

St. Francis
Community Health Survey Report
November 2012

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Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
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In Partnership with:
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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

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

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=393). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=7). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between June 20, 2012 and August 7, 2012. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in St. Francis. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of St. Francis Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012^⓪

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 34	30%
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	21
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	32%
Some Post High School	44
College Graduate	23
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38
Not Sure/No Answer	18
Married	54%

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

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the St. Francis Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 7,875 adult residents in the area.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 80 adults. So, when 18% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 1,440 residents \pm 400 individuals. Therefore, from 1,040 to 1,840 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 4,050 occupied housing units in St. Francis. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 40 households. For example, 14% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 560.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary

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

Overall Health					Vaccinations (65 and Older)				
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Excellent	18%	23%	14%	13%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	75%	59%	72%	63%
Very Good	42%	30%	39%	39%	Pneumonia (ever)	52%	63%	74%	70%
Fair or Poor	10%	15%	15%	18%					
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>				
					<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>				
Health Care Coverage					Health Conditions in Past 3 Years				
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Not Covered					High Blood Pressure	28%	24%	28%	28%
Personally (currently)	4%	3%	5%	6%	High Blood Cholesterol	25%	22%	24%	26%
Personally (past 12 months)			13%	12%	Mental Health Condition			13%	18%
Household Member (past 12 months)	16%	17%	15%	14%	Heart Disease/Condition	11%	12%	10%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Diabetes</i>				
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					<i>Asthma (Current)</i>				
					<i>Cancer</i>				
					<i>Stroke</i>				
					<i>Condition Controlled Through Medication,</i>				
					<i>Exercise or Lifestyle Changes</i>				
Did Not Receive Care Needed									
St. Francis				<u>2012</u>	High Blood Pressure				96%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost				7%	High Blood Cholesterol				92%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)					Mental Health Condition				96%
Dental Care				12%	Heart Disease/Condition				92%
Medical Care				7%	Diabetes				95%
Mental Health Care				3%	Asthma (Current)				100%
Health Information and Services					Physical Health				
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Health Information Source					Physical Activity/Week				
Doctor				38%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	27%	31%	30%	33%
Internet				32%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		22%	15%	25%
Advance Care Plan	30%	36%	39%	39%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		43%	39%	47%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service					Overweight	69%	65%	64%	64%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		87%	80%	78%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	69%	59%	61%	66%
Urgent care center		2%	5%	4%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	32%	24%	20%	23%
Hospital emergency room		2%	2%	3%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Hospital outpatient		<1%	1%	2%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>				
Public health clinic/community health center		3%	5%	1%					
No usual place		3%	6%	12%	<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>				
Routine Procedures					Women's Health				
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	85%	83%	78%	81%	Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	86%	72%	75%	76%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	78%	73%	76%	77%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		69%	75%	75%
Dental Checkup (past year)	63%	65%	68%	65%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	93%	90%	91%	89%
Eye Exam (past year)	43%	48%	44%	45%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research:</i>									
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>					<i>Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)</i>				
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>									

