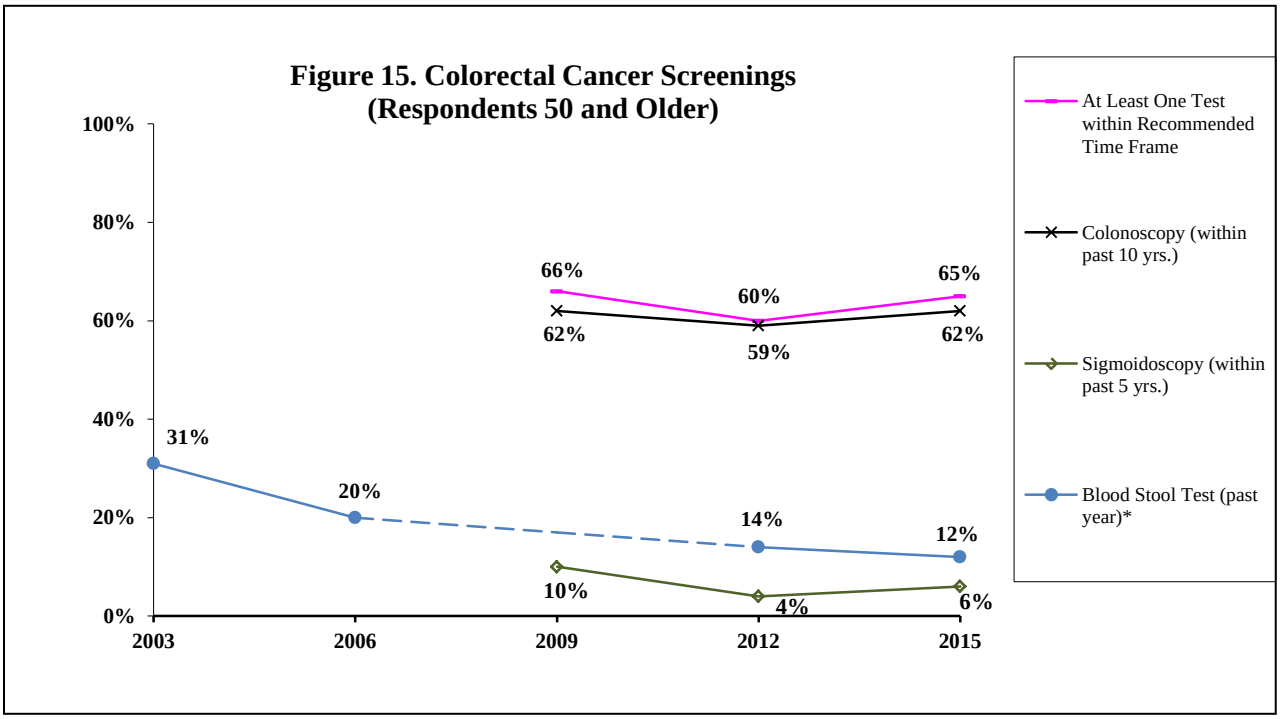
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	66%	60%	65%
Gender			
Male	67	55	68
Female	64	64	62
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	65	57	71
College Graduate	66	64	58
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	57	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	61	68
Marital Status			
Married	70	60	65
Not Married	62	60	66

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Table 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 55% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

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

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

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; 2% smoked some days and 11% smoked every day in the past month.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were a current smoker compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a current smoker compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (18% and 10%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.

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

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were current smokers.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

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

Table 37. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	16%	17%	17%	13%
Gender					
Male[a]	23	17	19	20	10
Female	20	14	15	15	16
Age[1,3,4]					
18 to 34[a]	37	23	19	28	8
35 to 44	20	20	13	17	10
45 to 54	19	13	27	13	18
55 to 64	16	10	16	17	17
65 and Older	10	9	3	9	13
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	30	21	32	33	26
Some Post High School	22	23	12	19	17
College Graduate[a]	15	8	13	7	5
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37	25	30	33	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	21	19	19	33	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17	9	11	6	11
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married[a]	16	11	14	10	10
Not Married[a]	32	21	20	27	18

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

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

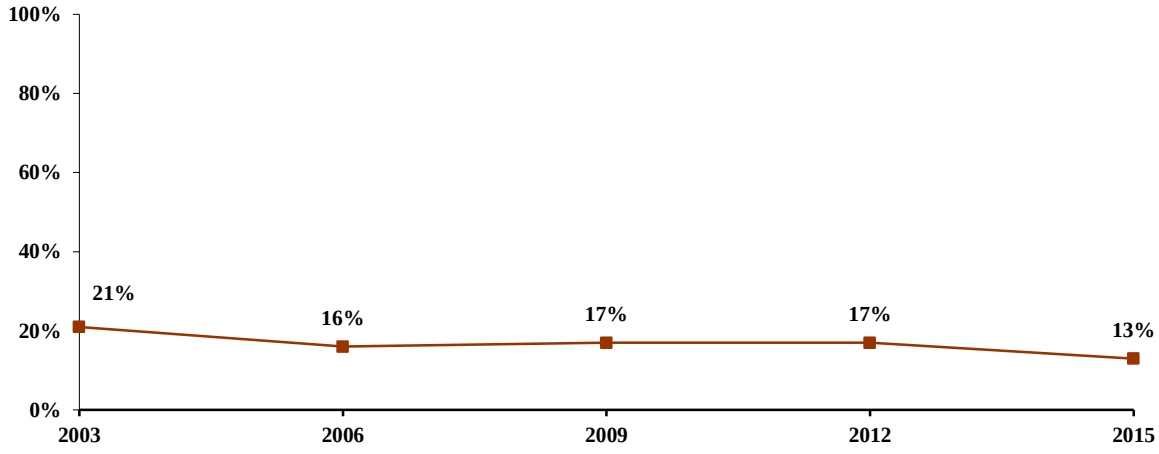
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 16. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days)



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).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers…

- Fifty-five percent of the 53 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

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

- Sixty-seven percent of the 45 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

