

South Milwaukee Community Health Survey Report 2015

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

In Partnership with:
**South Milwaukee Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health**

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Purpose

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

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health and the South Milwaukee 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 South Milwaukee Health Department at (414) 371-2980.

Methodology

Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the service area. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=334). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=66). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between March 16 and June 24, 2015.

Weighting of Data

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

Margin of Error

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

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 16,507 adult residents in the health department's service area. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 170 adults. So, when 19% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 3,230 residents ± 850 individuals. Therefore, from 2,380 to 4,080 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 8,571 occupied housing units in South Milwaukee. 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 90 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had an eye exam in the past year in the 2003 Community Health Survey (47%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (44%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

The 2009 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight status was calculated using the Center for Disease Control’s Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category “overweight” includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked 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 South Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

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

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

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	29%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	20
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	34%
Some Post High School	37
College Graduate	30
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28
Not Sure/No Answer	12
Married	49%

^①Percentages 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 South Milwaukee residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	17%	16%	14%	11%	13%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	82%	71%	68%	58%	73%
Very Good	38%	38%	34%	43%	36%	Pneumonia (ever)	63%	62%	67%	78%	82%
Fair or Poor	14%	14%	14%	20%	19%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>					
						<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	25%	29%	28%	32%	31%
Personally (currently)	6%	7%	9%	12%	2%	High Blood Cholesterol	19%	26%	25%	22%	25%
Personally (past 12 months)			13%	14%	11%	Heart Disease/Condition	12%	8%	10%	9%	12%
Household Member (past 12 months)	16%	19%	19%	17%	13%	Mental Health Condition			16%	14%	11%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Diabetes</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>Asthma (Current)</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	High Blood Pressure			94%	94%	
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol			90%	87%	
Cost (past 12 months)					13%	Heart Disease/Condition			94%	91%	
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Mental Health Condition			86%	76%	
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)			7%	10%		Diabetes			95%	98%	
Unmet Care (past 12 months)						Asthma (Current)			85%	90%	
Medical Care			12%	10%		Routine Procedures					
Dental Care			20%	14%		South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mental Health Care			<1%	3%		Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	84%	85%	86%	92%
Health Information and Services						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	76%	72%	75%	73%	82%
South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	Dental Checkup (past year)	74%	66%	63%	60%	66%
Primary Source for Health Information						Eye Exam (past year)	47%	44%	48%	43%	44%
Doctor				43%	47%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Internet				29%	33%	<i>WI U.S.</i>					
Have a Primary Care Physician				90%		<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)</i>					
Primary Health Services						<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)</i>					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	86%	82%	78%	70%		<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
Urgent care center	1%	6%	6%	17%		Physical Health					
Public health clinic/com. health center	2%	4%	<1%	<1%		South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Hospital emergency room	2%	<1%	3%	8%		Physical Activity/Week					
Hospital outpatient	3%	<1%	4%	<1%		Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	24%	41%	32%	32%	46%
No usual place	5%	5%	9%	3%		Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)	29%	21%	13%	40%	
Advance Care Plan	35%	38%	36%	36%	40%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	49%	46%	37%	57%	
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Overweight	63%	61%	67%	62%	74%
South Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	72%	64%	58%	58%	67%
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	30%	24%	--	9%	10%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	27%	24%	24%	20%	21%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			11%	9%	6%	Often Read Food Label of New Product					48%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			60%	66%	70%	Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					72%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			62%	68%	72%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
						<i>Overweight (2013)</i>					
						<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>					

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month						
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	78%	80%	82%	78%	79%	Binge Drinker	16%	20%	23%	38%	36%	
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	71%	79%	90%	89%		Driver/Passenger When Driver						
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	92%	87%	88%	75%	82%							
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)				45%		<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
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)				86%		<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	17%	
						Household Problems Associated With...						
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		South Milwaukee		<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>			82%	77%		Alcohol		2%	4%	1%	5%	
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>			85%	81%		Gambling				<1%	2%	
						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	1%	
						Marijuana				3%	<1%	
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%	
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>							
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	17%	29%	27%	20%	Distracted Driving						
Of Current Smokers...						South Milwaukee					<u>2015</u>	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	43%	52%	43%	57%	64%	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					20%	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	83%	82%	63%	83%		Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					14%	
						Mental Health Status						
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		South Milwaukee		<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>			19%	19%		Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed						
<i>Tried to Quit (2006)</i>			49%	56%		Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	4%	7%	2%	8%	6%	
						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life						
						Seldom/Never	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	
Exposure to Smoke						Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	1%	4%	4%	
South Milwaukee			<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>							
Smoking Policy at Home						Children in Household						
Not allowed anywhere	71%	74%	82%			South Milwaukee				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Allowed in some places/at some times	15%	14%	8%			Personal Doctor/Nurse who						
Allowed anywhere	3%	3%	3%			Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				87%	95%	
No rules inside home	11%	9%	8%			Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for						
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	25%	22%	15%			Preventive Care (past 12 months)				90%	94%	
						Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)						
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		Medical Care				2%	6%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>			75%	79%		Dental Care				6%	4%	
						Specialist				5%	0%	
						Current Asthma				3%	2%	
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	0%	
South Milwaukee				<u>2015</u>		Children 5 to 17 Years Old						
Electronic Cigarettes				6%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				80%	74%	
Smokeless Tobacco				3%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				24%	31%	
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				3%		Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				69%	67%	
						Children 8 to 17 Years Old						
Top Community Health Issues						Unhappy, Sad or Depressed						
South Milwaukee				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				3%	2%	
Chronic Diseases				55%	60%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				21%	13%	
Alcohol or Drug Use				63%	55%	Verbally Bullied				17%	11%	
Mental Health or Depression				20%	22%	Physically Bullied				4%	4%	
Teen Pregnancy				27%	18%	Cyber Bullied				1%	2%	
Violence				48%	14%							
Infectious Diseases				26%	9%	Personal Safety in Past Year						
Infant Mortality				26%	1%	South Milwaukee		<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Lead Poisoning				<1%	<1%	Afraid for Their Safety		6%	5%	6%	5%	4%
						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit		2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
						At Least One of the Safety Issues		7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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. Eleven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same 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 their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 13% 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 female, 35 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket 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 remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported an unmet dental need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 33% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for checkups and when they are sick; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report this. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for information was their doctor or the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 92% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 82% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 44% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a high

school education or less, 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 male, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older 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 routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Eighty-two 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 in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (31%), high blood cholesterol (25%) or heart disease/condition (12%). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported mental health condition; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 in the past month, they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 46% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 40% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less or married were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a*

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

In 2015, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or with some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, unmarried or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who were in households without children were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 79% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-nine 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. Forty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-six 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 who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the 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, 10% 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 70% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. In the past 12 months, 64% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three 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 no statistical change 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, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fifteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a*

statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents each used smokeless tobacco or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month.

In 2015, 36% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two 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, 5% 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 in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a household problem with gambling in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *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 marijuana. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with gambling. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine heroin/ other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.*

In 2015, 20% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 54% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 44% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 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 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old 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. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 94% 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 medical care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Zero percent of

respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Two percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Thirteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 11% reported verbal bullying, 4% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or unmet dental need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day, ate three or more servings of vegetables a day or 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 in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally, physically or cyber bullied.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in South Milwaukee out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (60%), alcohol/drug use (55%) and mental health/depression (22%). Respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. Eighteen percent reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent reported violence; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report infectious diseases. One percent reported infant mortality as a top issue. Less than one percent of respondents reported lead poisoning. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, mental health/depression or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.*

Key Findings

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

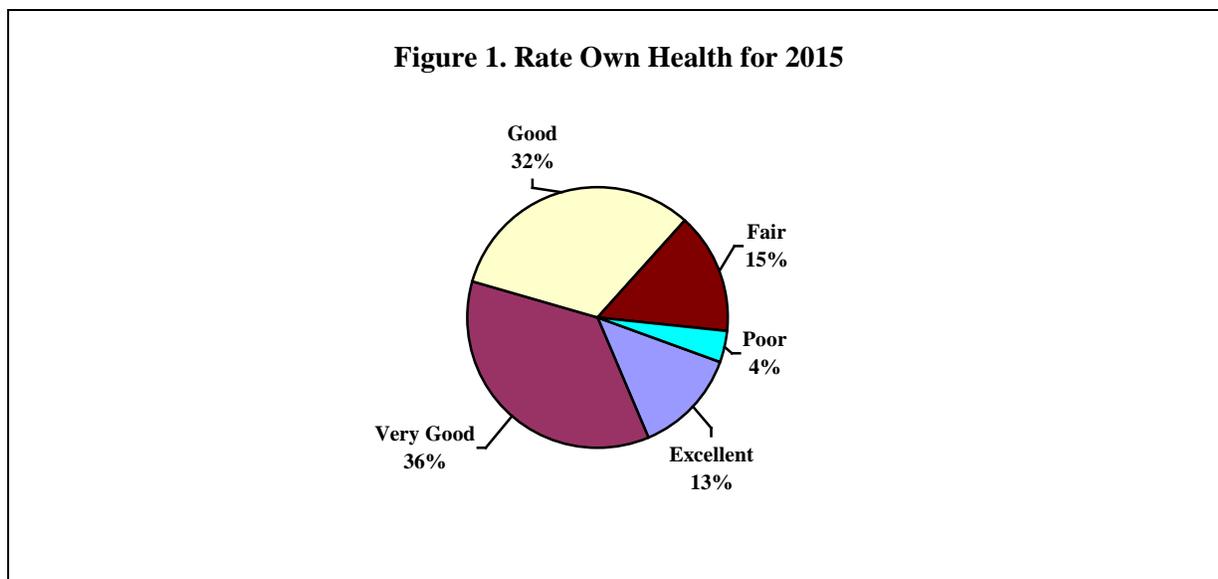
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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

- Forty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (13%) or very good (36%). A total of 19% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Thirty-five percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those 18 to 34 years old or 2% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 15% of those with a college education or 10% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 24% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% 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 (23% and 15%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (24%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (8%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (59%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (19%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (12%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. 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 nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	14%	14%	14%	20%	19%
Gender					
Male ^a	11	11	12	23	21
Female	16	16	17	17	17
Age ^{3,5}					
18 to 34	12	10	6	15	14
35 to 44 ^a	9	10	5	16	2
45 to 54 ^a	17	14	22	27	35
55 to 64	20	20	17	20	24
65 and Older	13	22	27	20	23
Education ^{2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	17	19	16	23	33
Some Post High School	13	19	20	26	10
College Graduate	7	4	6	8	15
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	21	25	30	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	13	11	4	15	35
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	5	9	4	2
Marital Status ^{1,4,5}					
Married ^a	9	12	14	11	15
Not Married	21	16	15	29	23
Overweight Status ^{2,3,5}					
Not Overweight	12	9	9	19	8
Overweight ^a	14	17	16	21	24
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4,5}					
Inactive	--	39	29	29	59
Insufficient ^b	--	10	14	19	19
Recommended	--	9	10	14	12
Smoking Status ¹					
Nonsmoker ^a	9	13	16	22	19
Smoker	27	15	11	16	19

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

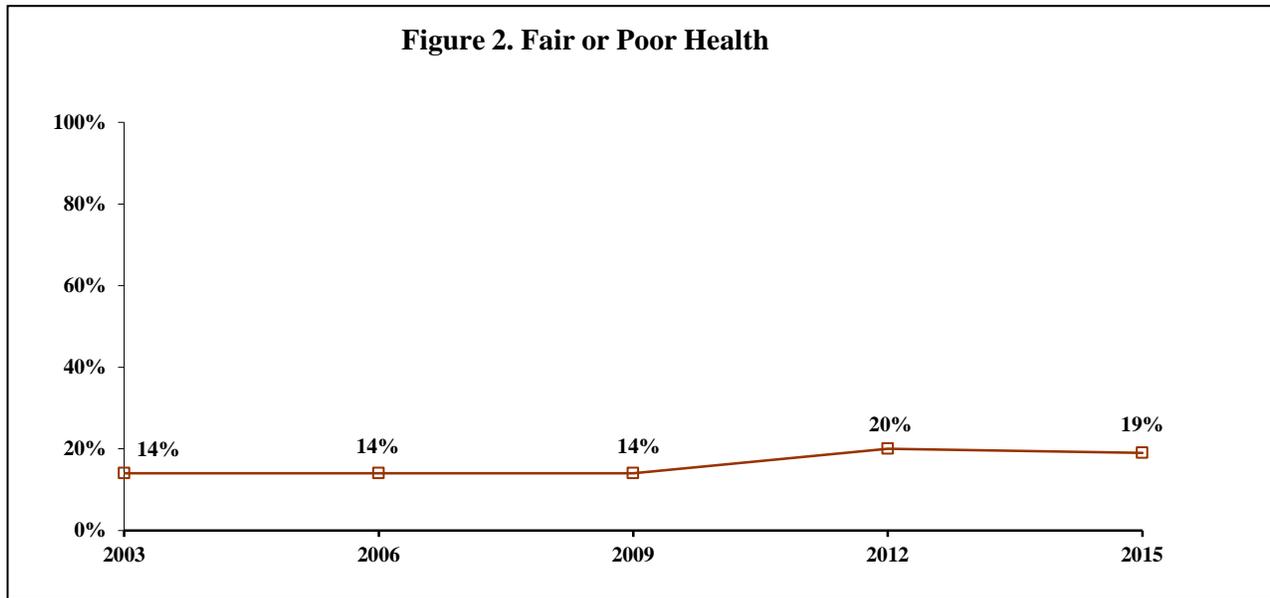
② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Eleven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

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

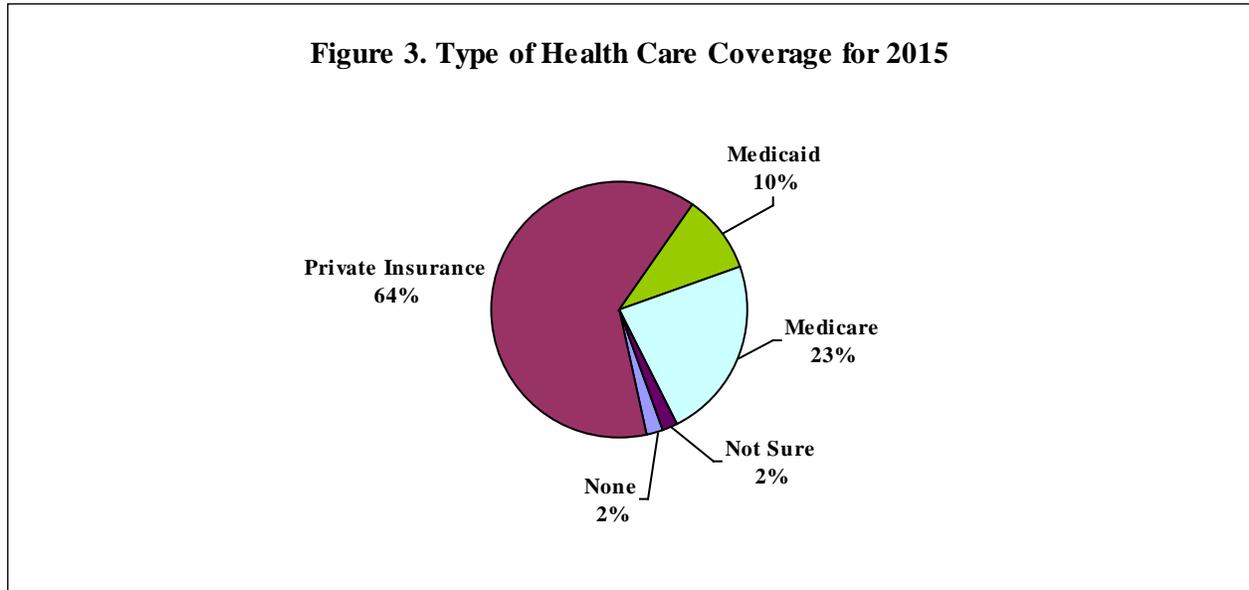
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

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

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-four percent reported private insurance. Ten percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 23% reported Medicare.



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance.
 - Of the 257 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 91% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 6% reported directly from an insurance company while another 3% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2003 and 2006, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015 ^②
TOTAL					
All Respondents ^a	6%	7%	9%	12%	2%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old ^a	8	9	11	14	3
Gender ^{1,2}					
Male	10	9	7	13	--
Female	3	4	11	10	--
Age ^{1,2,3,4}					
18 to 34	15	13	16	27	--
35 to 44	1	5	9	6	--
45 to 54	3	9	9	10	--
55 to 64	16	5	10	7	--
65 and Older	1	1	0	1	--
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less	9	6	5	18	--
Some Post High School	4	7	17	9	--
College Graduate	4	8	2	3	--
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	13	10	20	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	8	16	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	4	3	5	--
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}					
Married	<1	3	7	6	--
Not Married	14	11	11	17	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (22%) compared to those with a high school education or less (7%) or respondents with a college education (2%).
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Twenty-one percent of unmarried respondents reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance at least part of the time in the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting no coverage.