Men's Health (40 and Older)					Alcohol Use in Past Month					
St. Francis	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Prostate Cancer Screening					Driver/Drinker	24%	27%	20%	34%	
Within Past 2 Years	55%	59%	53%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
					Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	2%	4%	2%	3%	
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)										
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	22%	--	11%	<i>Binge Drinker</i>				22%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	6%						
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			65%	61%	Household Problems Associated With...					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			66%	65%	St. Francis	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
					Alcohol	4%	2%	4%		
Cigarette Use					Marijuana				<1%	
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	28%	28%	21%	20%	Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)				5%	Gambling				<1%	
Of Current Smokers...										
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					Children in Household					
Year Because Trying to Quit	41%	50%	45%	52%	St. Francis				<u>2012</u>	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year					Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
And Advised to Quit Smoking	76%	79%	67%		Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				93%	
					Visited Personal Health Professional for					
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Preventive Care (past 12 months)				74%	
<i>Current Smokers (2010)</i>			19%	17%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>			49%	56%	Dental Care				2%	
Exposure to Smoke					Medical Care				0%	
St. Francis		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Specialist				0%	
Smoking Policy at Home					Current Asthma				4%	
Not allowed anywhere		71%	71%		Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	
Allowed in some places or at some times		12%	14%		Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Allowed anywhere		2%	4%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				85%	
No rules inside home		15%	12%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				36%	
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days)				87%	
Exposure in Past Seven Days		30%	31%		Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
					Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				2%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>			75%	79%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				11%	
Mental Health Status					Verbally Bullied				11%	
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Physically Bullied				0%	
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					Cyber Bullied				0%	
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	8%	8%	6%	4%	Community Health Issues					
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					St. Francis				<u>2012</u>	
Seldom/Never	10%	5%	4%	3%	Alcohol or Drug Use				71%	
Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	7%	3%	2%	Chronic Diseases				59%	
					Violence				41%	
Personal Safety in Past Year					Infant Mortality				29%	
St. Francis	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Teen Pregnancy				28%	
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	7%	6%	5%	Infectious Diseases				21%	
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	3%	3%	2%	Mental Health or Depression				21%	
At Least One of the Safety Issues	7%	9%	8%	7%	Lead Poisoning				1%	

--Not asked in 2009

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 52% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

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

In 2012, 7% 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 bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 45 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

In 2012, 38% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 32% who reported the internet. Seventy-eight 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 and older or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were not married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 81% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 77% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 55 and older or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2012, 33% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (28% and 26%, respectively). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, unmarried, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer.*

In 2012, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents 45 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 66% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, who were married, 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, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married, overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2012, there was*

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

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

In 2012, 53% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.

In 2012, 11% 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 61% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

In 2012, 20% of respondents were current smokers; respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Five percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 52% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

In 2012, 71% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

In 2012, 34% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past

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

In 2012, 4% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or in households without children were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, or gambling. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.*

In 2012, 5% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two 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 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 74% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 0% each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 36% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Eleven percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. Eleven percent reported verbal bullying while 0% each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (71%), chronic diseases (59%) and violence (41%). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to select alcohol or drug use as a top health issue. Male respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report mental health or depression as one of the top health issues.

Key Findings

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

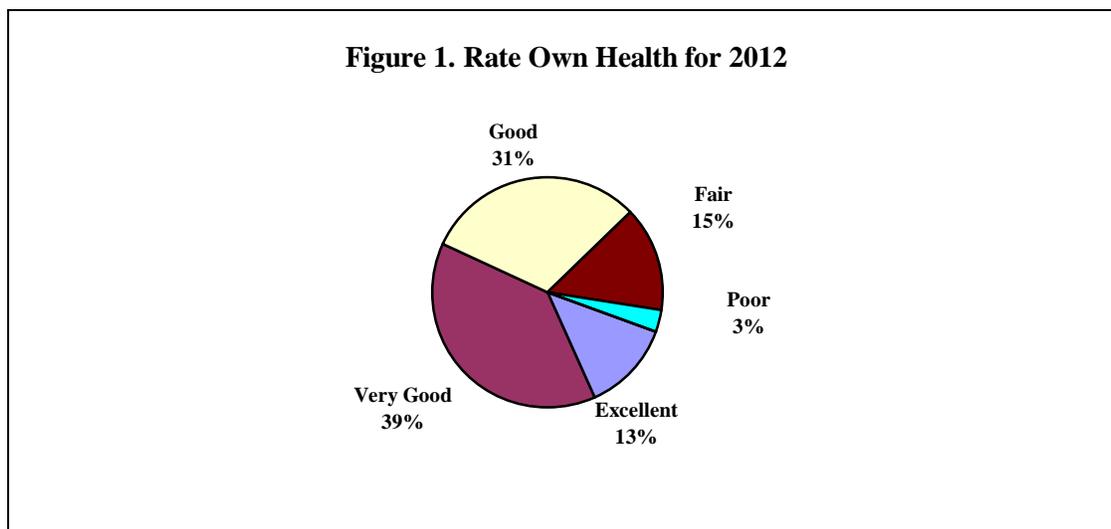
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 52% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-two percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (13%) or very good (39%). A total of 18% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% 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 (26% and 11%, respectively).
- Forty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 18% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 11% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting fair or poor health.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- Overweight status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	10%	15%	15%	18%
Gender				
Male ^a	9	15	14	19
Female	12	16	17	16
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34 ^a	3	4	8	12
35 to 44 ^a	6	12	10	20
45 to 54	8	18	13	12
55 to 64	9	21	19	23
65 and Older	25	27	29	25
Education ¹				
High School or Less	14	18	17	19
Some Post High School ^a	9	14	15	19
College Graduate ^a	3	11	11	14
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	25	25	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	10	12	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	4	10
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married	9	9	8	11
Not Married ^a	12	21	22	26
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	9	11	11	13
Overweight ^a	11	17	18	20
Physical Activity ^{2,4}				
Inactive	--	33	27	49
Insufficient	--	16	14	18
Recommended	--	10	13	11
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker ^a	10	14	14	19
Smoker	13	18	21	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.