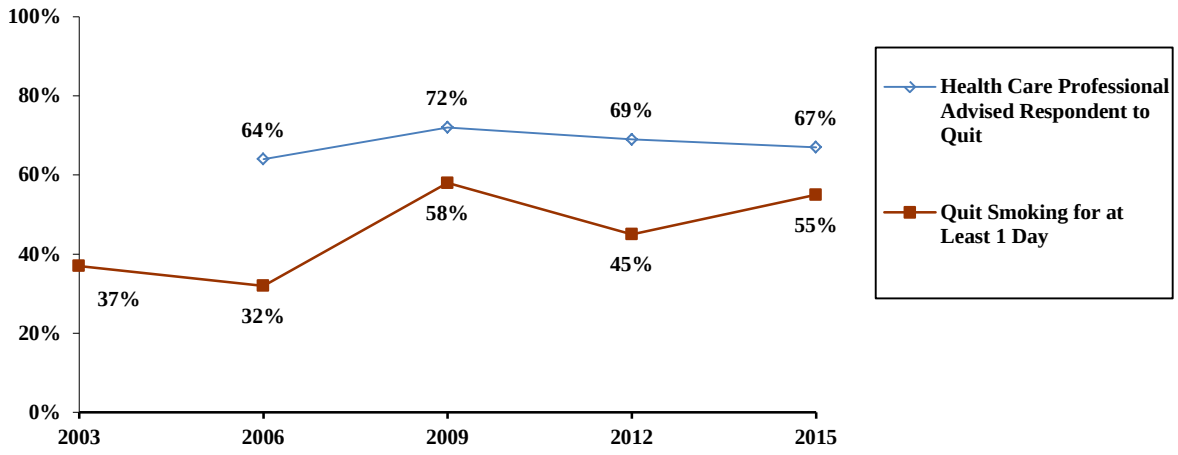
- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Figure 17. Smoking Cessation in Past 12 Months (Current Smokers)



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 38 & 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 86% 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 in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

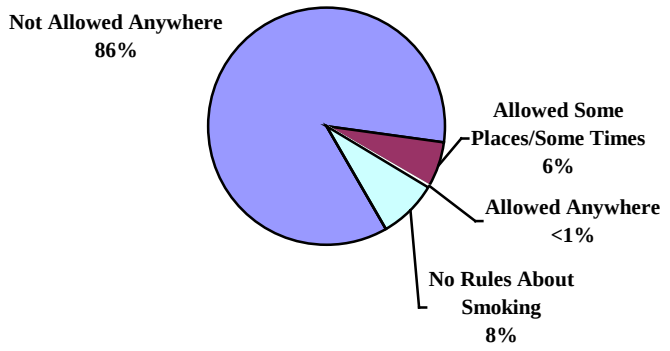
Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 6% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Less than one percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2015



- Ninety-two 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 bottom 40 percent income bracket or 75% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 78%, respectively).

- Ninety-one percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 50% 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 (81%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 38. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	85%	82%	86%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	62	73	79
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	79	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	90	92
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married	90	88	91
Not Married	77	74	78
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker	92	88	91
Smoker	50	54	50
Children in Household[1,2,3]			
Yes	93	92	92
No	79	76	81

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

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

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

2015 Findings

Of 338 nonsmoking respondents…

- Eight 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.

- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, 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. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting exposure.

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

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

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

Table 39. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	26%	10%	8%
Gender			
Male[a]	28	9	7
Female[a]	23	11	9
Age[1,2]			
18 to 34[a]	37	13	9
35 to 44[a]	22	22	10
45 to 54[a]	29	3	4
55 to 64	23	10	10
65 and Older	14	6	5
Education[3]			
High School or Less	30	11	18
Some Post High School[a]	27	11	8
College Graduate[a]	24	9	5
Household Income[2]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	15	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	34	19	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	22	7	5
Marital Status[1]			
Married[a]	22	11	8
Not Married[a]	32	9	9

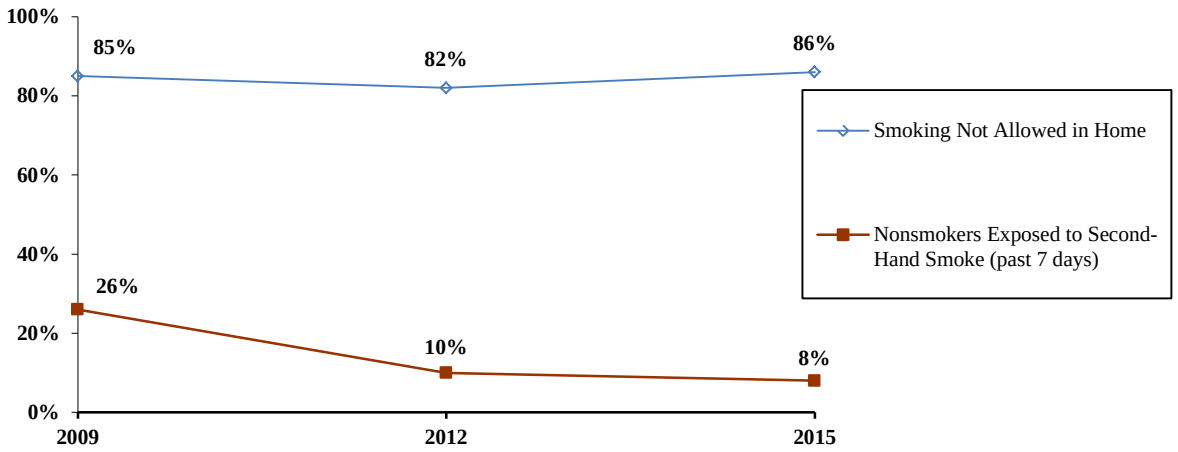
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at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

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

Figure 19. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke



Other Tobacco Products (Table 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to use e-cigs. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month while 2% of respondents used smokeless tobacco.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to use electronic cigarettes (13%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (1%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past 30 days.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past 30 days.

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days.

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

Table 40. Other Tobacco Products in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015①

	Electronic Cigarettes	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars②	Smokeless Tobacco②
TOTAL	4%	3%	2%
Gender			
Male	6	--	--
Female	2	--	--
Age			
18 to 34	3[1]	--	--
35 to 44	13[1]	--	--
45 to 54	3[1]	--	--
55 to 64	1[1]	--	--
65 and Older	0[1]	--	--
Education			
High School or Less	7	--	--
Some Post High School	1	--	--
College Graduate	4	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	3	--	--
Not Married	5	--	--

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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Table 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 29% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2015, 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 2013, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Twenty-nine 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 compared to female respondents (35% and 24%, respectively).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (57%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (26%) or respondents 65 and older (5%).
- Forty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 33% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 64 years old reporting binge drinking.

- In 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 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting binge drinking.