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

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	13%	14%	11%
Gender			
Male	10	17	12
Female	16	11	10
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	23	29	24
35 to 44	15	15	6
45 to 54	10	11	13
55 to 64	12	8	3
65 and Older	1	1	0
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	13	22	7
Some Post High School	18	10	22
College Graduate	7	7	2
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	23	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	0	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	11	<1
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married ^a	9	9	<1
Not Married	18	19	21

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

¹demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2009; ²demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2012; ³demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p<0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Thirteen 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.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 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 (23% and 3%, 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 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, 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 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting 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	16%	19%	19%	17%	13%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	27	19	28	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	19	29	2	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	14	15	11	4
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,5}					
Married ^a	12	12	14	13	3
Not Married	21	26	24	20	23

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

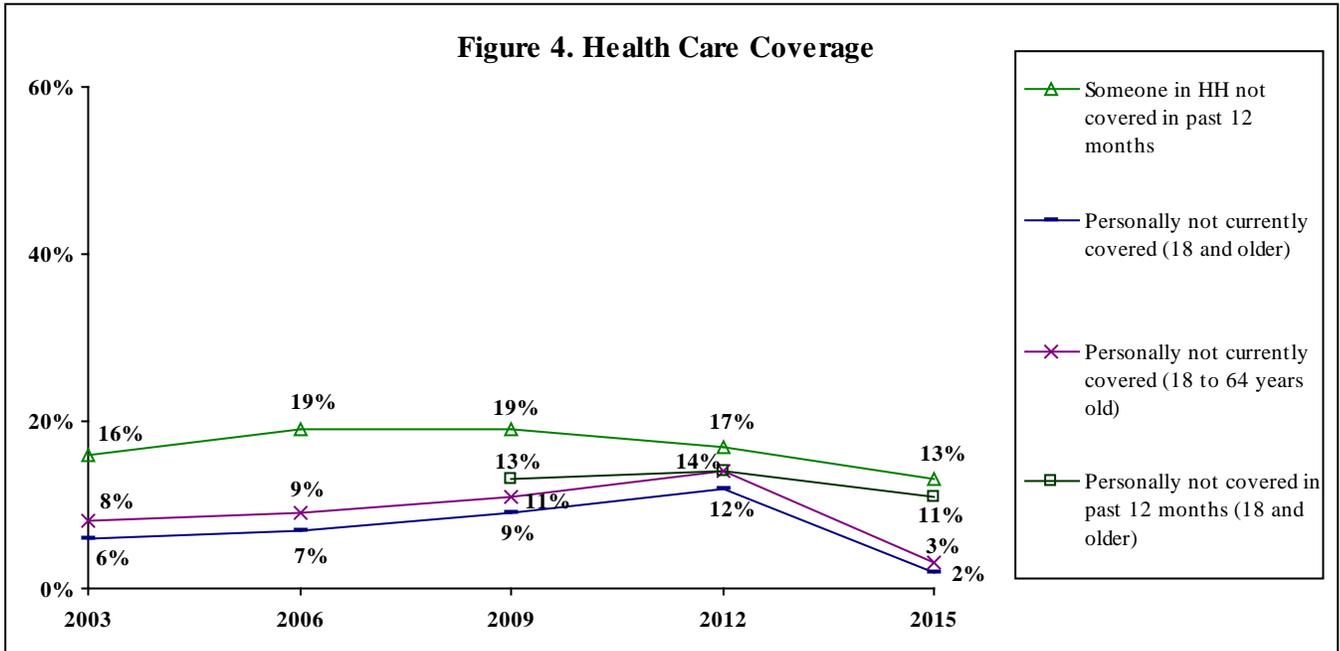
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 13% 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 female, 35 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket 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

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

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Thirteen 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.
- Female respondents were more likely to report 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 (17%) compared to male respondents (9%).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 21% of those 35 to 44 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 3% of respondents 65 and older.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to unmarried respondents (18% and 7%, respectively).

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	13%
Gender ¹	
Male	9
Female	17
Age ¹	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	21
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	3
Education	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status ¹	
Married	18
Not Married	7

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 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

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

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 prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

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	7%	10%
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	5
Marital Status		
Married	7	7
Not Married	7	12

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

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

2015 Findings

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed (15%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 4% of those 65 and older or 3% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
 - Of the 38 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 39% reported the inability to pay was the reason while 35% reported poor medical care. Fifteen percent reported insurance did not cover it.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 64 years old 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 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL	12%	10%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	12	4
Female	11	15
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	6	3
35 to 44	16	10
45 to 54	18	26
55 to 64	17	7
65 and Older	6	4
Education		
High School or Less	10	14
Some Post High School	15	8
College Graduate	11	7
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	<1	6
Marital Status ¹		
Married	8	8
Not Married	15	11

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

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

^ayear 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

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 21% of those 35 to 44 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 6% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 12% of those with some post high school education or 10% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 19% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 57 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 44% reported inability to pay as the reason while 23% reported insurance did not cover it. Twenty percent reported uninsured and 12% reported unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2012, 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 dental care needed. In 2015, 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 dental care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	20%	14%
Gender		
Male	18	12
Female	21	16
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	38	6
35 to 44 ^a	8	21
45 to 54	18	23
55 to 64	20	15
65 and Older	4	9
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	17	21
Some Post High School ^a	29	12
College Graduate	11	10
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	6
Marital Status ¹		
Married	15	11
Not Married	24	17

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

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

^ayear 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 low percent of respondents who reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
 - Of the 13 respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need, six respondents reported insurance did not cover it was the reason while four respondents reported poor mental health care.

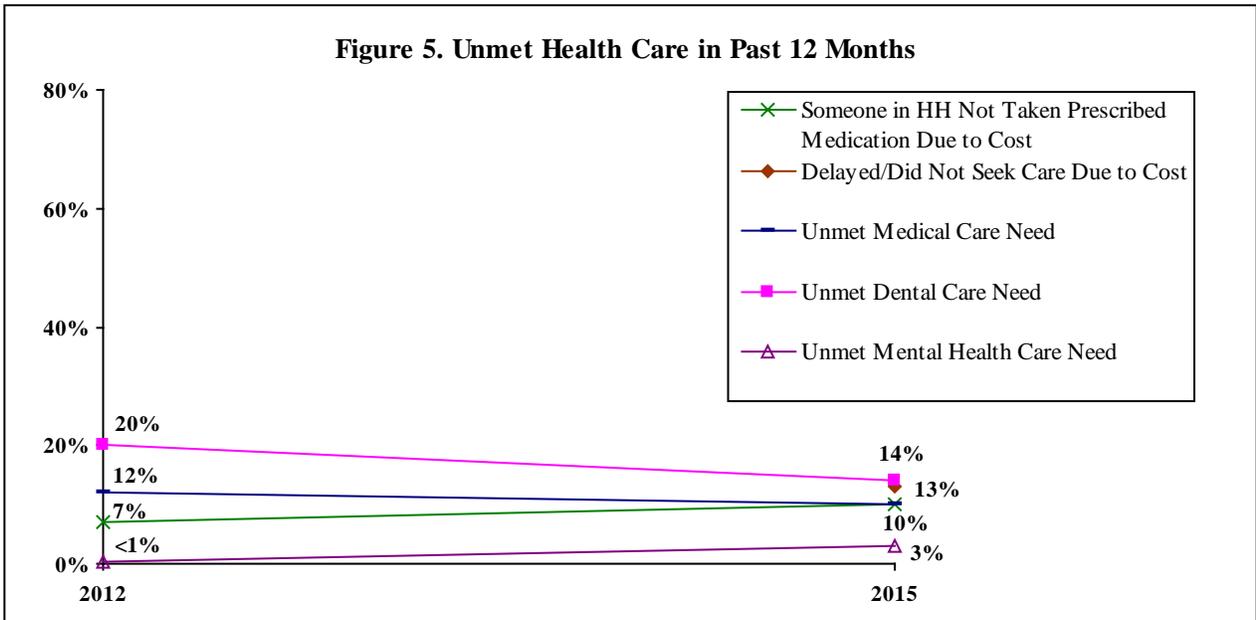
Year Comparisons

- 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.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did not receive the mental health care needed in the past 12 months in either study year.

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



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 10 - 13)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 33% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for checkups and when they are sick; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report this. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for information was their doctor or the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting 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 while 33% reported they look on the Internet. Six percent reported they personally were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information (56%) compared to male respondents (38%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 42% of those 45 to 54 years old or 28% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Sixty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 45% of those with some post high school education or 33% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information, 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 doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting doctor.
- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting doctor.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting doctor.

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information.
- Male respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (44%) compared to female respondents (23%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 24% of those 55 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 32% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting the Internet.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting the Internet.
- 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting the Internet.

Table 10. Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	Doctor		Internet	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	43%	47%	29%	33%
Gender				
Male	42	38 ²	23 ^{1,a}	44 ^{2,a}
Female	44 ^a	56 ^{2,a}	35 ^{1,a}	23 ^{2,a}
Age				
18 to 34	32 ¹	28 ²	50 ¹	51 ²
35 to 44	61 ¹	55 ²	28 ¹	37 ²
45 to 54	35 ¹	42 ²	28 ¹	35 ²
55 to 64	36 ^{1,a}	56 ^{2,a}	22 ¹	24 ²
65 and Older	57 ¹	67 ²	9 ¹	9 ²
Education				
High School or Less	52 ¹	63 ²	16 ¹	20 ²
Some Post High School	33 ^{1,a}	45 ^{2,a}	46 ^{1,a}	32 ^{2,a}
College Graduate	44 ¹	33 ²	30 ^{1,a}	48 ^{2,a}
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	36 ^{1,a}	51 ^a	31	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54 ¹	44	21 ^a	39 ^a
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49 ¹	41	35	40
Marital Status				
Married	51 ¹	49	27	34
Not Married	36 ^{1,a}	46 ^a	32	32

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 87% of those 35 to 44 years old or 81% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 85%, respectively).

Table 11. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	90%
Gender	
Male	87
Female	92
Age ¹	
18 to 34	81
35 to 44	87
45 to 54	92
55 to 64	93
65 and Older	97
Education	
High School or Less	93
Some Post High School	85
College Graduate	92
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	86
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94
Marital Status ¹	
Married	94
Not Married	85

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick. Seventeen percent reported urgent care center while 8% reported hospital emergency room. Less than one percent each reported public health clinic/community center or hospital outpatient department. Three percent reported no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office (80%) compared to male respondents (59%).
- Eighty-five percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 65% of those 35 to 44 years old or 50% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 63%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. 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 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006 and 2009, 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 12. 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	86%	82%	78%	70%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	81	75	73	59
Female ^a	90	88	83	80
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	83	72	69	50
35 to 44 ^a	81	78	81	65
45 to 54	90	74	70	80
55 to 64	83	88	86	85
65 and Older ^a	94	99	90	82
Education ^{2,3}				
High School or Less ^a	87	90	72	74
Some Post High School ^a	87	81	79	69
College Graduate ^a	84	75	87	67
Household Income ^{1,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	81	86	67	68
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	95	79	93	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	87	75	84	70
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married ^a	88	83	85	77
Not Married ^a	84	80	71	63

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ 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-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 19% of those 18 to 34 years old or 17% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fifty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they had an advance care plan compared to 38% of those with a college education or 32% of respondents with some post high school education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. 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 an advance care plan.

Table 13. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	35%	38%	36%	36%	40%
Gender					
Male	31	36	35	36	37
Female	38	39	37	36	42
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	22	7	8	7	19
35 to 44	20	34	33	18	17
45 to 54	29	40	25	33	38
55 to 64	32	49	39	53	51
65 and Older ^a	64	73	82	80	79
Education ^{4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	36	39	42	30	50
Some Post High School	37	33	32	36	32
College Graduate	28	40	35	46	38
Household Income ³					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	40	42	32	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	38	24	31	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	41	38	36	44
Marital Status ¹					
Married ^a	30	36	36	37	40
Not Married	41	39	35	35	39

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

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

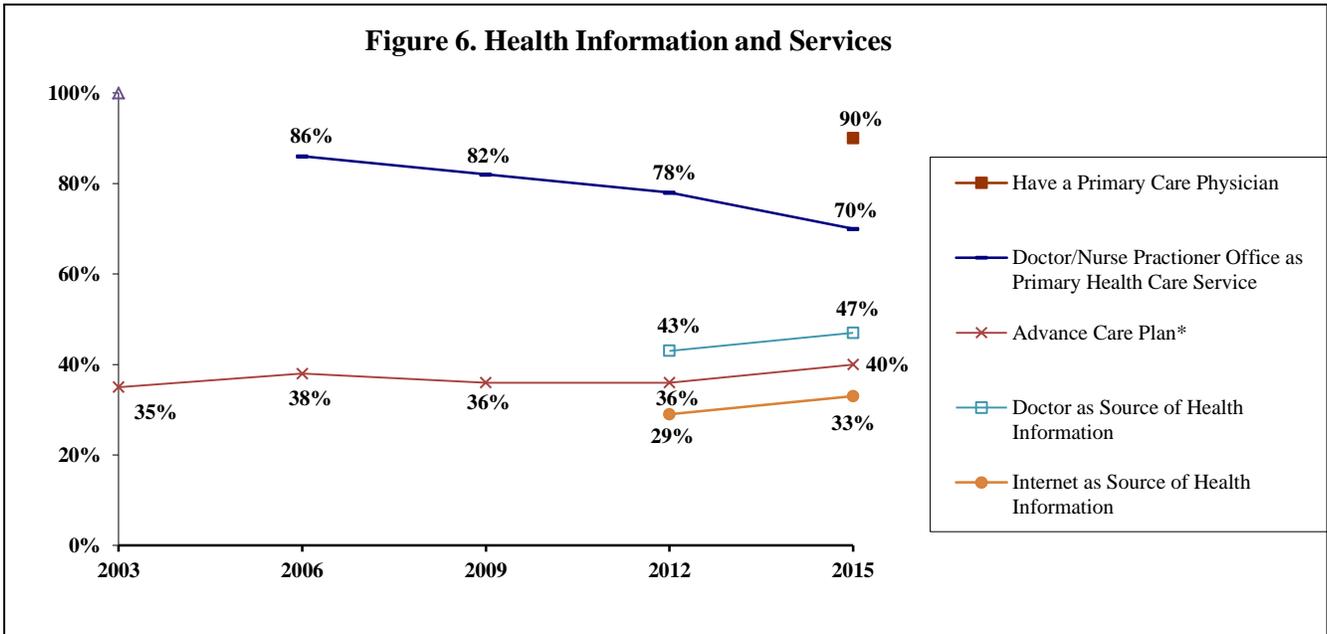
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for information was their doctor or the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan.



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 14 - 17)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 92% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 82% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 44% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, 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 male, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older 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 routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting 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

- Ninety-two percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a routine checkup in the past two years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- 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 top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 14. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	84%	84%	85%	86%	92%
Gender ^{1,2}					
Male ^a	79	80	86	83	93
Female	88	88	84	88	91
Age ¹					
18 to 34 ^a	74	79	79	86	94
35 to 44 ^a	75	81	88	85	90
45 to 54	89	83	82	80	89
55 to 64	89	83	83	85	88
65 and Older	93	94	92	93	95
Education ³					
High School or Less	83	83	80	81	90
Some Post High School ^a	85	89	82	88	93
College Graduate ^a	83	81	93	90	93
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	89	83	86	82	92
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	81	86	80	92	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	84	84	88	87	94
Marital Status ¹					
Married	88	84	87	88	92
Not Married ^a	77	84	82	83	91

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

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

^ayear 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-two percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Two percent reported five or more years ago while 9% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 87% of those 35 to 44 years old or 57% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 84% of those with a college education or 72% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 83% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 75% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 76%, 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.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006 and 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 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 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 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 unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 15. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	76%	72%	75%	73%	82%
Gender					
Male ^a	72	71	71	69	82
Female	78	73	78	77	82
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	44	41	44	44	57
35 to 44 ^a	69	73	80	81	87
45 to 54	91	81	81	78	95
55 to 64	84	95	93	92	92
65 and Older	94	91	94	89	93
Education ^{4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	75	72	76	61	90
Some Post High School	79	74	69	75	72
College Graduate ^a	70	71	81	89	84
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	75	75	81	63	75
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	77	91	64	79	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	77	69	75	83	89
Marital Status ^{1,3,4,5}					
Married	82	74	84	78	88
Not Married ^a	66	70	64	68	76

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 14% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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

- Male respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year (72%) compared to female respondents (61%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 67% of those with some post high school education or 54% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 76% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 50% 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 (75% and 57%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2003 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, 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 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003 and 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 a dental checkup.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup.