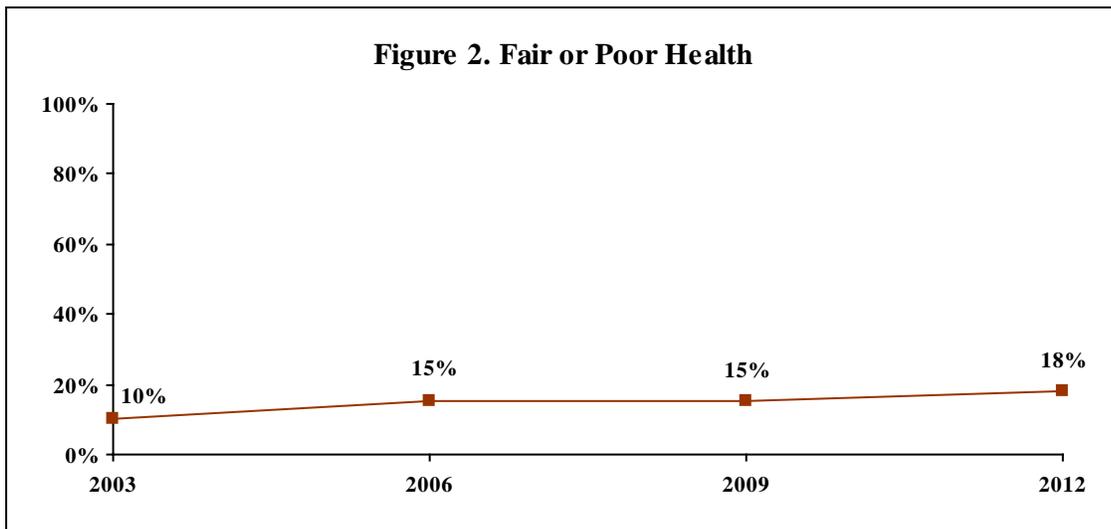
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