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

- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

Table 41. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①,②

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	16%	16%	27%	22%	29%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	21	24	40	30	35
Female[a]	11	10	15	16	24
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	31	31	49	33	26
35 to 44[a]	23	25	23	29	57
45 to 54[a]	6	11	24	26	32
55 to 64[a]	8	6	20	18	30
65 and Older	4	5	8	4	5
Education[4]					
High School or Less	16	19	29	20	20
Some Post High School	19	15	24	31	26
College Graduate[a]	14	16	28	18	34
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	15	23	23	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	19	18	21	16	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	14	20	30	28	33
Marital Status[1,3]					
Married[a]	14	15	23	20	31
Not Married	20	18	32	26	27

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

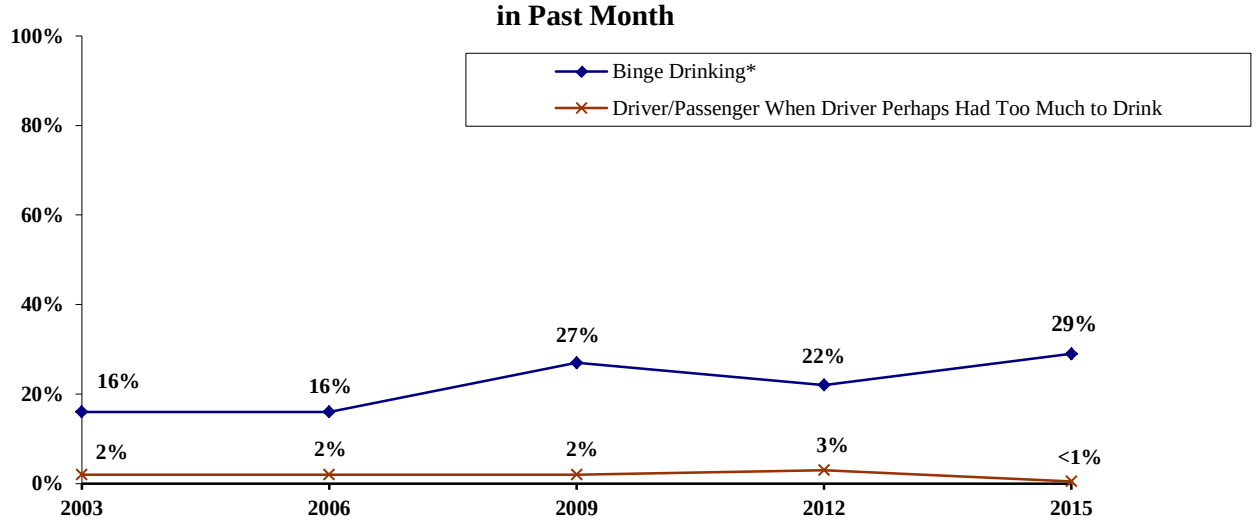
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in all study years.

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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.

Figure 20. Alcohol Use in Past Month



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.

From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- Six percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- Ten percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year compared to 7% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).

<u>Year Comparisons</u>

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol.

Table 42. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2006②	2009②	2012②	2015
TOTAL[a]	2%	3%	3%	6%
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	7
Marital Status[4]				
Married	--	--	--	4
Not Married	--	--	--	9
Children in Household				
Yes	--	--	--	6
No	--	--	--	6

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

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with each of the other household problems in the past year.

Year Comparisons

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

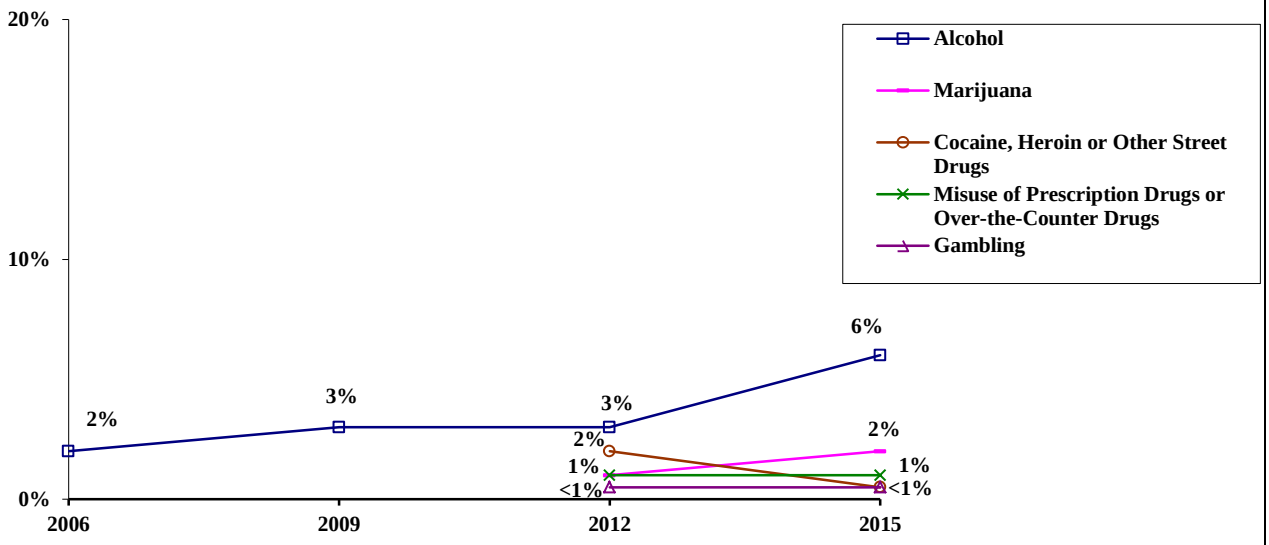
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting each household problem in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 43 - 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

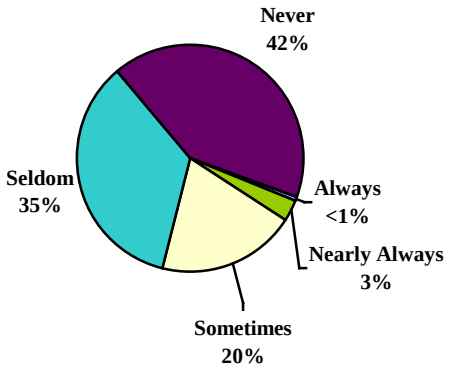
From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents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

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 27,450 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 77% reported seldom or never.

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



- Nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable.