Table 16. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	74%	66%	63%	60%	66%
Gender ^{1,5}					
Male	80	64	64	58	72
Female	68	69	63	61	61
Age ^{1,2,3,4}					
18 to 34	72	57	45	34	65
35 to 44 ^a	86	80	72	66	57
45 to 54	76	68	65	71	65
55 to 64	73	70	74	72	71
65 and Older	60	58	70	68	72
Education ^{2,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	70	56	57	47	54
Some Post High School	76	76	64	62	67
College Graduate	79	67	66	77	79
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50	54	40	48	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	79	74	79	64	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	88	76	69	76	76
Marital Status ^{2,3,4,5}					
Married	77	75	68	69	75
Not Married ^a	69	57	56	50	57

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 36% reported one to two years ago.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam less than a year ago compared to 31% of those 18 to 34 years old or 27% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

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 2003 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old 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 2003 and 2006, respondents with some post high school 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.
- 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 in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2012, 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 17. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	47%	44%	48%	43%	44%
Gender ^{1,4}					
Male	36	40	48	32	45
Female ^a	56	47	49	52	44
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	49	32	69	41	31
35 to 44	32	46	26	39	27
45 to 54	43	39	41	34	46
55 to 64	51	45	33	42	53
65 and Older	63	60	59	58	67
Education ^{1,2}					
High School or Less	41	48	47	43	45
Some Post High School	56	52	46	41	46
College Graduate	44	34	53	45	42
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	54	43	50	48	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	48	43	51	38	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	44	39	46	35	42
Marital Status ⁴					
Married	43	41	45	36	44
Not Married	52	47	52	49	44

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

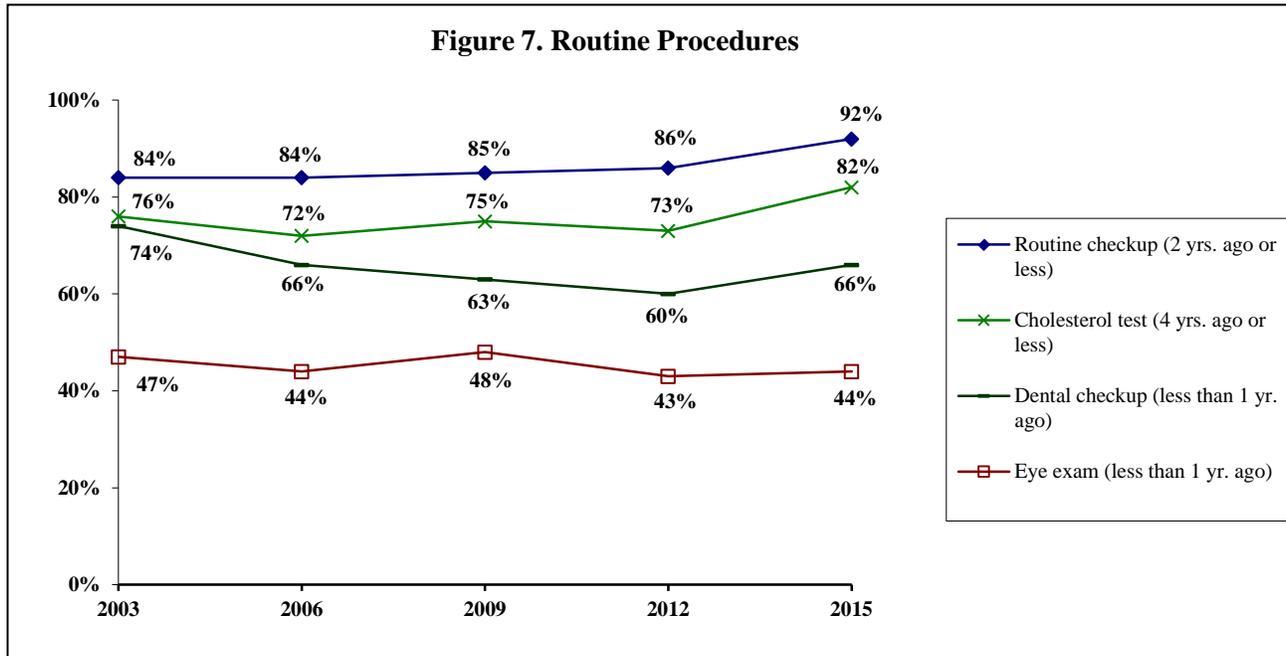
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

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



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Eighty-two 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 in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2015 Findings

- 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 35 to 44 years old (35%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (27%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, 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 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 18. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	37%	36%	41%	45%	46%
Gender ³					
Male ^a	34	31	35	41	45
Female	39	40	46	48	47
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	16	15	31	42	27
35 to 44 ^a	16	26	29	35	35
45 to 54 ^a	29	33	38	31	45
55 to 64	41	45	39	57	59
65 and Older	82	71	68	58	73
Education					
High School or Less	42	39	38	38	50
Some Post High School	29	41	37	48	39
College Graduate	37	29	47	51	49
Household Income ^{1,2}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	52	50	46	44	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	36	37	31	48	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	23	26	40	45	48
Marital Status					
Married ^a	37	34	41	48	48
Not Married	38	38	40	41	43

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

^②In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

^ayear 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

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

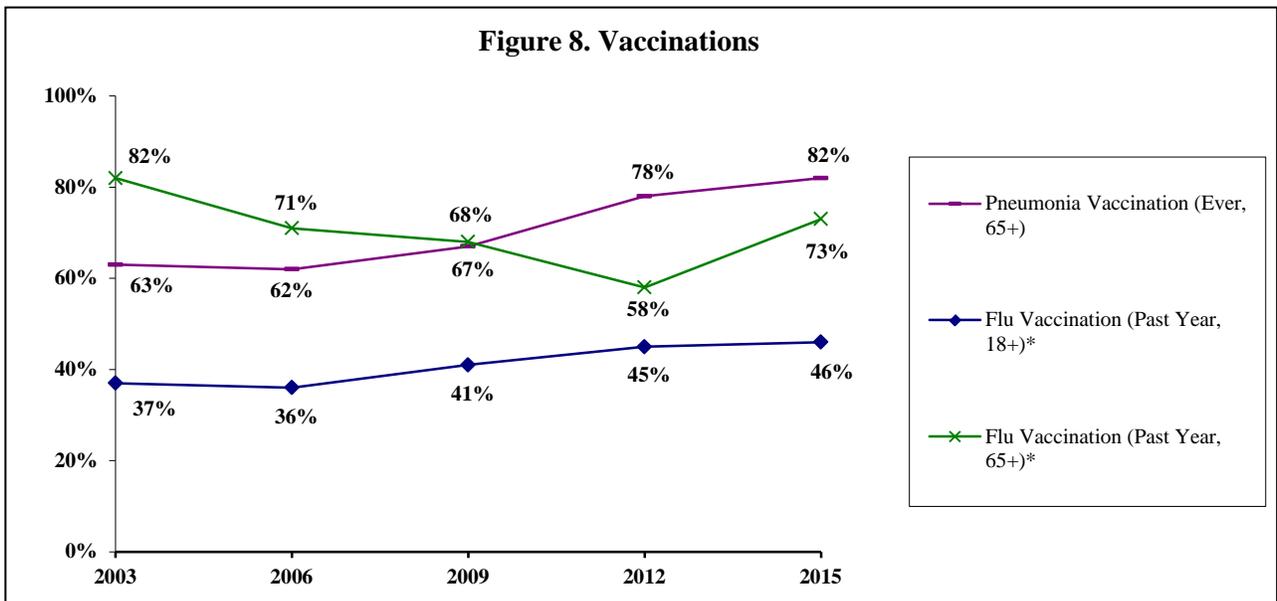
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question in each study 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 in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 19 - 24)

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.

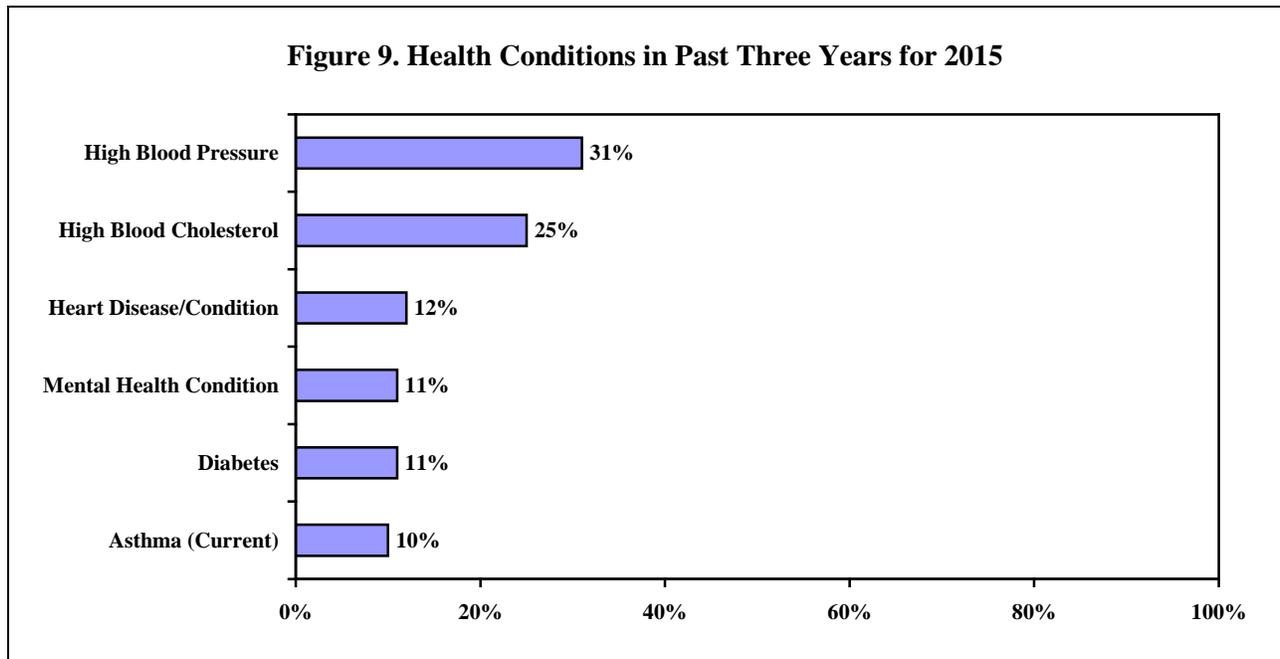
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (31%), high blood cholesterol (25%) or heart disease/condition (12%). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were

female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%), high blood cholesterol (25%) or heart disease/condition (12%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



High Blood Pressure

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (64%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (16%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (13%).
- Forty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 30% of those with a college education or 24% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Forty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 31% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-seven percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 17% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Seventy-six percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 36% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 19% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years compared to smokers (34% and 19%, respectively).
 - Of the 125 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 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 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 (94% 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 male respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012, 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 pressure.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2006, smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood pressure.

Table 19. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	25%	29%	28%	32%	31%
Gender					
Male ^a	21	27	25	31	33
Female	28	30	32	32	29
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	2	8	6	13	16
35 to 44	5	11	12	16	13
45 to 54	28	22	30	22	29
55 to 64	40	58	40	43	40
65 and Older	54	65	65	71	64
Education ^{1,2,3,5}					
High School or Less	34	40	35	35	40
Some Post High School	21	30	29	29	24
College Graduate ^a	13	16	20	29	30
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	45	41	38	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	22	26	12	31	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	15	24	20	20
Marital Status ^{2,4}					
Married	23	20	26	24	29
Not Married	28	39	31	39	34
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	13	18	18	15	17
Overweight	30	34	31	41	37
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4,5}					
Inactive ^b	--	37	48	53	76
Insufficient	--	33	31	28	36
Recommended	--	23	20	27	19
Smoking Status ^{2,3,4,5}					
Nonsmoker ^a	26	27	33	35	34
Smoker	20	39	16	21	19

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

② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (48%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (15%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (9%).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (28%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (17%).
- Fifty percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 22% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 21% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 99 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 87% 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (90% and 87%, respectively).
- In 2003, female 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, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, respondents with a college education 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 2006, respondents in the middle 20 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.
- 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 high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	19%	26%	25%	22%	25%
Gender ¹					
Male ^a	13	27	23	25	26
Female	24	25	28	19	24
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	5	2	8	9
35 to 44	7	20	14	21	15
45 to 54	26	26	29	16	25
55 to 64	27	51	51	37	36
65 and Older	36	45	49	41	48
Education ^{1,4}					
High School or Less	25	29	27	20	29
Some Post High School	15	25	23	18	21
College Graduate ^a	13	24	27	33	25
Household Income ²					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	29	30	21	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	38	22	18	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	20	20	25	25
Marital Status					
Married	20	24	28	22	22
Not Married ^a	18	28	22	22	27
Overweight Status ^{2,4,5}					
Not Overweight	14	16	23	12	17
Overweight	21	32	27	29	28
Physical Activity ^{2,5}					
Inactive	--	36	30	23	50
Insufficient	--	30	28	27	21
Recommended	--	21	21	17	22
Smoking Status ³					
Nonsmoker	21	26	30	24	27
Smoker	15	26	12	18	18

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (15%) compared to male respondents (7%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 13% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (5%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (29%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (9%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (8%).
 - Of the 46 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 91% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 (94% and 91%, respectively).
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2009 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. 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 heart disease/condition.
- In 2009 and 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	12%	8%	10%	9%	12%
Gender ⁵					
Male	11	10	8	8	7
Female	13	6	11	9	15
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	7	3	4	0	0
35 to 44	4	2	2	2	0
45 to 54	9	9	7	8	13
55 to 64	11	5	15	8	14
65 and Older	28	23	25	27	34
Education ^{3,5}					
High School or Less	15	12	15	12	18
Some Post High School	12	7	10	7	11
College Graduate	7	5	5	6	5
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	11	15	11	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	5	6	8	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	4	5	3	4
Marital Status ¹					
Married	10	7	9	8	11
Not Married	16	9	12	9	12
Overweight Status ^{2,4,5}					
Not Overweight ^a	13	4	7	5	5
Overweight	12	11	11	11	14
Physical Activity ^{3,5}					
Inactive ^b	--	12	21	9	29
Insufficient	--	8	11	7	9
Recommended	--	7	6	9	8
Smoking Status ^{3,4}					
Nonsmoker	13	9	14	11	12
Smoker	11	5	<1	3	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.

② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear 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.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (15%) compared to male respondents (6%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 7% 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 a mental health condition in the past three years compared to married respondents (15% and 7%, respectively).
 - Of the 43 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 76% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 (86% and 76%, respectively).
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009 and 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	16%	14%	11%
Gender ³			
Male ^a	13	14	6
Female	18	14	15
Age ²			
18 to 34 ^a	20	11	5
35 to 44	14	21	11
45 to 54	15	18	13
55 to 64	12	20	15
65 and Older	14	6	11
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	24	7	16
Some Post High School	14	18	10
College Graduate	11	20	5
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	25	11	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	18	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	12	5
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	10	11	7
Not Married	22	17	15

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-four 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.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (2%).
- Thirty-six percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 12% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 5% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 45 respondents who reported diabetes, 98% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (95% and 98%, respectively).
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	7%	10%	11%	11%
Gender					
Male	6	8	10	12	11
Female	10	5	9	8	12
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	1	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 ^a	0	2	3	2	6
45 to 54	7	6	20	18	16
55 to 64	16	12	15	20	15
65 and Older	17	18	16	15	24
Education					
High School or Less	11	8	9	9	15
Some Post High School	6	7	9	13	10
College Graduate	5	4	11	11	9
Household Income ¹					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	8	11	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	9	5	10	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	3	7	10	4
Marital Status					
Married	8	4	11	9	9
Not Married	8	8	8	12	14
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	4	3	3	5	2
Overweight	9	9	11	14	14
Physical Activity ^{2,4,5}					
Inactive ^b	--	15	14	20	36
Insufficient	--	7	10	10	12
Recommended	--	4	8	7	5
Smoking Status ³					
Nonsmoker	8	6	12	12	10
Smoker	7	9	3	7	15

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ 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

- Ten percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (13%) compared to male respondents (7%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported current asthma compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 41 respondents who reported current asthma, 90% 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 (85% and 90%, respectively).
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting current asthma.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003 and 2006, 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 current asthma.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	9%	7%	11%	10%	10%
Gender ⁵					
Male	6	5	12	10	7
Female	12	10	10	10	13
Age ⁴					
18 to 34	8	6	14	9	6
35 to 44	11	10	14	5	10
45 to 54	15	9	10	5	14
55 to 64	5	8	5	20	12
65 and Older	4	6	8	14	10
Education ^{1,3,5}					
High School or Less ^a	8	8	16	12	18
Some Post High School	15	6	7	10	9
College Graduate	4	9	11	8	3
Household Income ^{3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	9	14	8	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	3	0	23	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	12	6	16	6	4
Marital Status ³					
Married	9	10	8	12	8
Not Married	10	5	15	8	12