- From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

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

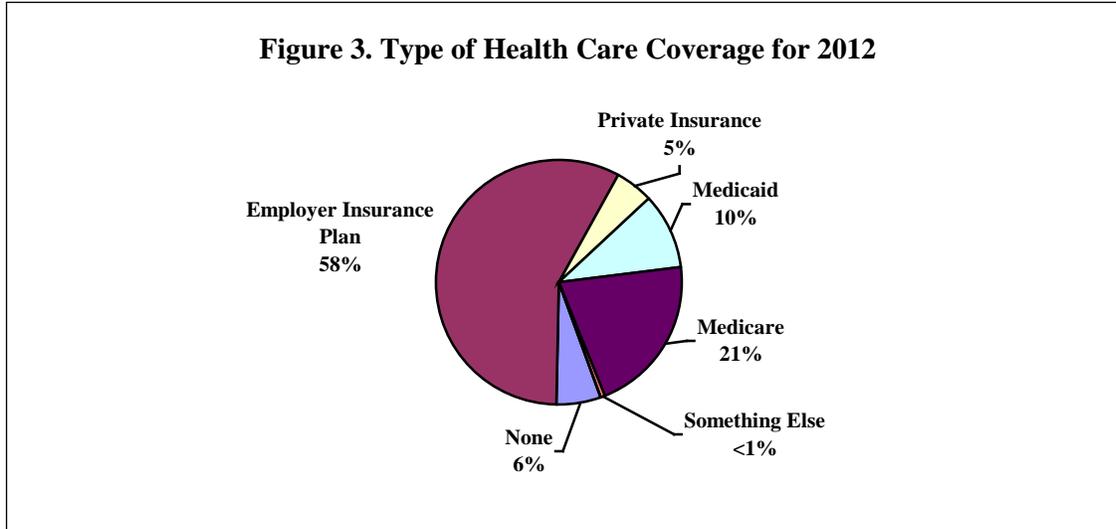
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

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

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Fifty-eight percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Five percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Ten percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 21% reported Medicare.



- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no current personal health care insurance compared to 3% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance (9%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (3%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (less than one percent).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

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

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

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

^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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered (18%) compared to female respondents (7%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were not covered (16%) compared to those with a high school education or less (12%) or respondents with a college education (4%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In both study years, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012
TOTAL	13%	12%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	21	18
Female	6	7
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	20	25
35 to 44 ^a	24	7
45 to 54	8	12
55 to 64	7	7
65 and Older	1	1
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	19	12
Some Post High School	14	16
College Graduate	3	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15	16
Marital Status		
Married	14	14
Not Married	12	10

^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 2009

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

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

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Fourteen 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2003 and 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried 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
TOTAL	16%	17%	15%	14%
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	22	16	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	15	16	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	12	17	17
Marital Status ^{1,2}				
Married ^a	8	11	18	16
Not Married ^a	25	22	11	11

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

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

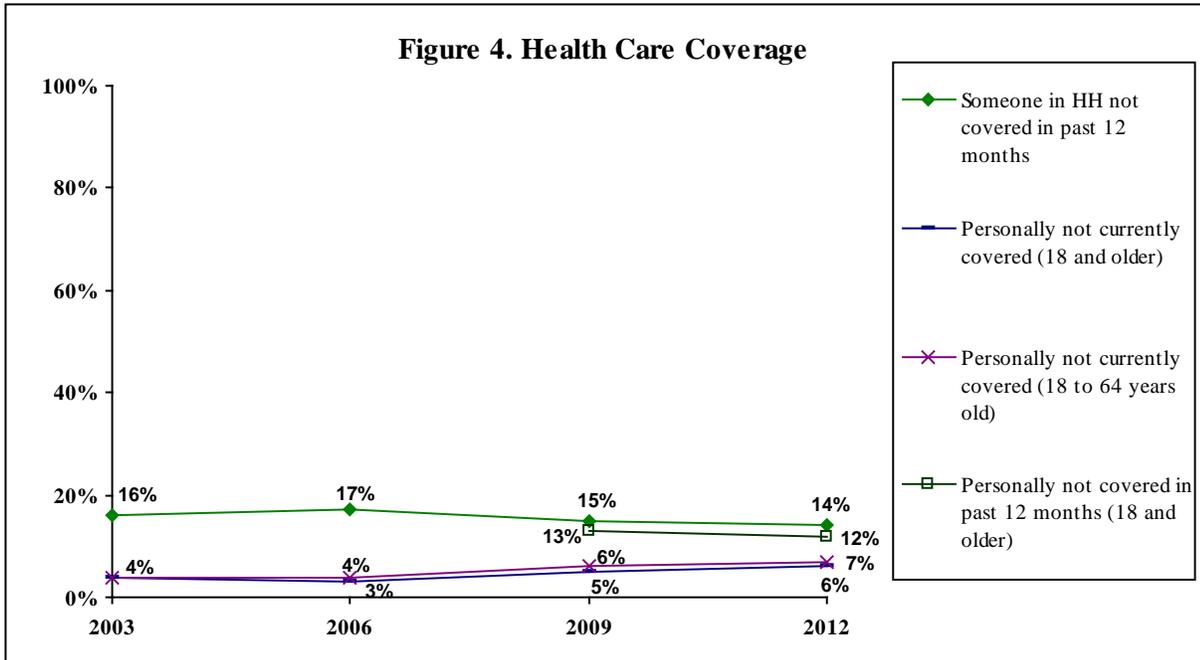
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Health Care Needed (Tables 6 & 7)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 7% 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 bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 45 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2012 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