- 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 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 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 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 43. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

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

Considered Suicide

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

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 27,450 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 44. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003②	2006②	2009	2012②	2015
TOTAL[a]	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%
Gender					
Male	--	--	2	--	4
Female	--	--	5	--	3
Age[3]					
18 to 34	--	--	0	--	2
35 to 44	--	--	7	--	6
45 to 54	--	--	7	--	7
55 to 64	--	--	4	--	3
65 and Older	--	--	2	--	1
Education					
High School or Less	--	--	7	--	4
Some Post High School	--	--	6	--	1
College Graduate	--	--	2	--	6
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	9	--	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	7	--	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	1	--	1
Marital Status[5]					
Married	--	--	3	--	2
Not Married	--	--	6	--	6

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

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- A total of 4% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 35% 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%).

- Ten percent of respondents 65 and older reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 3% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

- Eleven 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 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 and 2015, 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 2015, 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 and 2015, 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 significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2015, education was not significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, 2006 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 45. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

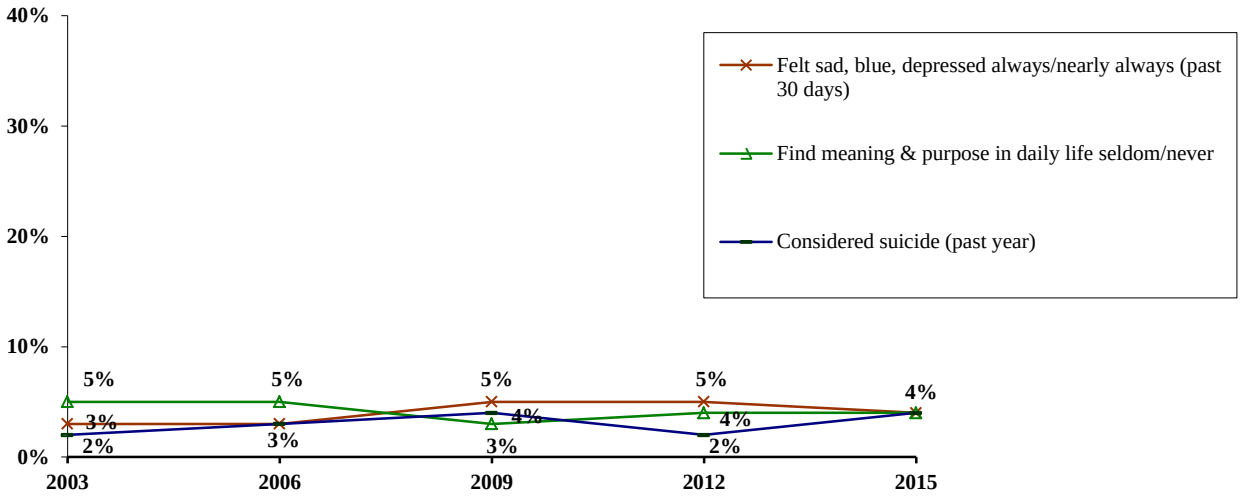
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic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

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 46 - 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 5% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this.

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- Thirteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (9% and 1%, respectively).

    - Of the 17 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (10 respondents) followed by an acquaintance (8 respondents).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable.

- 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.

- 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 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket being afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents being afraid for their personal safety.

Table 46. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

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

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

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Three 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.
    - Of the 12 respondents, 6 reported a stranger was the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them followed by a boyfriend/girlfriend or an acquaintance (3 respondents each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

Table 47. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003[②]	2006[②]	2009	2012[②]	2015[②]
TOTAL	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%
Gender					
Male	--	--	6	--	--
Female	--	--	3	--	--
Age[3]					
18 to 34	--	--	11	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	5	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	0	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	2	--	--
65 and Older	--	--	0	--	--
Education					
High School or Less	--	--	4	--	--
Some Post High School	--	--	6	--	--
College Graduate	--	--	4	--	--
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	6	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	4	--	--
Marital Status					
Married	--	--	4	--	--
Not Married	--	--	5	--	--

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

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 5% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (16%) compared to those 65 and older (3%) or respondents 45 to 64 years old (1%).

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (10%) compared to those with a college education (4%) or respondents with a high school education or less (1%).

- Eleven percent of unmarried respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 1% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 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 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

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

Table 48. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	6%	8%	4%	5%
Gender					
Male	7	4	6	4	7
Female	6	8	10	4	3
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 34	8	19	16	8	16
35 to 44	12	3	9	4	4
45 to 54	5	6	4	3	1
55 to 64	4	0	4	4	1
65 and Older	0	3	2	1	3
Education[1,5]					
High School or Less	5	6	10	5	1
Some Post High School	10	6	7	5	10
College Graduate	5	6	7	3	4
Household Income[2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	9	9	6	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	8	10	5	8	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	2	8	1	6
Marital Status[1,4,5]					
Married[a]	4	4	7	<1	1
Not Married	11	8	9	9	11

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

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

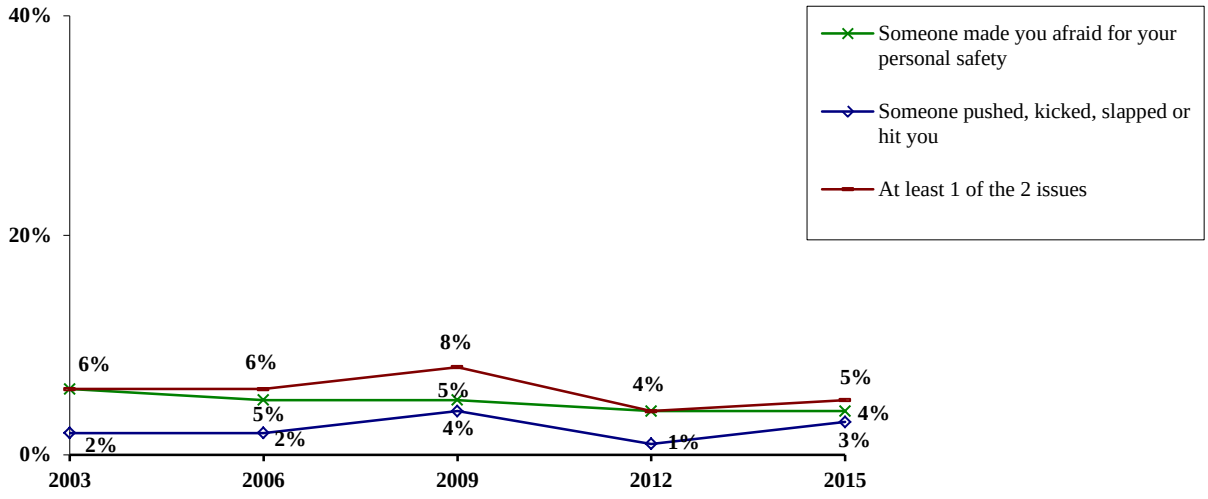
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Children in Household (Figure 25 & 26; Tables 49 – 51)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Zero 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. Fourteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 14% reported verbal bullying, 4% cyber bullying and 2% reported physical bullying.