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

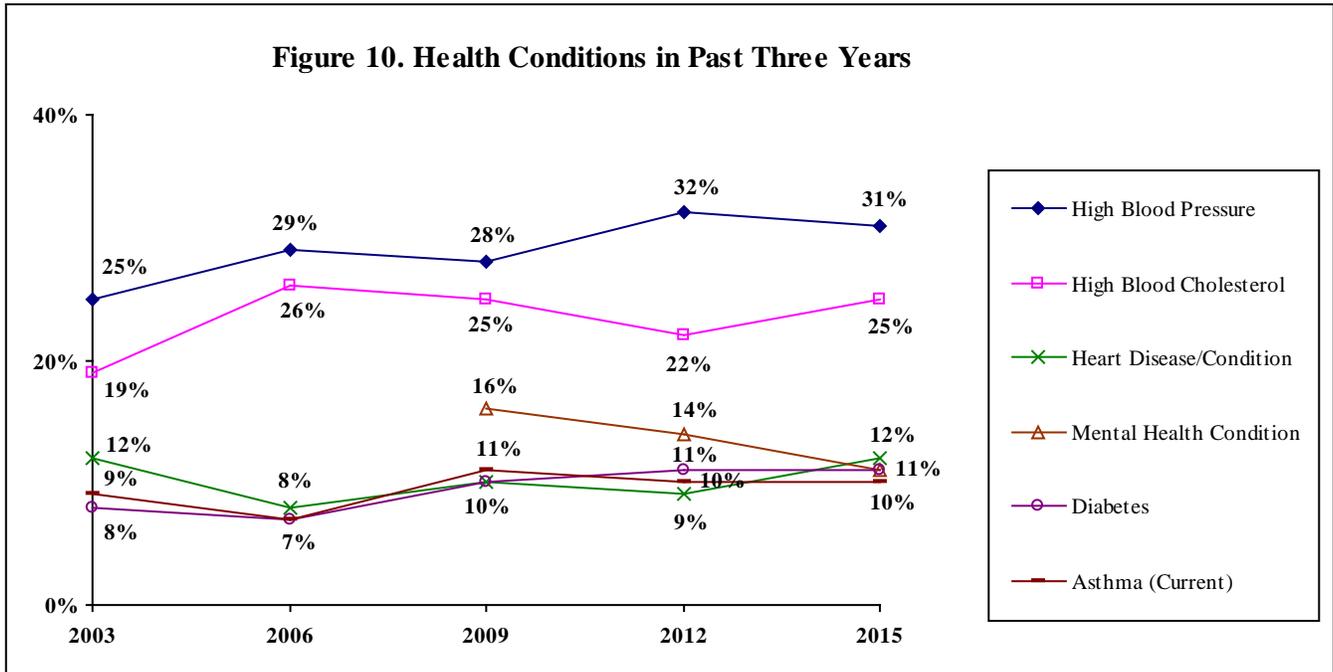
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

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



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 25 - 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 46% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 40% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less or married were more likely to be overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

In 2006, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-six percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-three percent did some moderate activity while 12% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (56%) compared to female respondents (36%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (57%) compared to respondents 65 and older (34%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (56%) compared to those with a high school education or less (43%) or respondents with a college education (36%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2003 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- 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 or in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. 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 meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

Table 25. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	24%	41%	32%	32%	46%
Gender ^{1,5}					
Male ^a	28	38	29	27	56
Female ^a	20	43	34	36	36
Age ⁵					
18 to 34 ^a	23	49	35	35	57
35 to 44	28	43	33	21	37
45 to 54 ^a	21	39	28	39	51
55 to 64	38	43	36	37	37
65 and Older ^a	18	31	28	25	34
Education ⁵					
High School or Less ^a	20	40	38	30	43
Some Post High School ^a	27	38	30	32	56
College Graduate	27	45	27	35	36
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	19	45	34	36	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	37	34	30	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	22	35	30	27	50
Marital Status ⁴					
Married ^a	22	42	34	38	42
Not Married ^a	27	39	28	26	49
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4}					
Not Overweight ^a	32	56	38	43	49
Overweight ^a	19	31	30	24	45

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

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

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

^ayear 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

- Forty percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-seven percent did some vigorous physical activity while 32% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (49%) compared to female respondents (31%).
- Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 34% of those 55 to 64 years old or 19% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 39% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2006 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2006 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, 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 26. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	29%	21%	13%	40%
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male ^a	33	27	13	49
Female	25	15	11	31
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	41	29	11	60
35 to 44	41	19	10	39
45 to 54 ^a	14	25	13	39
55 to 64	30	17	18	34
65 and Older	13	11	13	19
Education ^{2,3}				
High School or Less	25	14	6	36
Some Post High School ^a	28	20	13	46
College Graduate	34	28	23	38
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	21	12	12	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	16	15	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	36	12	39
Marital Status ³				
Married	32	23	16	37
Not Married ^a	25	18	9	43
Overweight Status ¹				
Not Overweight	43	24	11	40
Overweight ^a	21	19	14	41

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

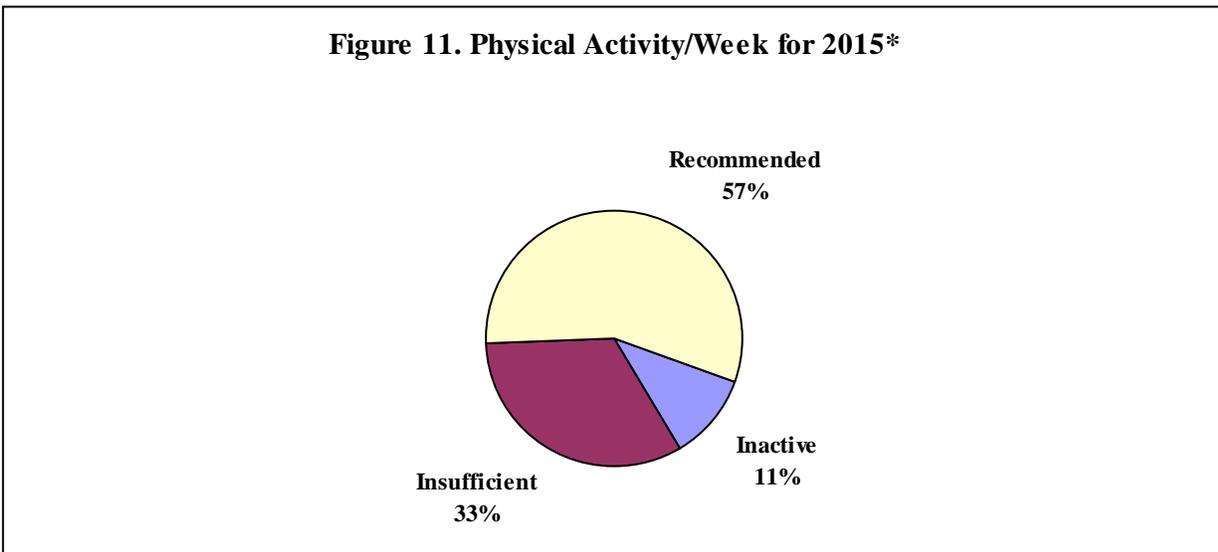
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2015 Findings

- Fifty-seven 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). Thirty-three percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 11% did no physical activity in a typical week.



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

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (63%) compared to female respondents (51%).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 49% of those 55 to 64 years old or 41% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (66%) compared to those with a high school education or less (55%) or respondents with a college education (47%).
- Sixty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 59% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 39% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2015, 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 some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 27. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	49%	46%	37%	57%
Gender ⁴				
Male ^a	49	50	34	63
Female	49	43	40	51
Age ^{1,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	56	55	37	73
35 to 44	57	50	21	52
45 to 54 ^a	41	43	46	59
55 to 64	54	41	43	49
65 and Older	36	35	37	41
Education ⁴				
High School or Less ^a	43	47	34	55
Some Post High School ^a	48	41	35	66
College Graduate	55	52	45	47
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	48	41	41	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45	42	39	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	59	30	61
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married	52	52	43	56
Not Married ^a	45	39	31	58
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}				
Not Overweight	66	56	47	61
Overweight ^a	39	42	31	56

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Body Weight

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

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

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

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

2015 Findings

- According to the definition, 74% of respondents were overweight.
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (85%) compared to female respondents (64%).
- Eighty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less were overweight compared to 78% of those with a college education or 65% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (83% and 67%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. 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 or 65 and older being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education being overweight.
- 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 top 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.
- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2009, 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 an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, inactive respondents 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 were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 28. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	63%	61%	67%	62%	74%
Gender ^{2,3,4,5}					
Male ^a	65	71	74	70	85
Female	61	51	60	55	64
Age ¹					
18 to 34 ^a	49	51	61	51	68
35 to 44	63	62	64	63	68
45 to 54	76	70	76	65	81
55 to 64	69	58	80	70	84
65 and Older ^a	61	66	64	68	76
Education ^{1,3,5}					
High School or Less ^a	64	54	65	58	82
Some Post High School	71	67	75	63	65
College Graduate ^a	48	62	60	68	78
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	62	60	69	61	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	67	66	57	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	61	63	69	72	77
Marital Status ^{1,4,5}					
Married ^a	68	64	66	68	83
Not Married ^a	54	58	69	57	67
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}					
Inactive ^b	--	64	73	84	90
Insufficient	--	78	73	63	73
Recommended ^b	--	49	61	54	73

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

② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

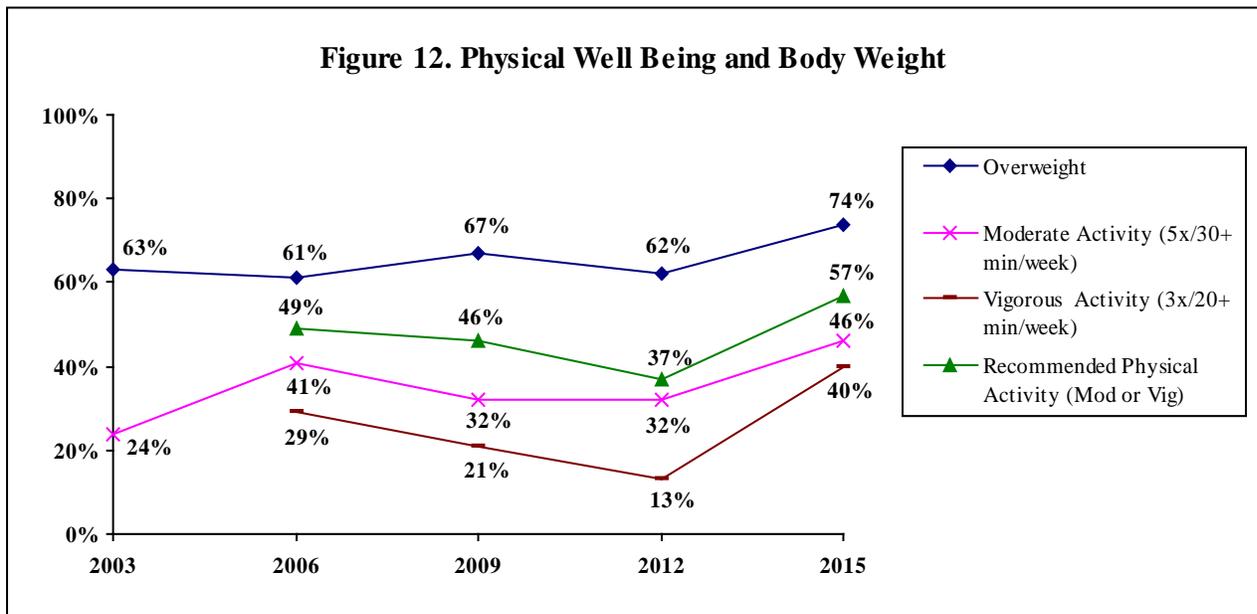
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 29 - 32)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or with some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, unmarried or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who were in households without children were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day 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-seven percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day (77%) compared to overweight respondents (64%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit per day compared to 64% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 49% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 29. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	72%	64%	58%	58%	67%
Gender ^{1,3,4}					
Male	66	59	45	52	63
Female	77	69	70	64	72
Age ²					
18 to 34	79	63	61	61	71
35 to 44	73	66	48	56	66
45 to 54	68	57	62	51	68
55 to 64	58	51	56	60	72
65 and Older ^a	75	76	62	62	58
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less	69	68	48	51	69
Some Post High School	70	56	59	56	64
College Graduate	81	68	65	73	71
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67	64	52	52	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	79	55	60	66	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70	70	63	61	69
Marital Status ⁴					
Married	73	63	61	66	72
Not Married	69	65	54	51	63
Overweight Status ⁵					
Not Overweight	71	64	60	64	77
Overweight ^a	74	65	57	54	64
Physical Activity ^{2,4,5}					
Inactive	--	44	54	31	49
Insufficient	--	67	56	65	64
Recommended	--	69	61	65	74

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear 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-one 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 per day (28%) compared to male respondents (14%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 18% of those with a college education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.

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 servings of vegetable per day. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, 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 top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2009, 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 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2009 and 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 30. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	27%	24%	24%	20%	21%
Gender ^{1,2,4,5}					
Male	21	18	21	15	14
Female	32	29	27	25	28
Age ^{2,3}					
18 to 34	37	25	20	17	25
35 to 44	23	39	41	24	19
45 to 54	20	13	20	18	23
55 to 64	25	17	24	22	24
65 and Older	27	20	16	22	15
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	23	19	12	14	16
Some Post High School ^a	17	20	22	18	29
College Graduate ^a	53	32	38	31	18
Household Income ^{3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	23	11	15	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	25	30	31	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	33	32	34	22	18
Marital Status ³					
Married ^a	29	24	29	22	19
Not Married	24	24	18	18	23
Overweight Status ³					
Not Overweight	29	25	39	23	20
Overweight	26	23	17	19	21
Physical Activity ^{2,4}					
Inactive	--	14	15	9	10
Insufficient	--	19	23	18	22
Recommended	--	31	29	30	24

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they read a new product’s label often compared to 41% of those 35 to 44 years old or 39% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report reading a new product’s label often compared to married respondents (54% and 42%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report reading a new product’s label often (55%) compared to those who were inactive (51%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (36%).

Table 31. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	48%
Gender	
Male	45
Female	51
Age ¹	
18 to 34	39
35 to 44	41
45 to 54	66
55 to 64	46
65 and Older	49
Education	
High School or Less	46
Some Post High School	52
College Graduate	47
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54
Marital Status ¹	
Married	42
Not Married	54
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	41
Overweight	51
Physical Activity ¹	
Inactive	51
Insufficient	36
Recommended	55

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times. Eighteen percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 10% reported five or more times.
- Female respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (83%) compared to male respondents (59%).
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported two or fewer restaurant meals compared to 73% of those with some post high school education or 59% of respondents with a college education.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 60% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 56% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals compared to overweight respondents (80% and 68%, respectively).
- Respondents in households without children were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals (79%) compared to respondents in households with children (58%).

Table 32. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	72%
Gender ¹	
Male	59
Female	83
Age	
18 to 34	63
35 to 44	74
45 to 54	71
55 to 64	83
65 and Older	73
Education ¹	
High School or Less	81
Some Post High School	73
College Graduate	59
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60
Marital Status	
Married	68
Not Married	75
Overweight Status ¹	
Not Overweight	80
Overweight	68
Physical Activity	
Inactive	79
Insufficient	67
Recommended	72
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	58
No	79

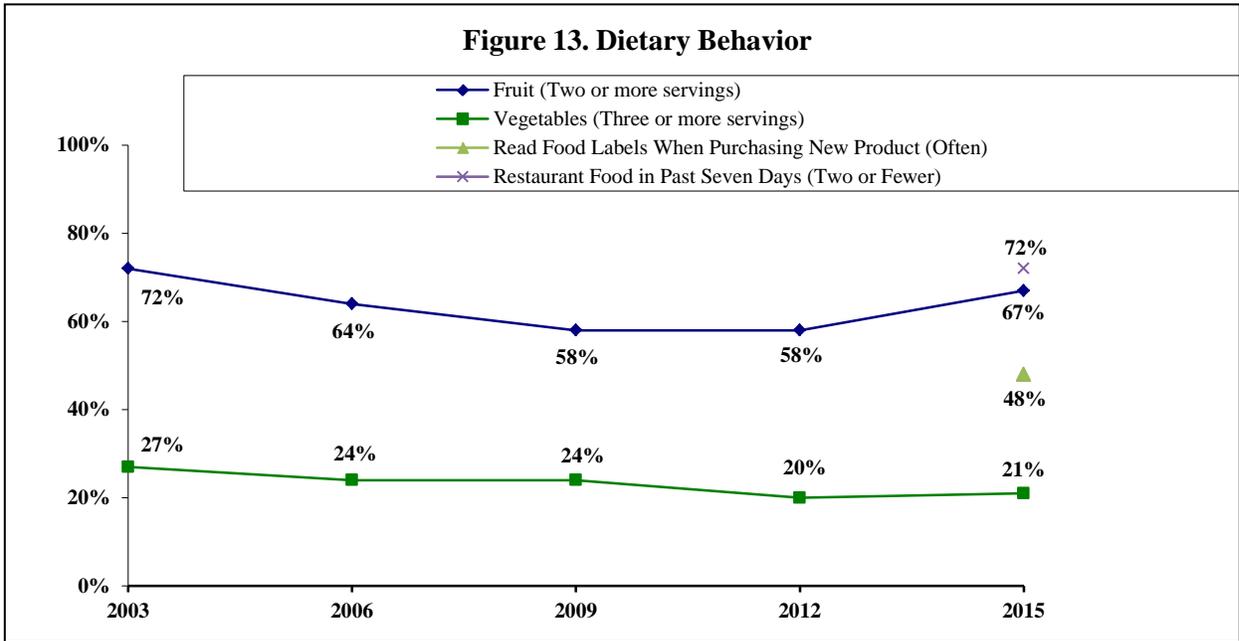
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 33 - 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 79% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-nine 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. Forty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-six 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 who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the 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-nine percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of the 47 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

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 smear within the past three years is 93%. (Objective C-15)

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

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.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 73%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2006, 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.
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 33. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)⁰

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	92%	87%	88%	75%	82%
Education ²					
Some Post High School or Less	89	80	84	72	82
College Graduate ^a	98	98	93	85	82
Household Income ³					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	88	90	82	76	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	95	98	76	89
Marital Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Married	96	94	92	90	92
Not Married	83	77	83	63	73

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

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

^ayear 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

- Forty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of an HPV test within the past five years.