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

	2012
TOTAL	7%
Household Income¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status	
Married	6
Not Married	8
Children in Household	
Yes	10
No	5

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

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

Unmet Health Care

2012 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 7% did not get the medical care needed and 3% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to male respondents.
- Respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care or medical care needed compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed while unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.

- The inability to pay and being uninsured were generally the most often mentioned reasons for unmet care.

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

	Dental Care	Medical Care	Mental Health Care ^②
TOTAL	12%	7%	3%
Gender			
Male	8*	6	--
Female	15*	9	--
Age			
18 to 34	14	0*	--
35 to 44	7	7*	--
45 to 54	13	16*	--
55 to 64	13	15*	--
65 and Older	7	4*	--
Education			
High School or Less	12	9	--
Some Post High School	15	6	--
College Graduate	5	10	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20*	14*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16*	3*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6*	4*	--
Marital Status			
Married	14*	5*	--
Not Married	8*	11*	--

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

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

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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 38% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 32% who reported the internet. Seventy-eight 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 and older or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were not married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2006 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 32% reported the internet and 8% reported myself/family member in health care field.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their primary source while respondents with a college education were more likely to report the internet.
- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their primary source while respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket were more likely to report the internet.

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

	Doctor	Internet
TOTAL	38%	32%
Gender		
Male	35	37
Female	41	29
Age ¹		
18 to 34	23	49
35 to 44	48	32
45 to 54	30	38
55 to 64	36	30
65 and older	62	6
Education ¹		
High School or Less	42	22
Some Post High School	44	36
College Graduate	23	40
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21	53
Marital Status		
Married	39	34
Not Married	38	31

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

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

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick or need health advice. Four percent reported urgent care center while 3% reported hospital emergency room. Twelve percent reported no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office (87%) compared to male respondents (68%).
- Ninety percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 89% of those 65 and older reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 64% 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 (84% and 71%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	87%	80%	78%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	79	66	68
Female ^a	95	93	87
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	81	74	64
35 to 44 ^a	92	78	75
45 to 54	86	69	82
55 to 64	88	83	90
65 and Older	89	97	89
Education ²			
High School or Less ^a	86	74	75
Some Post High School	84	82	78
College Graduate ^a	93	87	82
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83	79	79
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	90	81	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	91	85	79
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^a	94	82	84
Not Married ^a	80	78	71

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Advance Care Plan

2012 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (50%) compared to male respondents (28%).
- Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 33% of those 45 to 54 years old or 13% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (60%) compared to those with a high school education or less (35%) or respondents with some post high school education (31%).

- Forty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 34% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to married respondents (45% and 35%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they had an advance care plan.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	30%	36%	39%	39%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	25	30	33	28
Female ^a	34	42	44	50
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	10	15	15	13
35 to 44	21	17	27	36
45 to 54	21	26	30	33
55 to 64	28	45	44	45
65 and Older ^a	58	83	85	80
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less	30	40	49	35
Some Post High School	32	25	31	31
College Graduate ^a	27	47	32	60
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	47	54	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	19	21	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26	30	27	34
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married	29	33	33	35
Not Married ^a	31	39	46	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.