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

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 living in their household. Ninety percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for their child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

- Sixty-eight percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty percent were boys. Of these households, 23% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 81% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 138 respondents who make health care decisions for their child…

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 123 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor…

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 95% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- There were no demographic differences between demographic variables and responses of having their child visit their personal doctor for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care.

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of having their child visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Table 49. Child's Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	86%	89%	93%	95%
Gender				
Boy	86	93	88	92
Girl	85	86	96	97
Age				
5 to 12 Years Old	89	91	94	98
13 to 17 Years Old	81	84	90	92
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	76	79	89	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	90	92	95
Marital Status				
Married	87	91	93	94
Not Married	75	80	83	100

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Care

2015 Findings

Of the 138 respondents with a child…

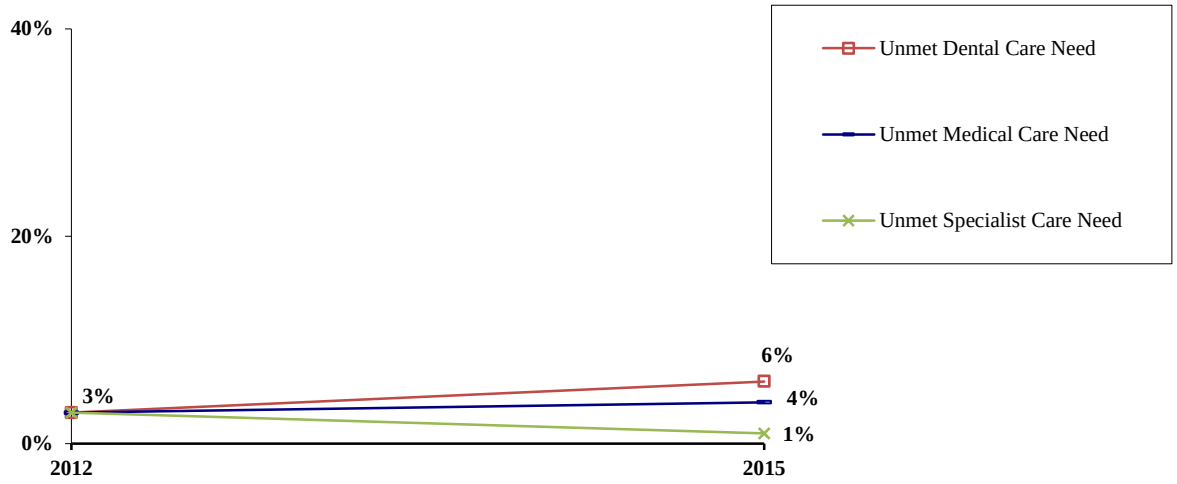
- Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Four percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past 12 months their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or was unable to see a specialist when needed.

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



Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 138 respondents with a child…

- Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had asthma.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma (3% and 7%, respectively).

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

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 138 respondents with a child…

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

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe (1% and 0%, respectively).

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

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 14 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette while 14% reported in bed with them or another person.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (15% and 14%, respectively).

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

Child's Nutrition and Exercise

2015 Findings

Of the 107 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-seven 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 were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit a day or ate at least three servings of vegetables a day.

- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day.

    - Of the 39 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, 23 reported the weather was the reason.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2012, respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their son had two or more servings of fruit on an average day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit a day. In 2012 and 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their 5 to 12 year old child had two or more servings of fruit. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had three or more servings of vegetables. In 2012, 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. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child had two or more servings of fruit. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child had three or more servings of vegetables or their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child had three or more servings of vegetables. In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting their child had two or more servings of fruit while there was a noted decrease reporting their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

Table 50. Child's Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	75%	86%	30%	26%	70%[a]	57%[a]
Gender						
Boy	55[1,a]	94[a]	27	23	72	68
Girl	93[1]	83	31	26	70[a]	53[a]
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	74[a]	91[2,a]	39[1]	39[2]	74[a]	52[a]
13 to 17 Years Old	77	77[2]	19[1]	7[2]	67	65
Household Income						
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64[a]	91[a]	39[a]	4[2,a]	91[1,a]	48[a]
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79	82	28	26[2]	69[1]	58
Marital Status						
Married	77	84	29	31[2]	67[1]	59
Unmarried	62[a]	91[a]	31	9[2]	93[1,a]	50[a]

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 84 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Zero percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (4% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 84 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 14% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Four 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. Two percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting their child was bullied in some way.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied or in the type of bullying.

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting their child was bullied or in the type of bullying.

Table 51. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	18%	14%
Gender		
Boy	18	23
Girl	18	10
Age		
8 to 12 Years Old	26	17
13 to 17 Years Old	12	12
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	0	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	14
Marital Status		
Married	20	13
Unmarried	8	20

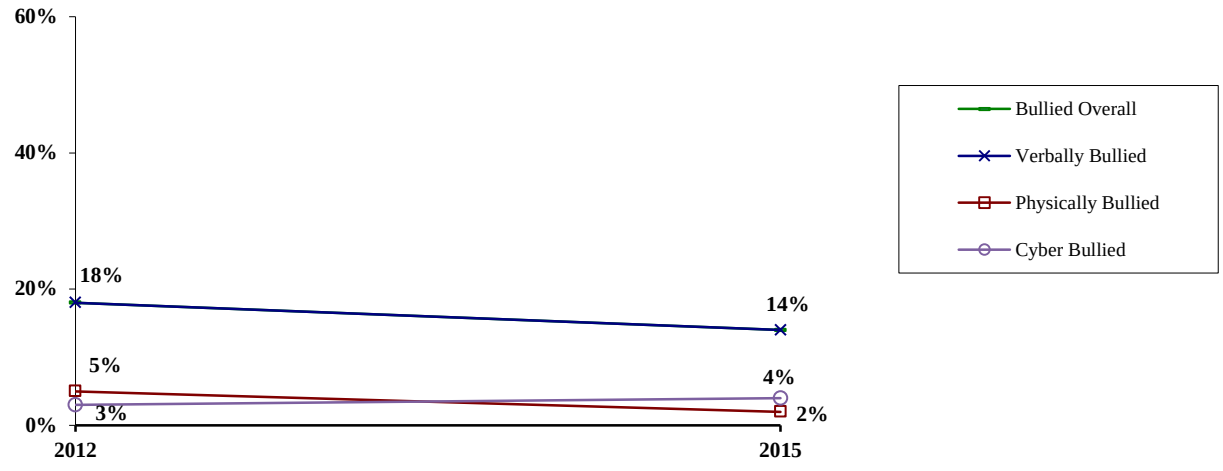
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 26. Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year