Table 34. HPV Test Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)⁰

	2015
TOTAL	45%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	41
College Graduate	53
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49
Marital Status	
Married	51
Not Married	40

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 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-six 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).
- One hundred percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommendation compared to 80% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to unmarried respondents (97% and 75%, respectively).

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

Table 35. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015
(Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	86%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	83
College Graduate	91
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	100
Marital Status ¹	
Married	97
Not Married	75

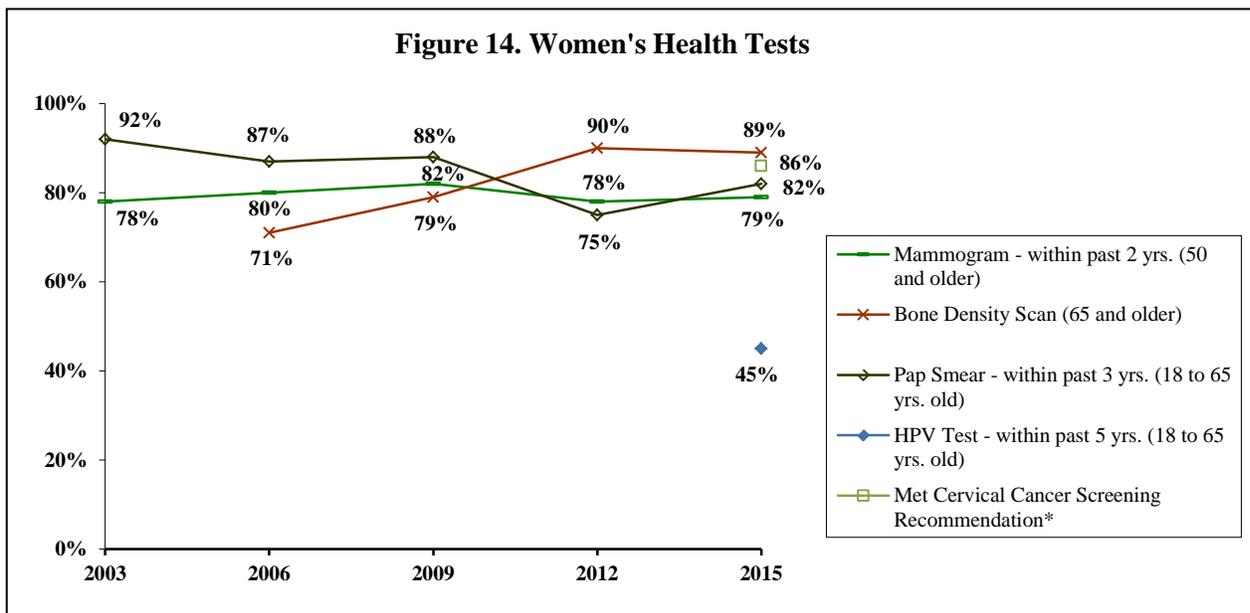
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 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 36 - 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 10% 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 70% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2015 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-three percent reported never while 7% were not sure.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year compared to married respondents (14% and 5%, respectively).

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.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. 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 across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 36. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	30%	24%	9%	10%
Gender				
Male ^a	37	20	7	8
Female ^a	25	26	10	11
Education				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	28	21	8	9
College Graduate ^a	38	32	12	12
Household Income ²				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	26	18	6	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	38	42	12	10
Marital Status ⁴				
Married ^a	32	24	8	5
Not Married ^a	27	24	9	14

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear 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. Seventy-eight 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of a sigmoidoscopy in all study years.

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

Table 37. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2009	2012	2015 ^②
TOTAL	11%	9%	6%
Gender			
Male	14	10	--
Female	8	6	--
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	11	8	--
College Graduate	11	12	--
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	11	10	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	7	--
Marital Status			
Married	10	9	--
Not Married	12	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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

⁴year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ 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

- Seventy percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-five percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

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

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

Table 38. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[Ⓟ]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	60%	66%	70%
Gender			
Male ^a	54	61	72
Female	65	69	68
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	57	63	69
College Graduate	70	73	70
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	61	66	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56	60	66
Marital Status			
Married	64	67	73
Not Married	57	63	65

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear 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

- Seventy-two percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past ten years).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screening in the recommended time frame.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screening in the recommended time frame.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screening in the recommended time frame.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screening in the recommended time frame.

Table 39. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	62%	68%	72%
Gender			
Male	57	63	72
Female	66	72	73
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	59	65	72
College Graduate	69	73	74
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	63	68	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	60	68
Marital Status			
Married	65	69	75
Not Married	58	66	68

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

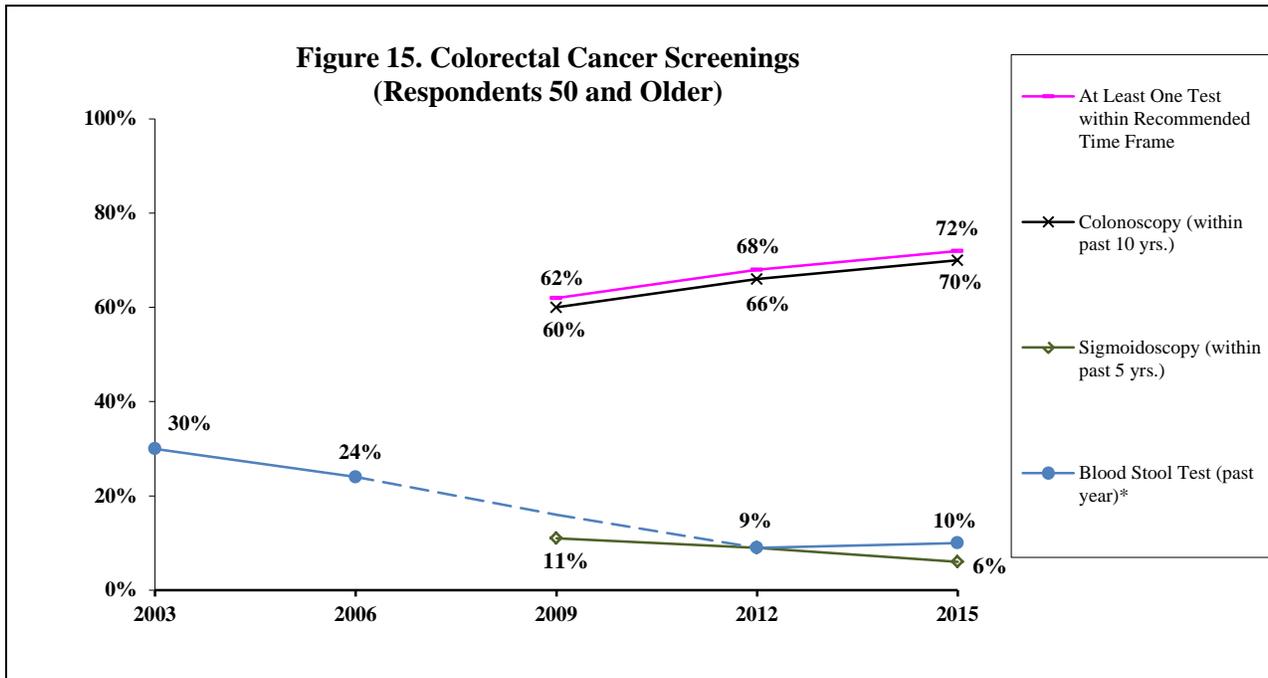
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ 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 a statistical increase 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 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. In the past 12 months, 64% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three 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 no statistical change 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

- Twenty percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 14% of those 45 to 54 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be current smokers (28%) compared to those with a high school education or less (17%) or respondents with a college education (13%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket were current smokers compared to 8% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (24% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2006 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

Table 40. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	25%	17%	29%	27%	20%
Gender ²					
Male	22	21	33	25	17
Female	28	13	25	29	23
Age ^{1,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	38	14	45	40	32
35 to 44	21	15	32	31	26
45 to 54 ^a	32	26	25	25	14
55 to 64 ^a	36	17	27	28	19
65 and Older	9	14	10	8	5
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	25	24	45	36	17
Some Post High School	32	16	27	21	28
College Graduate	16	11	18	21	13
Household Income ^{3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	22	37	33	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	20	34	28	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	24	12	22	22	8
Marital Status ^{1,3,5}					
Married	20	15	16	22	16
Not Married ^a	34	18	45	31	24

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

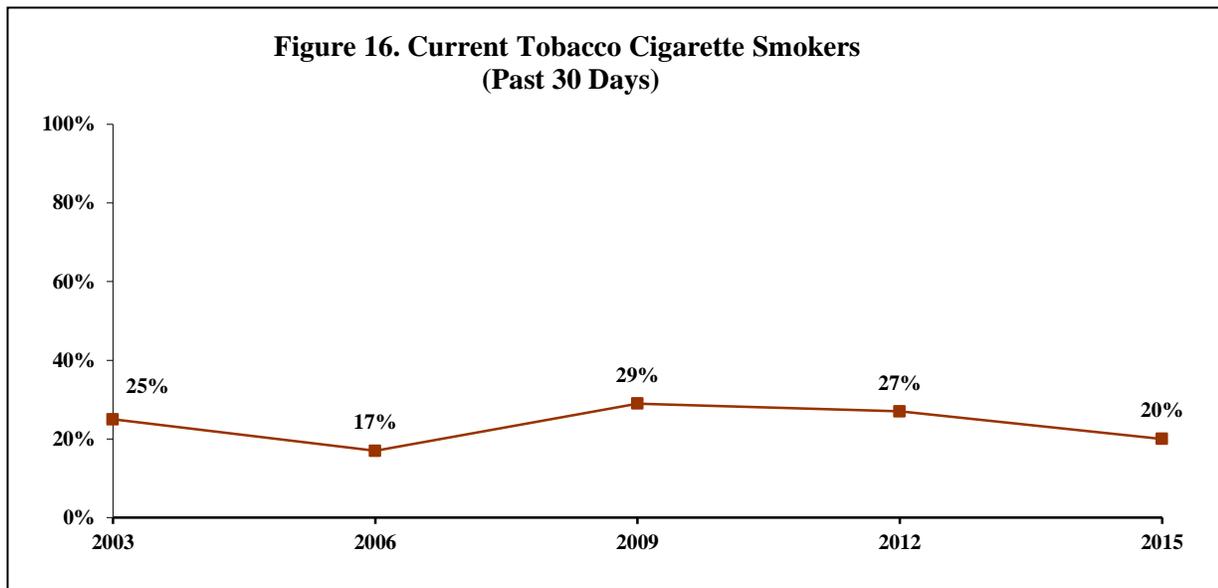
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.



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

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

In 2006, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers...

- Sixty-four percent of the 80 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 in each study year.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

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

- Eighty-three percent of the 59 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.

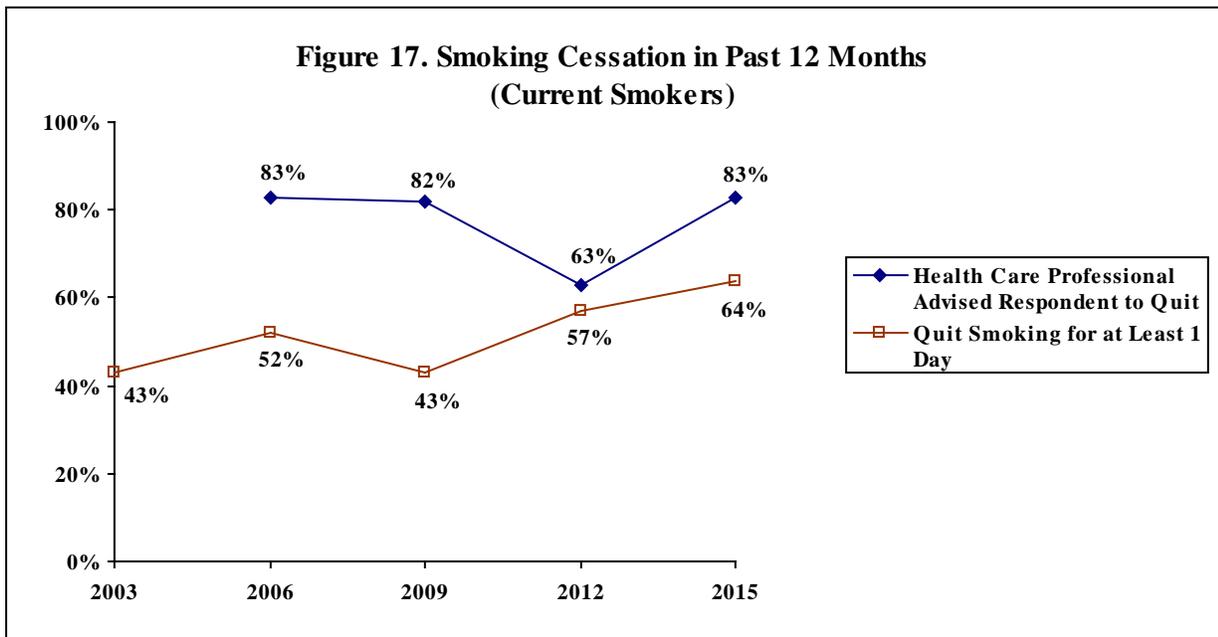
Year Comparisons

- 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 in each study year.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 41 & 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fifteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

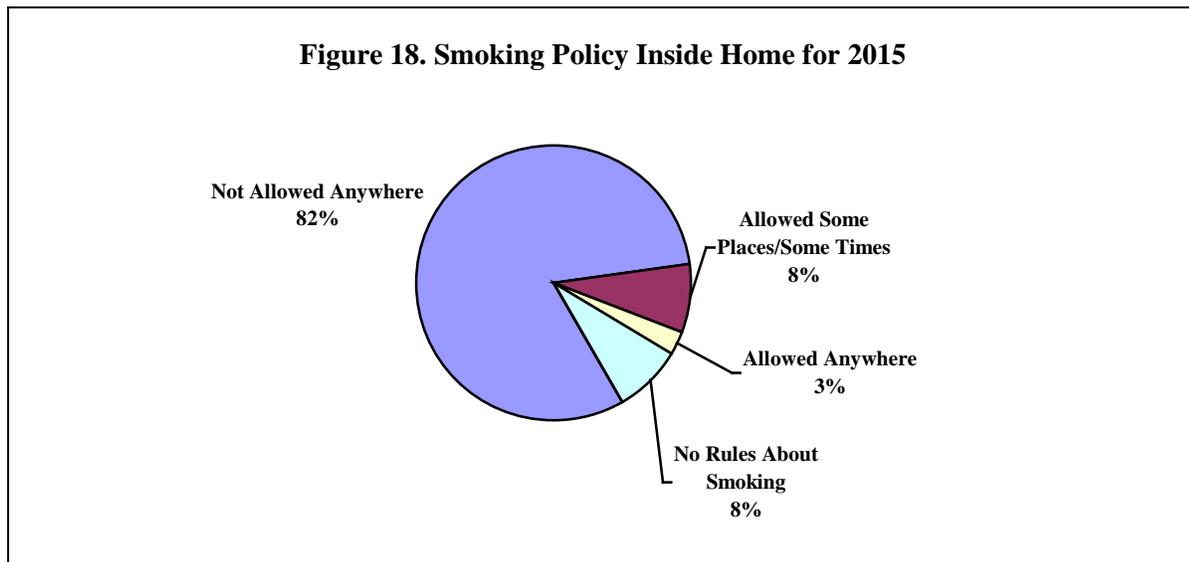
From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke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

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2015 Findings

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



- Ninety-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 87% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 73% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eighty-seven percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 62% of smokers.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 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 top 60 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2012, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2009 and 2015, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 41. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	71%	74%	82%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67	63	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	64	85	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	82	81	91
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	79	80	85
Not Married ^a	63	68	79
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3}			
Nonsmoker	82	82	87
Smoker ^a	45	53	62
Children in Household ²			
Yes	75	81	84
No ^a	69	70	81

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

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

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

2015 Findings

Of 320 nonsmoking respondents...

- Fifteen 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2015, 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 bottom 60 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 in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 42. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	25%	22%	15%
Gender ²			
Male ^a	27	27	14
Female	22	16	16
Age ^{1,2}			
18 to 34 ^a	30	39	15
35 to 44	32	28	22
45 to 54 ^a	31	18	13
55 to 64	17	16	17
65 and Older	13	10	11
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less	13	14	19
Some Post High School ^a	29	31	16
College Graduate ^a	29	19	10
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	29	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	31	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	28	15	14
Marital Status			
Married ^a	25	20	11
Not Married	25	24	18

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

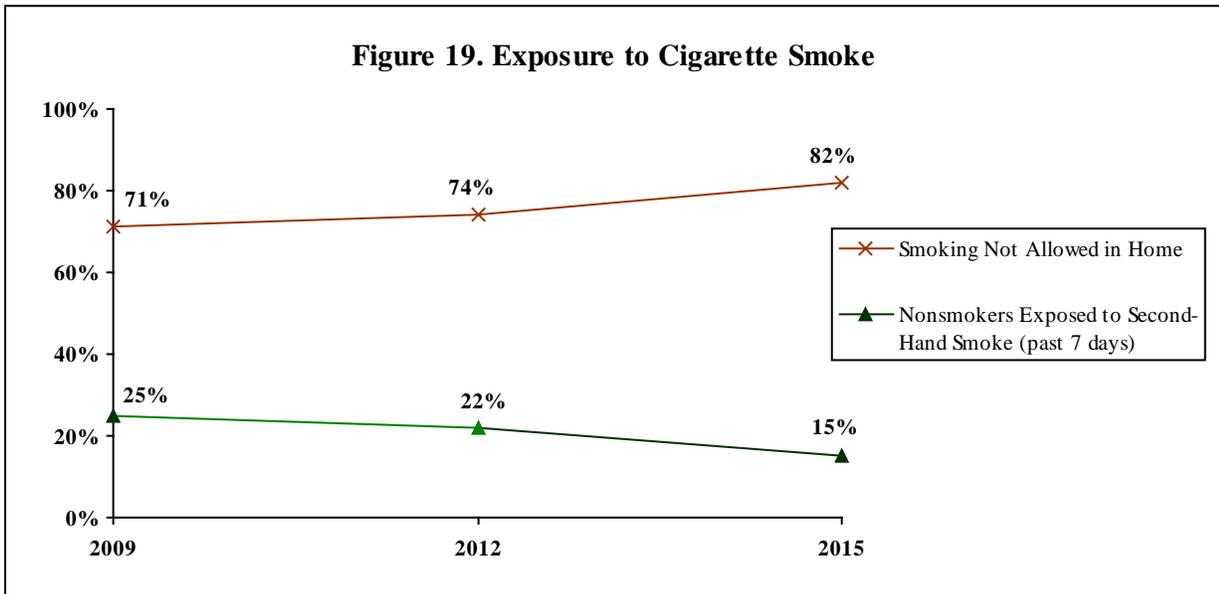
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Other Tobacco Products (Table 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents each used smokeless tobacco or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (12%) compared to those with a high school education or less (3%) or respondents with a college education (2%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report electronic cigarette use in the past month compared to married respondents (10% and 2%, respectively).

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

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

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

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

Table 43. Other Tobacco Products in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015^①

	Electronic Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco ^②	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars ^②
TOTAL	6%	3%	3%
Gender			
Male	8	--	--
Female	4	--	--
Age			
18 to 34	11	--	--
35 to 44	6	--	--
45 to 54	2	--	--
55 to 64	5	--	--
65 and Older	3	--	--
Education			
High School or Less	3 ¹	--	--
Some Post High School	12 ¹	--	--
College Graduate	2 ¹	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	2 ¹	--	--
Not Married	10 ¹	--	--

^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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Table 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 36% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two 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, South Milwaukee 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

- Thirty-six percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 23% of those 55 to 64 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college education binged in the past month compared to 36% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 37% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older binge drinking.
- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2003 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education binge drinking.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income binge drinking.
- Marital 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 marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 44. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	16%	20%	23%	38%	36%
Gender ^{2,3,4}					
Male ^a	19	33	35	45	38
Female ^a	14	7	11	32	33
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	16	27	33	68	60
35 to 44 ^a	26	23	29	49	46
45 to 54	20	25	20	33	29
55 to 64	16	15	17	18	23
65 and Older ^a	2	5	6	10	10
Education ^{2,3,5}					
High School or Less	15	12	24	38	20
Some Post High School ^a	16	20	27	41	36
College Graduate ^a	17	27	15	36	53
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	17	14	41	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	17	14	31	19	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	19	32	28	49	48
Marital Status					
Married ^a	18	17	22	36	40
Not Married ^a	14	23	24	40	32

^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.

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

^ayear 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

- Two 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.

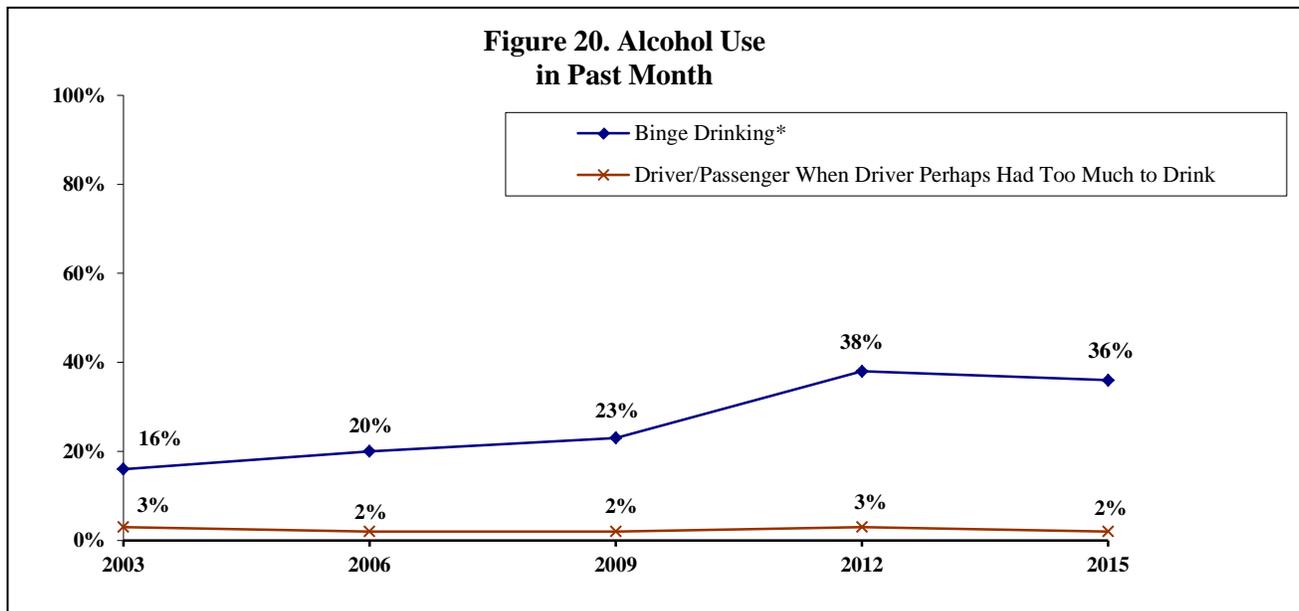
Year Comparisons

- 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 each study year.

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was 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 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 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 5% 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 in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a household problem with gambling in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

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

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Five 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.
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 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 2% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

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.
- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 45. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓛ]

	2006 [Ⓜ]	2009	2012 [Ⓝ]	2015
TOTAL [Ⓟ]	2%	4%	1%	5%
Household Income [Ⓠ]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	--	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	6	--	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	2
Marital Status				
Married	--	4	--	4
Not Married	--	2	--	6
Children in Household				
Yes	--	4	--	6
No	--	3	--	5

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

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

[Ⓝ]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [Ⓞ]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

[Ⓟ]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [Ⓠ]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

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

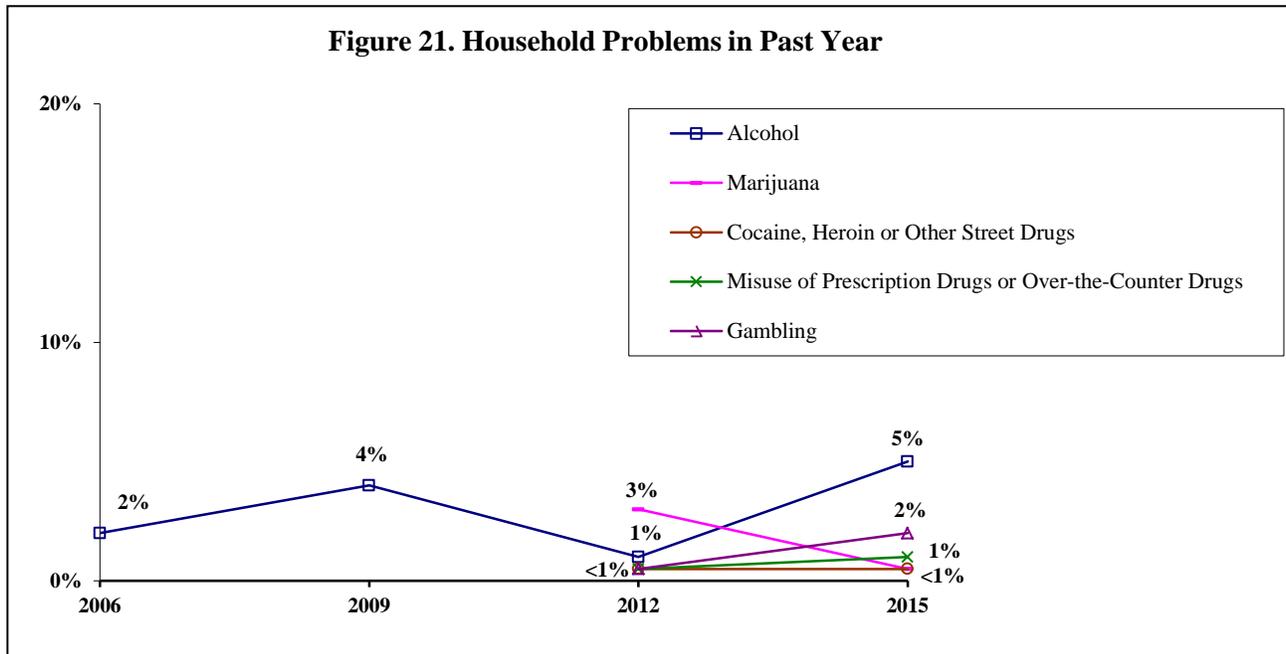
Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with gambling. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting a 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 marijuana. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with gambling. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.



Distracted Driving (Tables 46 & 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 20% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 54% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 44% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while 54% reported zero times.
- Twenty-seven percent of male respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 14% of female respondents.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 12% of those 45 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older. Ninety-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 46% of those 35 to 44 years old or 29% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported driving with technology distractions at least once a day compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less. Seventy-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 55% of those with some post high school education or 29% of respondents with a college education.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with technology distractions zero times compared to 45% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Twenty-five percent of married respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 16% of unmarried respondents. Sixty-seven percent of unmarried respondents reported zero times compared to 41% of married respondents.

Table 46. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	54%	10%	16%	20%
Gender ¹				
Male	53	9	11	27
Female	56	10	20	14
Age ¹				
18 to 34	29	8	20	43
35 to 44	46	10	21	24
45 to 54	49	19	19	12
55 to 64	65	10	13	12
65 and Older	94	3	4	0
Education ¹				
High School or Less	76	5	8	11
Some Post High School	55	11	19	15
College Graduate	29	13	21	37
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	5	10	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45	16	16	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31	16	26	27
Marital Status ¹				
Married	41	12	22	25
Not Married	67	8	10	16

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 44% reported zero times.
- Eighteen percent of male respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 11% of female respondents.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 7% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 23% of those 18 to 34 years old or 21% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 10% of those with a high school education or less or 9% of respondents with some post high school education. Sixty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 42% of those with some post high school education or 22% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket. Fifty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 43% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Twenty-two percent of married respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 6% of unmarried respondents. Fifty-three percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 36% of married respondents.

Table 47. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	44%	10%	30%	14%
Gender ¹				
Male	42	6	31	18
Female	47	14	29	11
Age ¹				
18 to 34	23	8	46	23
35 to 44	21	15	37	27
45 to 54	44	11	30	8
55 to 64	58	13	22	7
65 and Older	83	8	8	1
Education ¹				
High School or Less	66	9	11	10
Some Post High School	42	11	38	9
College Graduate	22	10	42	25
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	52	11	23	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43	7	48	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24	10	39	28
Marital Status ¹				
Married	36	10	33	22
Not Married	53	11	28	6

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 48 - 50)

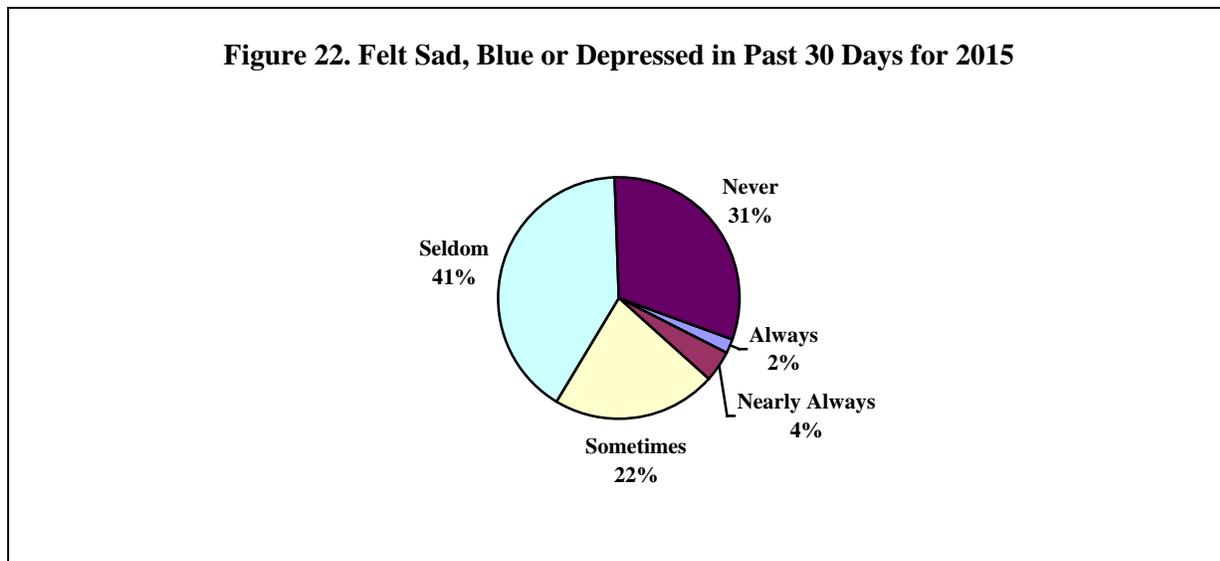
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 in the past month, they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 1,870 residents. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes and the remaining 72% reported seldom or never.



- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

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 the past 30 days.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. In 2003 and 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003, 2006 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 48. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2006	2009 [ⓑ]	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	7%	2%	8%	6%
Gender ^{1,4}					
Male	2	7	--	11	4
Female	6	7	--	4	8
Age ^{1,2,4}					
18 to 34	2	5	--	5	8
35 to 44	1	5	--	5	0
45 to 54	7	17	--	17	10
55 to 64	11	5	--	10	7
65 and Older	2	6	--	3	4
Education					
High School or Less ^a	2	9	--	10	8
Some Post High School	4	9	--	7	3
College Graduate	7	4	--	5	7
Household Income ^{4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	10	--	13	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	8	--	7	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	5	--	<1	0
Marital Status ⁴					
Married	3	6	--	2	6
Not Married	6	8	--	13	6

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

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

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

^ayear 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 1,530 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (12%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (2%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eight percent of unmarried respondents reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year.