County Health Issues (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 52 - 58)

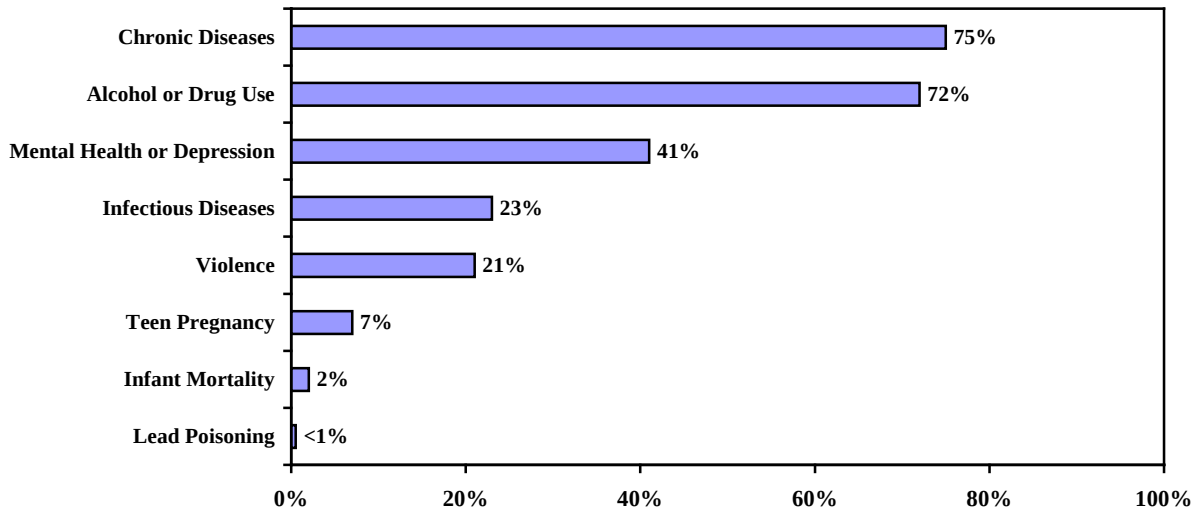
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (75%), alcohol or drug use (72%) and mental health/depression (41%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were female, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Seven percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent reported infectious diseases; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. Twenty-one percent reported violence; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top issue. Two percent reported infant mortality and less than one percent reported lead poisoning as a top issue.

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

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- 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 chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (75%), alcohol or drug use (72%), or mental health/depression (41%).

Figure 27. County Health Issues for 2015



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents selected alcohol or drug use as one of their top three county issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to select alcohol/drug use (81%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (72%) or respondents 65 and older (57%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as one of the top health issues. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 52. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	70%	72%
Gender		
Male	69	75
Female	70	69
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34[a]	66	81
35 to 44	80	72
45 to 54	80	75
55 to 64	73	73
65 and Older	51	57
Education[1]		
High School or Less	66	68
Some Post High School	64	73
College Graduate	76	73
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	68
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79	76
Marital Status		
Married	72	71
Not Married	67	74

[ⓘ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three county issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues (80%) compared to female respondents (70%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases (84%) compared to those 65 and older (71%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (63%).
- Eighty percent of respondents with a college education reported chronic diseases compared to 74% of those with some post high school education or 60% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases compared to unmarried respondents (80% and 66%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

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

- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.

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

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting chronic disease.

- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases.

Table 53. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	68%	75%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	66	80
Female	69	70
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	61	84
35 to 44	73	77
45 to 54	75	77
55 to 64	75	63
65 and Older	59	71
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	57	60
Some Post High School[a]	59	74
College Graduate	81	80
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	55	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	58	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80	78
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	74	80
Not Married	59	66

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Forty-one percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression (49%) compared to male respondents (33%).
- Fifty percent of respondents with a college education reported mental health/depression compared to 36% of those with some post high school education or 28% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression compared to 42% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 30% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 54. Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	36%	41%
Gender[2]		
Male	33	33
Female[a]	38	49
Age[1]		
18 to 34	30	42
35 to 44	47	41
45 to 54	43	49
55 to 64	36	42
65 and Older	20	31
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	32	28
Some Post High School	26	36
College Graduate	45	50
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	38	49
Marital Status[1]		
Married	39	43
Not Married	30	38

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three issues.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported teen pregnancy compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues compared to married respondents (13% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

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

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

- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting teen pregnancy.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

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

Table 55. Teen Pregnancy as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	23%	7%
Gender		
Male[a]	20	7
Female[a]	26	8
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	34	11
35 to 44[a]	27	7
45 to 54[a]	13	2
55 to 64[a]	28	10
65 and Older[a]	15	4
Education[2]		
High School or Less	25	15
Some Post High School[a]	27	10
College Graduate[a]	19	3
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	18	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	25	6
Marital Status[2]		
Married[a]	25	4
Not Married	21	13

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three county issues.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported infectious diseases as one of the top three health issues compared to 20% of those 65 and older or 11% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top three issues (28%) compared to those with some post high school education (23%) or respondents with a high school education or less (10%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top three health issues compared to unmarried respondents (28% and 15%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

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

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

Table 56. Infectious Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	23%	23%
Gender		
Male	21	25
Female	24	21
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	39	31
35 to 44	16	24
45 to 54	15	26
55 to 64[a]	26	11
65 and Older	15	20
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	26	10
Some Post High School	22	23
College Graduate	21	28
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	26
Marital Status[2]		
Married	23	28
Not Married	22	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-one percent reported violence as one of the three county issues.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 24% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported violence as one of the top three health issues compared to 6% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the county.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. From 2012 to 2015, 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 violence as a top issue.