Table 49. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 42% reported nearly always.
- Eleven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to less than one percent of those with a college education or 0% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

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 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2015, 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 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2006, education was not significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003, 2009, 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 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 50. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Gender ^{1,2,3}					
Male ^a	2	7	2	8	6
Female	6	1	8	3	6
Age ^{2,4,5}					
18 to 34	5	10	9	0	9
35 to 44	2	0	1	5	0
45 to 54	7	1	4	11	11
55 to 64	5	2	3	3	0
65 and Older	4	5	6	10	5
Education ^{3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	6	4	10	8	17
Some Post High School	2	2	5	7	0
College Graduate	4	6	2	0	<1
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	2	13	10	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	2	0	2	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	9	0	<1	0
Marital Status ^{3,4}					
Married	3	6	2	2	4
Not Married	6	2	9	9	8

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

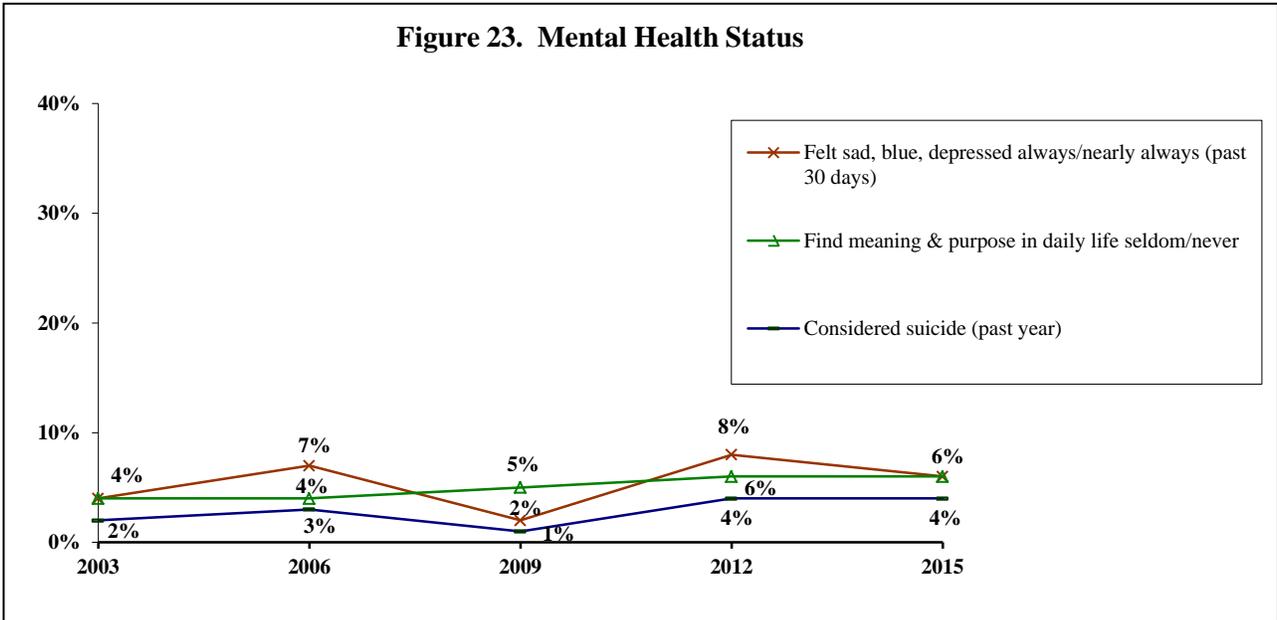
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear 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 in the past month, they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 51 & 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 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 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old 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.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 1% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 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 (6% and 2%, respectively).
 - Of the 16 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (eight respondents) followed by an acquaintance (five respondents) or a boyfriend/girlfriend (three 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 2012, male 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 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting being afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting being afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2015, 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 being afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 51. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	5%	6%	5%	4%
Gender ⁴					
Male	3	3	4	8	5
Female	8	7	8	2	3
Age ^{1,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	12	5	10	6	0
35 to 44	1	3	5	5	2
45 to 54	9	7	4	8	16
55 to 64	5	10	7	7	2
65 and Older	3	2	2	0	1
Education ^{2,4}					
High School or Less	6	2	8	2	7
Some Post High School ^a	7	9	3	10	2
College Graduate	5	4	9	4	3
Household Income ^{1,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	8	10	5	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	3	4	13	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	5	3	2	2
Marital Status ^{1,3,5}					
Married	3	4	3	4	2
Not Married	9	6	10	6	6

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

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

^ayear 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 who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - Of the 12 respondents, an acquaintance was most often reported as the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them (six respondents) followed by a separated spouse (four respondents) or a stranger (two respondents).

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.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in all study years.

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (10%) compared to female respondents (4%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (16%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).

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 2012 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Gender ^{4,5}					
Male	5	6	5	11	10
Female	8	7	8	3	4
Age ^{4,5}					
18 to 34	13	10	12	11	7
35 to 44	4	3	5	5	8
45 to 54	9	7	7	10	16
55 to 64	5	10	7	8	3
65 and Older	3	3	2	0	1
Education ^{2,3}					
High School or Less	6	3	10	6	10
Some Post High School	10	14	3	10	8
College Graduate	5	4	9	4	3
Household Income ^{1,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	8	13	9	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	3	4	13	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	9	3	2	7
Marital Status ³					
Married	5	5	4	7	6
Not Married	9	8	11	6	8

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

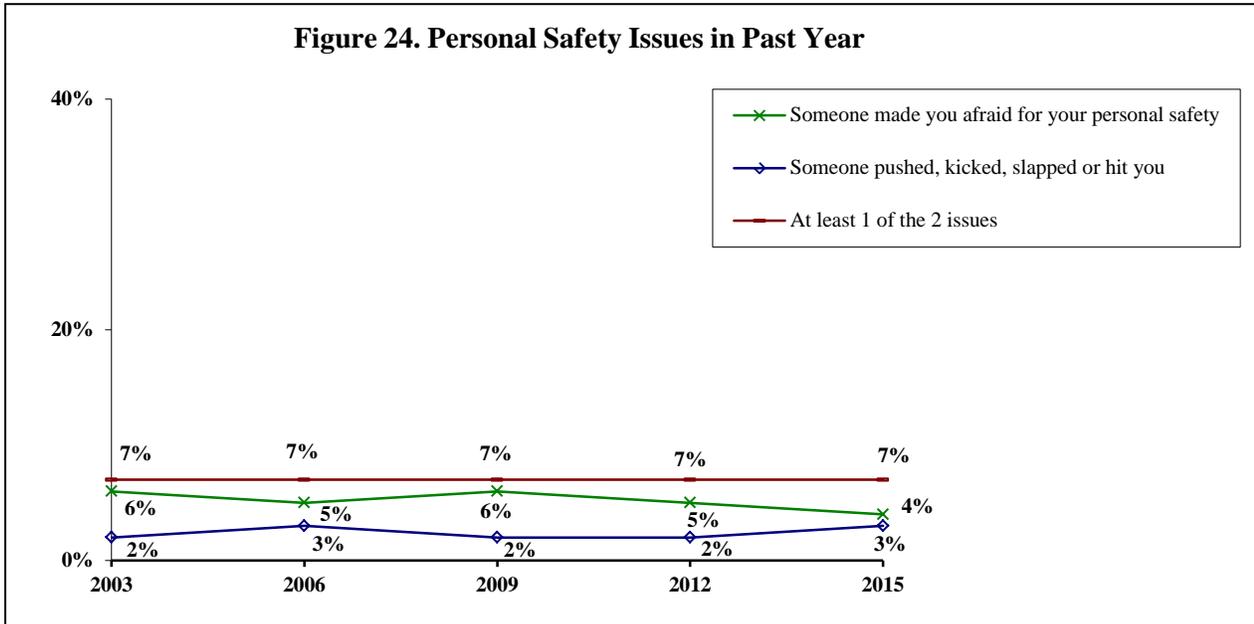
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ 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.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child’s health and behavior. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse, with 94% 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 medical care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Two percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Thirteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 11% reported verbal bullying, 4% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child did not visit a

specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or unmet dental need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day, ate three or more servings of vegetables a day or 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 in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally, physically or cyber bullied.

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households for whom they make the health care decisions. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.
- Seventy-five percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-three percent were boys. Of these households, 52% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 74% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 131 respondents who make health care decisions for their child...

- Ninety-five 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.
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 years old or younger reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 84% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.
- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their child who was 12 years old or younger had a personal doctor, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting their child had a personal doctor.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 124 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor...

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 94% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents who were speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months (98%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter (88%).
- One hundred percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months compared to 87% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months compared to unmarried respondents (97% and 84%, respectively).

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.
- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, child's gender was not a significant variable.
- Child's age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.
- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Table 53. Child’s Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012 ^②	2015
TOTAL	87% ^a	95% ^a	90%	94%
Gender				
Boy	88	96	89 ^a	98 ^{2,a}
Girl	88	95	91	88 ²
Age				
12 Years Old or Younger	86 ^a	99 ^{2,a}	91	92
13 to 17 Years Old	93	84 ²	85 ^a	100 ^a
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	86	94	94	87 ²
Top 40 Percent Bracket	89	97	84 ^a	100 ^{2,a}
Marital Status				
Married	98 ¹	97	--	97 ²
Not Married	58 ^{1,a}	89 ^a	--	84 ²

^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 number of respondents in at least one of the response categories.

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Care

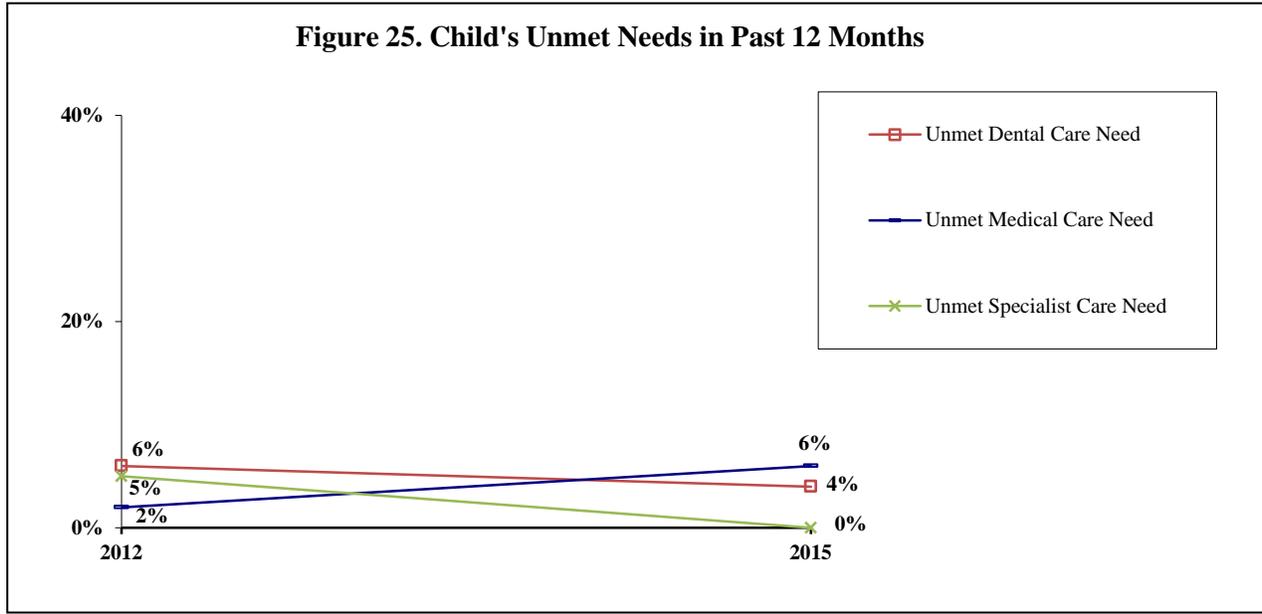
2015 Findings

Of the 131 respondents with a child...

- Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the medical care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Zero percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or unmet dental need in the past 12 months.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need in both study years.



Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 131 respondents with a child...

- Two 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 2%, 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 131 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 (0% 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 39 respondents with a child two years old or younger...

- One hundred percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the 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 (8% and 0%, 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 73 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old...

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables a day. Respondents speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.
- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables a day.
 - Of the 22 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, five respondents reported sick/ill while three respondents each reported their child does not like to be physically active, prefers to watch TV, or has other commitments such as school/homework/other activities or work.

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

Table 54. Child’s Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Children 5 to 17 Years Old)^⓪

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	80%	74%	24%	31%	69%	67%
Gender						
Boy	92 ^{1,a}	72 ^a	32	21 ²	78	79 ²
Girl	71 ¹	77	18 ^a	46 ^{2,a}	61	51 ²
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	97 ^{1,a}	81 ^a	28	46 ²	71	73
13 to 17 Years Old	46 ¹	66	17	13 ²	64	59
Household Income						
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	83	74	30	49 ²	78	60
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79	73	21	16 ²	61	72

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child’s Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 67 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old...

- Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the 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 (3% and 2%, 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 67 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old...

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 11% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Four percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child was bullied in the past year.

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. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally, physically or cyber bullied.
- In 2012, there were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of being bullied in the past year.

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

	2012	2015 ^②
TOTAL	21%	13%
Gender		
Boy	19	--
Girl	21	--
Age		
8 to 12 Years Old	24	--
13 to 17 Years Old	17	--
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	26	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	--
Marital Status		
Married	17	--
Unmarried	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.

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

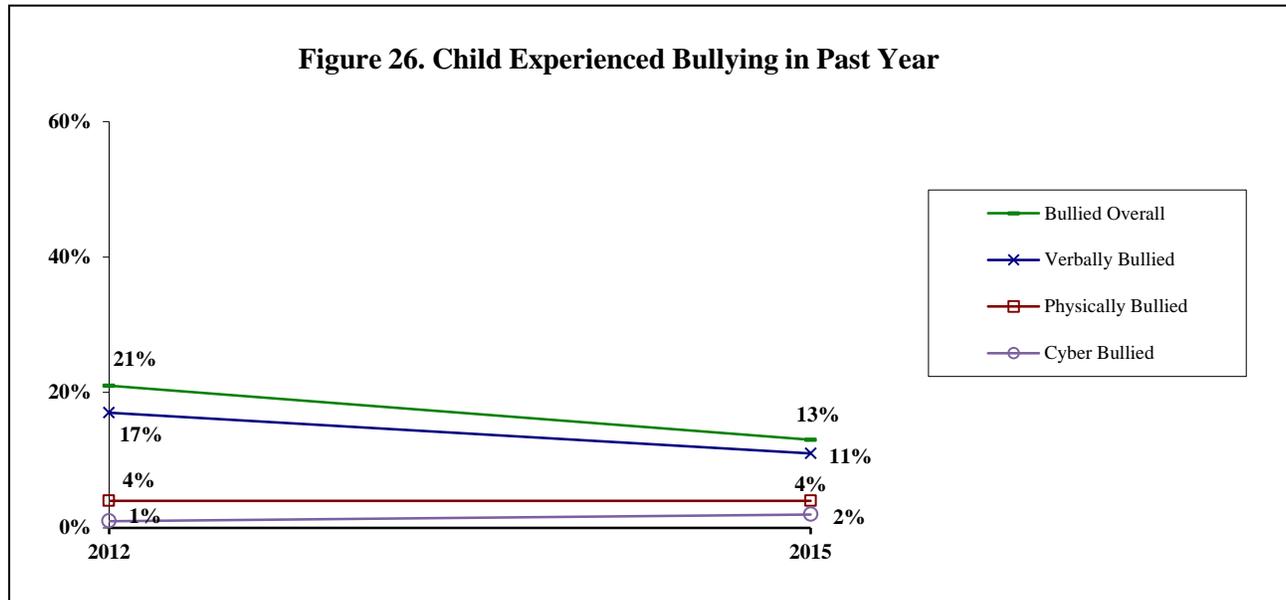
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ 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 in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally, physically or cyber bullied.



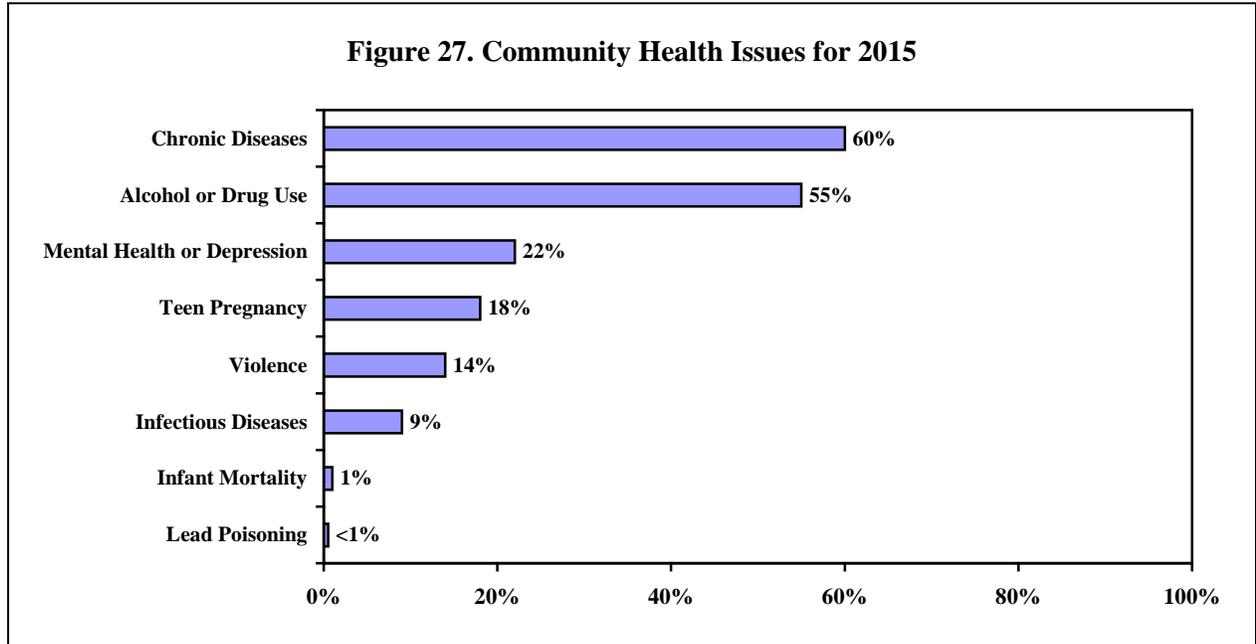
Community Health Issues (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 56 - 62)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in South Milwaukee out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (60%), alcohol/drug use (55%) and mental health/depression (22%). Respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. Eighteen percent reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent reported violence; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report infectious diseases. One percent reported infant mortality as a top issue. Less than one percent of respondents reported lead poisoning.

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

2015 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in South Milwaukee. Respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (60%), alcohol or drug use (55%) or mental health/depression (22%).



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents selected alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue (63%) compared to male respondents (48%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported alcohol/drug use as a top issue compared to 48% of those with a college education or 47% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol/drug use as a top issue compared to 52% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.
- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use, with a noted increase since 2012. 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 or with a college education reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.
- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.

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

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	63%	55%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	58	48
Female	67	63
Age		
18 to 34	59	60
35 to 44	68	58
45 to 54	64	59
55 to 64	64	58
65 and Older ^a	66	42
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	67	47
Some Post High School ^a	55	69
College Graduate ^a	66	48
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket	67	69
Marital Status		
Married	59	57
Not Married ^a	67	54

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues (68%) compared to male respondents (52%).

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue (79%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old (53% each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2015, female 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 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting chronic diseases as a top issue.

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

	2012	2015
TOTAL	55%	60%
Gender ²		
Male	53	52
Female ^a	57	68
Age ²		
18 to 34	50	57
35 to 44	58	53
45 to 54 ^a	60	79
55 to 64	60	53
65 and Older	53	57
Education		
High School or Less	58	60
Some Post High School	53	57
College Graduate	54	65
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	55	68
Marital Status		
Married	60	64
Not Married	51	57

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three community health issues.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 14% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 21% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top health issue compared to unmarried respondents (32% and 13%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression.
- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting mental health/depression.

Table 58. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL	20%	22%
Gender		
Male	19	20
Female	21	25
Age		
18 to 34	18	18
35 to 44	25	24
45 to 54	25	25
55 to 64	23	31
65 and Older	10	16
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	20	14
Some Post High School	14	21
College Graduate	27	33
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	31	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	30
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	20	32
Not Married ^a	20	13

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of their top health issues (22%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 10% of those 35 to 44 years old or 8% of respondents 55 and older.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 13% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to married respondents (21% and 13%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting teen pregnancy.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting teen pregnancy.
- 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 59. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	27%	18%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	22	12
Female ^a	32	22
Age ²		
18 to 34	25	34
35 to 44 ^a	31	10
45 to 54	20	18
55 to 64 ^a	28	8
65 and Older ^a	35	8
Education		
High School or Less	21	13
Some Post High School ^a	34	23
College Graduate ^a	27	16
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	33	13
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	30	13
Not Married	25	21

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of their top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top three health issues (13%) compared to male respondents (6%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue compared to married respondents (13% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infectious diseases.
- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting infectious diseases.
- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases 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 respondents across marital status reporting infectious diseases.

Table 60. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	26%	9%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	29	6
Female ^a	22	13
Age		
18 to 34 ^a	29	12
35 to 44 ^a	25	3
45 to 54 ^a	31	6
55 to 64	23	12
65 and Older	19	11
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	25	9
Some Post High School ^a	32	7
College Graduate	18	13
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	29	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	23	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	22	11
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	28	5
Not Married ^a	24	13

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent reported violence as one of their three top community health issues.
- Twenty percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 19% of those 35 to 44 years old reported violence as one of the top three health issues compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the community.
- 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 violence as a top issue.
- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting violence.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting violence as a top issue.
- 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 bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting violence as a top issue.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting violence as a top issue.

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

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	48%	14%
Gender		
Male ^a	45	11
Female ^a	51	16
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	57	4
35 to 44 ^a	49	19
45 to 54 ^a	46	17
55 to 64 ^a	52	20
65 and Older ^a	36	15
Education		
High School or Less ^a	47	16
Some Post High School ^a	44	16
College Graduate ^a	55	8
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	50	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	40	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	52	14
Marital Status		
Married ^a	51	11
Not Married ^a	46	16

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2012, respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues.

Table 62. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2012	2015 ^②
TOTAL ^a	26%	1%
Gender		
Male	24	--
Female	29	--
Age		
18 to 34	35	--
35 to 44	31	--
45 to 54	19	--
55 to 64	23	--
65 and Older	22	--
Education		
High School or Less	21	--
Some Post High School	30	--
College Graduate	30	--
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	44	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	--
Marital Status ¹		
Married	33	--
Not Married	20	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of their top three community health issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of their top three issues.

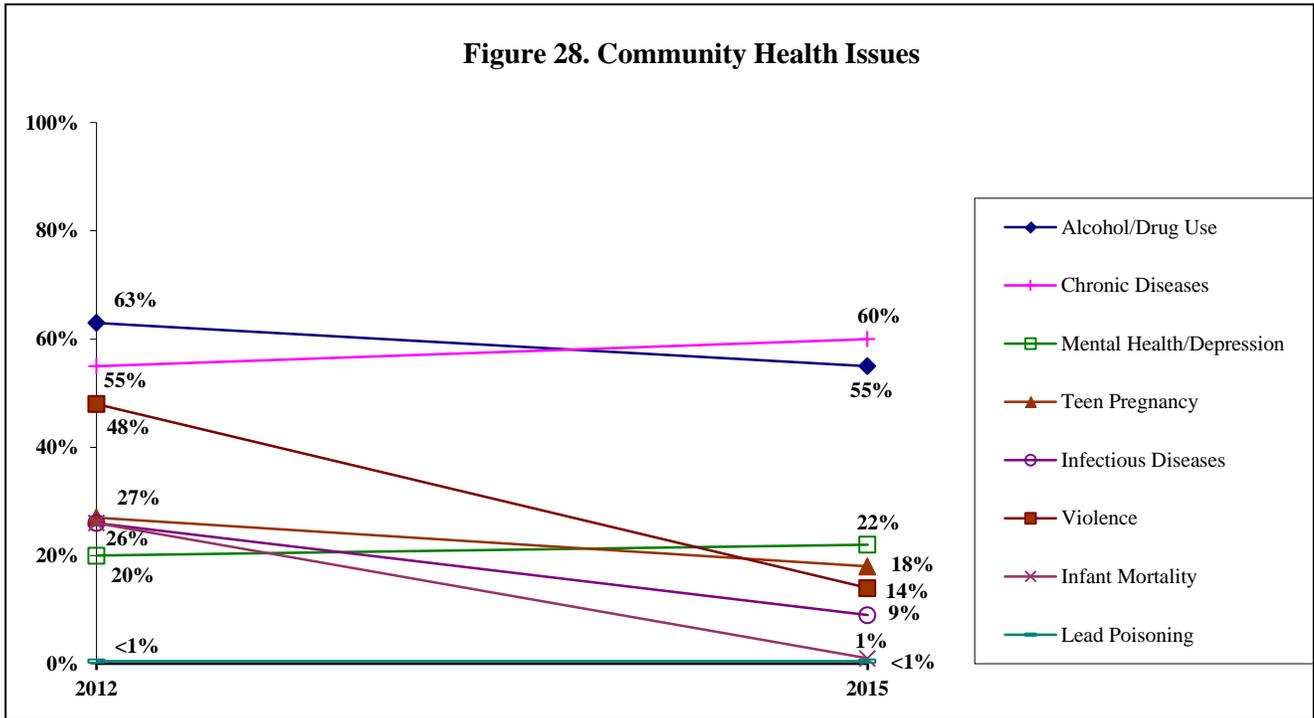
Year Comparisons

- 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 community.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of their top three issues in both study years.

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

SOUTH MILWAUKEE

March 16 through June 24, 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.....	4%
Fair.....	15
Good.....	32
Very good.....	36
Excellent.....	13
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.....	64%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	10	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare.....	23	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage.....	2	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure.....	2	→ 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] [257 Respondents]

Employer.....	91%
Directly from insurance company.....	6
An exchange.....	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	89%
Part.....	11
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.....	86%
Part.....	12
None.....	1
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.....13%
No87
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.....10%
No90
Not sure..... 0

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

Yes.....10% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No90 →GO TO Q10
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [38 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay39%
Poor medical care35
Insurance did not cover it15
Uninsured..... 9
Co-payments too high..... 8
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.....14% →CONTINUE WITH Q11
No86 →GO TO Q12
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [57 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay44%
Insurance did not cover it23
Uninsured.....20
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or
other insurance.....12
Unable to get appointment..... 7
Poor dental care 4
Physical barriers 3
Other (2% or less).....15

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
No97 → GO TO Q14
Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [13 Respondents: More than 1 response accepted]

Insurance did not cover it6 respondents
 Poor mental health care4 respondents
 Cannot afford to pay3 respondents
 Uninsured.....1 respondent
 Co-payments too high.....1 respondent
 Unable to get appointment.....1 respondent
 Don't know where to go1 respondent

14. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for checkups and when you are sick?

Yes90%
 No 11
 Not sure..... 0

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

Doctor47%
 Internet.....33
 Myself/family member in healthcare field 6
 Family/friends..... 4
 Other (2% or less)..... 9
 Not sure..... 2

16. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.....70%
 Public health clinic or community health center<1
 Hospital outpatient department.....<1
 Hospital emergency room..... 8
 Urgent care center.....17
 Some other kind of place<1
 No usual place 3
 Not sure.....<1

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

Yes40%
 No60
 Not sure.....<1

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18. A routine checkup	73%	19%	4%	3%	<1%	<1%
19. Cholesterol test.....	61	16	5	2	9	8
20. A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	66	14	9	10	<1	0
21. An eye exam.....	44	36	12	6	2	<1

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

Yes46%
 No53
 Not sure..... 1

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

18 to 34 years old.....29%
 35 to 44 years old.....16
 45 to 54 years old.....21
 55 to 64 years old.....15
 65 and older20

24. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [79 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes82%
 No13
 Not sure..... 5

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
25. You have high blood pressure?	31%	69%	0%
26. ...(if yes) [125 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	94	3	2
27. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	25	75	<1
28. ...(if yes) [99 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	87	13	0
29. You have heart disease or a heart condition?	12	88	<1
30. ...(if yes) [46 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	91	9	0
31. You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	11	89	0
32. ...(if yes) [43 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	76	24	0
33. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	11	89	0
34. ...(if yes) [45 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	98	2	0
35. Do you currently have asthma?	10	90	<1
36. ...(if yes) [41 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	90	10	0

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

One or fewer servings.....33%
Two servings.....32
Three or more servings35
Not sure..... 0

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

One or fewer servings.....39%
Two servings.....40
Three or more servings21
Not sure..... 0

39. I'd like you to think about the labels on many food products that list ingredients and provide nutrition and other information. When you buy a product for the first time, how often do you read this information?

Often.....48%
Sometimes33
Rarely..... 9
Never10
Not sure..... 0

40. In the past seven days, how many meals did you or your family eat at or order from a restaurant?

0 to 2 times72%
3 to 4 times18
5 to 6 times 8
7 to 8 times 2
9 to 10 times<1
11 to 12 times 0
13 to 14 times 0
Not sure.....<1

41. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days12%
1 to 4 days.....43
5 to 7 days.....46
Not sure.....<1

42. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days32%
1 to 2 days27
3 to 7 days.....40
Not sure..... 1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

43. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [94 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	59%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	21
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	7
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
5 or more years ago	6
Never	2
Not sure	1

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

Yes	89%
No	10
Not sure.....	2

45. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [141 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	51%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	23
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	9
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	9
Never	4
Not sure	1

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [147 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	31%
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)	2
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
5 or more years ago	7
Never	20
Not sure	27

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [181 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	10%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	6
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	8
5 years ago or more	17
Never	53
Not sure	7

48. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [179 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	4
10 years ago or more	6
Never	78
Not sure	6

49. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [181 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	18%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	12
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	24
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	15
10 years ago or more	3
Never	25
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	31%
Seldom	41
Sometimes	22
Nearly always	4
Always	2
Not sure.....	0

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

Never	4%
Seldom	2
Sometimes	16
Nearly always	42
Always	35
Not sure.....	2

52. 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.

53. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days.....64%
 1 day15
 2 or more days21
 Not sure..... 0

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

Yes..... 2%
 No98
 Not sure..... 0

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
55. Drinking alcohol.....	5%	95%	0%
56. Marijuana.....	<1	100	0
57. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	100	0
58. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	1	99	0
59. Gambling	2	98	0

60. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often were you distracted by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls?

Three or more times a day 9%
 Twice a day..... 5
 Once a day 6
 Four or five times a week 3
 Two or three times a week..... 6
 Once a week..... 7
 Less than once a week10
 Zero times in the past 30 days54
 Not sure..... 0

61. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often did you have something to eat or drink, deal with unruly children, reach for something on the floor or do something else not related to technology that may have distracted you?

Three or more times a day	3%
Twice a day.....	2
Once a day	9
Four or five times a week	6
Two or three times a week.....	14
Once a week.....	10
Less than once a week	10
Zero times in the past 30 days	44
Not sure.....	2

In the past 30 days, did you use...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
62. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit.....	3%	97%	0%
63. Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars.....	3	97	0
64. Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	6	94	0

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

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

Every day	14%	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days.....	6	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all	80	→GO TO Q69
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q69

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

Yes.....	64%
No	36
Not sure.....	0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [80 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	75%	→CONTINUE WITH Q68
No	25	→GO TO Q69
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q69

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

Yes.....	83%
No	17
Not sure.....	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	82%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.....	8
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	3
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	8
Not sure.....	0

70. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [320 Nonsmokers]

0 days	85%
1 to 3 days.....	10
4 to 6 days.....	3
All 7 days.....	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	48%
Female	52

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

73. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	25%
Overweight	36
Obese	39

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	5%
No	95
Not sure.....	<1

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

White	97%
Black, African American.....	1
Asian.....	0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	<1
Another race	1
Multiple races	<1
Not sure.....	0

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	29%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	47
Separated	<1
Divorced	10
Widowed.....	11
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school.....	6
High school graduate or GED.....	27
Some college.....	27
Technical school graduate	9
College graduate	23
Advanced or professional degree.....	7
Not sure.....	0

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

Milwaukee	100%
-----------------	------

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

South Milwaukee.....	100%
----------------------	------

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

53172	96%
All others (3% or less).....	4

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

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

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

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

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	8%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	10
\$20,001 to \$30,000	15
\$30,001 to \$40,000	14
\$40,001 to \$50,000	7
\$50,001 to \$60,000	7
\$60,001 to \$75,000	4
\$75,001 to \$90,000	8
\$90,001 to \$105,000	6
\$105,001 to \$120,000	4
\$120,001 to \$135,000	3
Over \$135,000	3
Not sure.....	6
No answer	7

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

None	64%	→GO TO Q108
One	15	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more	21	→CONTINUE WITH Q86

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

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [139 Respondents]

Yes	94%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	5	→GO TO Q108
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [131 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	75%
13 to 17 years old.....	25

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [131 Respondents]

Boy	53%
Girl.....	47

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [131 Respondents]

Yes	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	94	→ GO TO Q91
Not sure.....	0	→ GO TO Q91

90. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [8 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Poor medical care	7 respondents
Uninsured.....	1 respondent

91. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [131 Respondents]

Yes.....95% → CONTINUE WITH Q92
 No 5 → GO TO Q93
 Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q93

92. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [124 Respondents]

Yes.....94%
 No 6
 Not sure..... 0

93. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [131 Respondents]

Yes..... 0% → CONTINUE WITH Q94
 No100 → GO TO Q95
 Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [0 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [131 Respondents]

Yes..... 4% → CONTINUE WITH Q96
 No96 → GO TO Q97
 Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [5 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

No dental insurance4 respondents
 Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance.....1 respondent

97. Does your child have asthma? [131 Respondents]

Yes..... 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q98
 No98 →GO TO Q99
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q99

98. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [3 Respondents]

Yes.....0 respondents
 No3 respondents
 Not sure.....0 respondents

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

Crib or bassinette39 respondents
 In bed with you or another person0 respondents
 Pack n’ Play0 respondents
 Couch or chair0 respondents
 Swing0 respondents
 Car0 respondents
 Car seat0 respondents
 Floor0 respondents

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [131 Respondents]

Always55%
 Nearly always43
 Sometimes 2
 Seldom..... 0
 Never 0
 Not sure..... 0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [67 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always 1%
 Nearly always<1
 Sometimes30
 Seldom.....30
 Never39
 Not sure..... 0

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [67 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes13%
 No87
 Not sure..... 0

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [67 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group.....11%
 Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked 4
 Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods..... 2

104. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [73 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....26%
 Two servings.....23
 Three or more servings51
 Not sure..... 0

105. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [73 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....33%
 Two servings.....36
 Three or more servings31
 Not sure..... 0

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

Zero or one day..... 7% → CONTINUE WITH Q107
 Two through four days23 → CONTINUE WITH Q107
 Five or more days67 → GO TO Q108
 Not sure..... 3 → GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [22 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Sick/ill.....5 respondents
 Child does not like to be physically active3 respondents
 Prefers to watch TV3 respondents
 School/homework/other activities3 respondents
 Work3 respondents
 Likes to play video games or on computer2 respondents
 Other2 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes..... 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q109
 No96 →GO TO Q110
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q110

109. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential.

[16 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Stranger..... 8 respondents
 Acquaintance 5 respondents
 Boyfriend or girlfriend..... 3 respondents
 Friend..... 1 respondent

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

Yes..... 3% →CONTINUE WITH Q111
 No97 →GO TO Q112
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q112

111. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [12 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Acquaintance	6 respondents
Separated spouse.....	4 respondents
Stranger.....	2 respondents
Spouse.....	1 respondent

112. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities may face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in South Milwaukee.

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	60%
Alcohol or drug use	55
Mental health or depression.....	22
Teen pregnancy.....	18
Violence.....	14
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	9
Infant mortality	1
Lead poisoning	<1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 South Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through June 24, 2015. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=334). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=66). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 South Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through October 15, 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=373). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=27). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 South Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from October 1, 2009 through January 11, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=386). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=14). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 South Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 23, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

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