Table 57. Violence as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	18%	21%
Gender		
Male	17	19
Female	18	23
Age		
18 to 34	20	18
35 to 44	11	22
45 to 54	13	24
55 to 64	25	26
65 and Older	19	15
Education		
High School or Less	23	22
Some Post High School	21	19
College Graduate[a]	12	23
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	24	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	24
Marital Status		
Married	15	19
Not Married	21	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who selected infant mortality as one of the top three issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues.

Table 58. Infant Mortality as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012	2015②
TOTAL	4%	2%
Gender		
Male	3	--
Female	4	--
Age		
18 to 34	8	--
35 to 44	0	--
45 to 54	2	--
55 to 64	3	--
65 and older	5	--
Education		
High School or Less	5	--
Some Post High School	2	--
College Graduate	4	--
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	--
Marital Status		
Married	3	--
Not Married	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top County Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of the top three county health issues.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who selected lead poisoning as one of the top three issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the county.

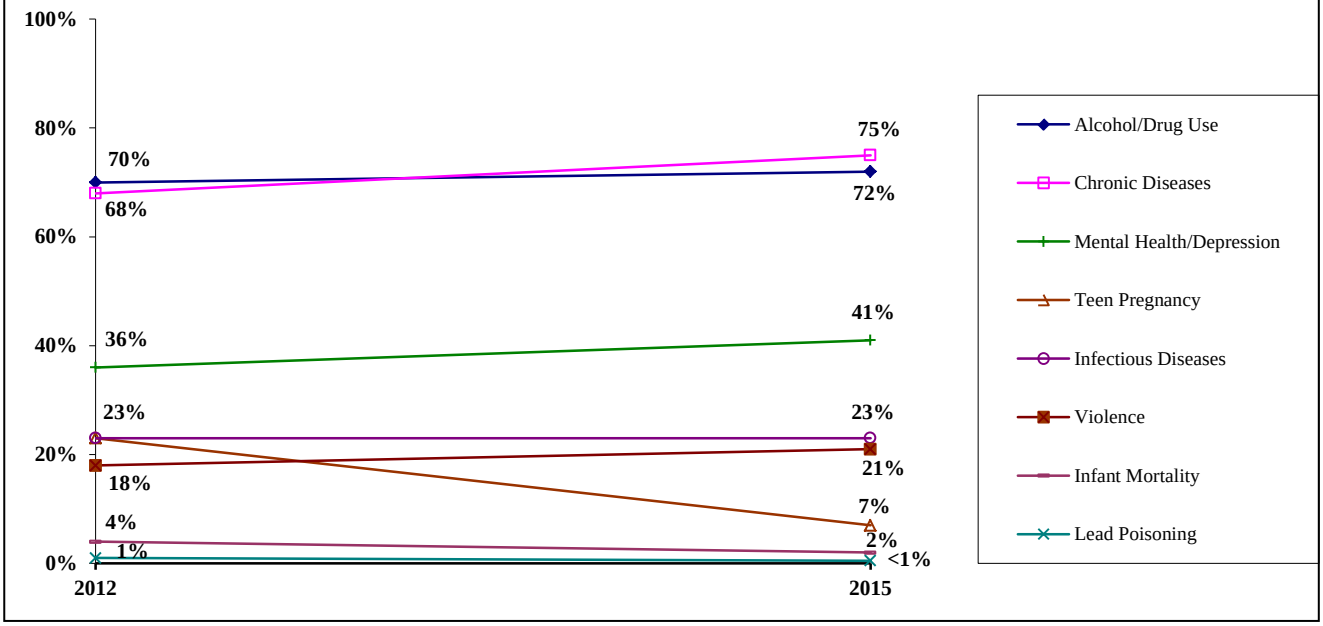
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who selected lead poisoning as one of the top three issues in either study year.

County Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 28. County Health Issues



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY
February 2 through February 23, 2015
[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

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

Poor	3%
Fair	8
Good	33
Very good	36
Excellent	21
Not sure	0

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

Private insurance	74%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	5	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	19	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	2	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? ["Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act" is an exchange] [295 Respondents]

Employer	89%
Directly from insurance company	7
An exchange	4
Not sure	0

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

All	93%
Part	6
None	1
Not sure	<1

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

All	90%
Part	6
None	3
Not sure	1

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

Yes	17%
No	83
Not sure	0

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

Yes	8%
No	92
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	9%	→CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	92	→GO TO Q10
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [34 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	29%
Uninsured	22
Poor medical care	21
Insurance did not cover it	18
Co-payments too high	18
Physical barriers	9
Specialty physician not in area	6
Other (2% or less)	<1

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

Yes	12%	→CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	89	→GO TO Q12
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q12

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

Cannot afford to pay	47%
Uninsured	21
Insurance did not cover it	21
Inconvenient hours	10
Unable to get appointment	7
Not enough time	7
Co-payments too high	6
Poor dental care	5
Physical barriers	5
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	3
Other (2% or less)	<1

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

Yes	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	96	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [13 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	5 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	3 respondents
Poor mental health care	3 respondents
Uninsured	2 respondents
Co-payments too high	1 respondent
Lack of transportation	1 respondent
Inconvenient hours	1 respondent

14. Where do you look for health information or clarification on health related issues?

Doctor	47%
Internet	30
Myself/family member in health care field	6
Other health professional	3
Work	3
Other (2% or less)	10
Not sure	<1

15. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	78%
Public health clinic or community health center	4
Hospital outpatient department	<1
Hospital emergency room	3
Urgent care center	8
Some other kind of place	0
No usual place	6
Not sure	<1

16. 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	40%
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…?

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
17.	A routine checkup	63%	22%	9%	6%	0%	1%
18.	Cholesterol test.	63	15	6	5	8	4
19.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic.	76	17	3	4	<1	<1
20.	An eye exam	55	20	10	13	1	2

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

Yes	46%
No	54
Not sure	0

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

18 to 34 years old	22%
35 to 44 years old	17
45 to 54 years old	23
55 to 64 years old	18
65 and older	19

23. 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? [75 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	73%
No	20
Not sure	7

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
24.	You have high blood pressure?	33%	66%	1%
25.	…(if yes) [130 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	98	2	<1
26.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	26	73	2
27.	…(if yes) [102 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	81	16	3
28.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	7	93	<1
29.	…(if yes) [30 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	87	10	3
30.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	11	89	0
31.	…(if yes) [43 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	98	2	0
32.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	9	91	0
33.	…(if yes) [36 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	94	6	0
34.	Do you currently have asthma?	8	93	0
35.	…(if yes) [30 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	87	13	0

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

One or fewer servings.....35%
Two servings.....37
Three or more servings.....28
Not sure..... 0

37. On an <u>average day</u>, 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.....42%
Two servings.....32
Three or more servings.....25
Not sure..... 0

38. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days	13%
1 to 4 days	56
5 to 7 days	31
Not sure	<1

39. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days	37%
1 to 2 days	32
3 to 7 days	31
Not sure	0

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

40. 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? [99 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	65%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	10
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	1
5 or more years ago	7
Never	2
Not sure	1

41. 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? [42 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	86%
No	12
Not sure	2

42. 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)	57%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	19
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	8
5 or more years ago	7
Never	4
Not sure	0

43. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [158 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	32%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	7
5 or more years ago	7
Never	16
Not sure	22

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

44. 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? [197 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	12%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	7
5 years ago or more	14
Never	54
Not sure	5

45. 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? [197 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)	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	5
10 years ago or more	6
Never	82
Not sure	2

46. 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? [196 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	15%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	17
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	22
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	8
10 years ago or more	7
Never	32
Not sure	0

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	42%
Seldom	35
Sometimes	20
Nearly always	3
Always	<1
Not sure	0

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

Never	2%
Seldom	2
Sometimes	12
Nearly always	35
Always	48
Not sure	1

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

Yes	4%
No	96
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.

50. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days	71%
1 day	10
2 or more days	19
Not sure	0

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

Yes	<1%
No	99
Not sure	<1

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
52.	Drinking alcohol.....	6%	94%	0%
53.	Marijuana.....	2	98	<1
54.	Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	100	<1
55.	Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	1	99	<1
56.	Gambling	<1	100	0

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
57.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit……...	2%	98%	0%
58.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars…….	3	97	0
59.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	4	96	0

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

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

Every day.....11%
Some days..... 2
Not at all .....87 →GO TO Q64
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q64

61. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [53 Current Smokers]

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

62. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [52 Current Smokers]

Yes.....85% →CONTINUE WITH Q63
No .....15 →GO TO Q64
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q64

63. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [45 Current Smokers]

Yes.....67%
No 33
Not sure..... 0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	86%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	6
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	<1
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	8
Not sure	0

65. 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? [338 Nonsmokers]

0 days	92%
1 to 3 days	6
4 to 6 days	1
All 7 days	<1
Not sure	0

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

66. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	48%
Female	52

67. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
68. About how tall are you, without shoes?
[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	30%
Overweight	36
Obese	34

69. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	0

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

White	93%
Black, African American	2
Asian	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	2
Multiple races	<1
Not sure	0

71. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	20%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	59
Separated	<1
Divorced	11
Widowed	9
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	14
Some college	26
Technical school graduate	10
College graduate	35
Advanced or professional degree	12
Not sure	0

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

Waukesha	100%

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

Waukesha city	17%
Menomonee Falls village	14
Hartland village	7
New Berlin city	6
Brookfield city	5
Muskego city	5
Pewaukee village	4
Sussex village	4
Waukesha town	4
All others (3% or less)	37

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

53051	14%
53186	10
53029	9
53188	8
53066	7
53072	6
53089	5
53150	5
53151	5
53189	5
53119	4
53149	4
All others (3% or less)	19

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

76. 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.
77. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
78. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

79. What is your annual household income before taxes?

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

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

None	61%	→GO TO Q103
One	13	→CONTINUE WITH Q81
Two or more	26	→CONTINUE WITH Q81

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

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

Yes	90%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q82
No	10	→GO TO Q103

What is the age of the child? [135 Respondents]

12 or younger	68%
13 to 17 years old	32

82. Is this child a boy or girl? [135 Respondents]

Boy	40%
Girl	60

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

Yes	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q85
No	96	→ GO TO Q86
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q86

84. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [5 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	2 respondents
Physical barriers	2 respondents
Uninsured	1 respondent

85. 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? [138 Respondents]

Yes	89%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	11	→ GO TO Q88
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q88

86. 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? [123 Respondents]

Yes	95%
No	4
Not sure	<1

87. 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? [138 Respondents]

Yes	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	99	→ GO TO Q90

88. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [2 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	2 respondents

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [137 Respondents]

Yes	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q91
No	94	→ GO TO Q92

90. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [8 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

No dental insurance	2 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	2 respondents
Health plan problem/Insurance did not cover it	2 respondents
Not satisfied with dentist	1 respondent

91. Does your child have asthma? [138 Respondents]

Yes	7%	→CONTINUE WITH Q93
No	93	→GO TO Q94

92. 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? [10 Respondents]

Yes	5 respondents
No	5 respondents

93. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [14 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	12 respondents
In bed with you or another person	2 respondents
Pack n' Play	0 respondents
Couch or chair	0 respondents
Swing	0 respondents
Car	0 respondents
Car seat	0 respondents
Floor	0 respondents

94. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [138 Respondents]

Always	75%
Nearly always	25
Sometimes	0
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

95. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [84 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	0%
Nearly always	0
Sometimes	23
Seldom	44
Never	33
Not sure	0

96. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [84 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	14%
No	86
Not sure	0

97. What type of bullying did your child experience? [84 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	14%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	2
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	4

98. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [107 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	14%
Two servings	40
Three or more servings	46
Not sure	0

99. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [107 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	32%
Two servings	42
Three or more servings	26
Not sure	0

100. 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? [107 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q102
Two through four days	37	→ CONTINUE WITH Q102
Five or more days	57	→ GO TO Q103
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q103

101. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [39 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Weather	23 respondents
School/homework/other activities	4 respondents
Prefers to watch TV	3 respondents
Child does not like to be physically active	2 respondents
Likes to play video games or on computer	2 respondents
Lack of time	1 respondent
Other	6 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q104
No	96	→GO TO Q105
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q105

103. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [17 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	10 respondents
Acquaintance	8 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 respondent
Brother or sister	1 respondent
Child	1 respondent

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

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q106
No	97	→GO TO Q107
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q107

105. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [12 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	6 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend	3 respondents
Acquaintance	3 respondents

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

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	75%
Alcohol or drug use	72
Mental health or depression	41
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	23
Violence	21
Teen pregnancy	7
Infant mortality	2
Lead poisoning	<1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 2 through February 23, 2014. 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

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 ±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 ±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 ±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 ±4%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.