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

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

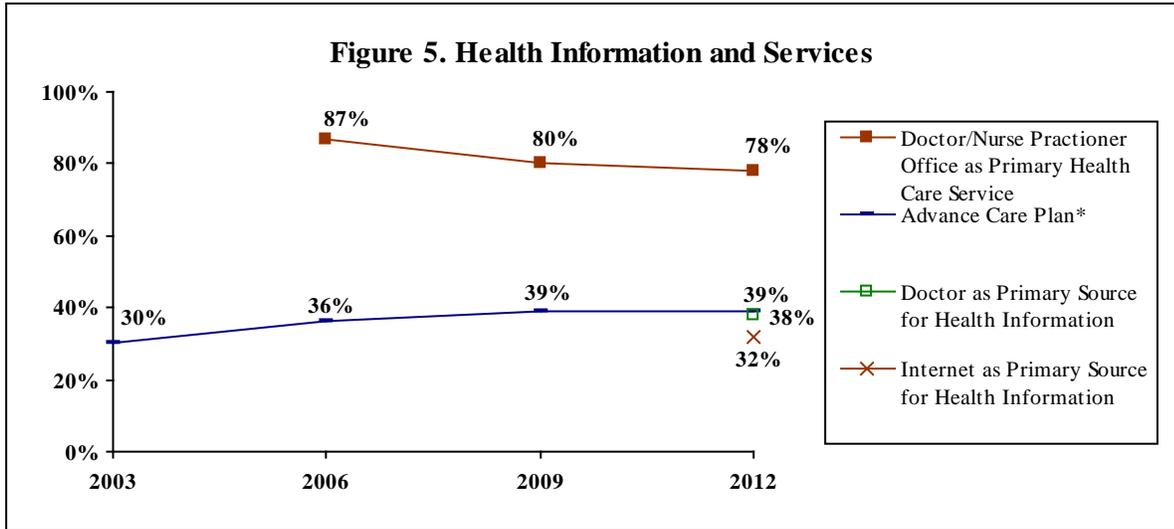
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was 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 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 81% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 77% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 55 and older or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

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

Routine Checkup

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past two years (90%) compared to male respondents (71%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 74% of those 18 to 34 years old or 73% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 80% of those with some post high school education or 76% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (85% and 76%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	85%	83%	78%	81%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	76	76	63	71
Female	93	90	91	90
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	84	82	69	74
35 to 44	72	74	69	75
45 to 54	85	79	83	73
55 to 64	89	90	81	92
65 and Older	96	93	91	95
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	83	87	78	76
Some Post High School	86	78	75	80
College Graduate	88	83	81	89
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	88	83	77	79
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	76	76	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	85	86	70	83
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	83	82	77	85
Not Married ^a	88	84	79	76

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

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

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

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

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Ten percent reported they never had their cholesterol tested while 8% were not sure.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (85%) compared to male respondents (68%).

- Ninety-four percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 92% of those who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 51% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 68% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less or a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 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, respondents in the bottom 60 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.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	78%	73%	76%	77%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male	77	68	71	68
Female	79	77	80	85
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	57	48	52	51
35 to 44 ^a	71	66	67	92
45 to 54	87	82	93	80
55 to 64	91	93	88	94
65 and Older	92	94	92	92
Education ²				
High School or Less	79	80	70	78
Some Post High School	76	63	78	72
College Graduate	80	79	81	85
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	78	81	83	85
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	79	68	67	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	70	79	68
Marital Status				
Married	78	71	75	77
Not Married	79	76	76	78

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 19% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (85%) compared to those 65 and older (61%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (47%).
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 58% of those with some post high school education or 56% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 70% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 56% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (72% and 56%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup.

Table 13. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	63%	65%	68%	65%
Gender ³				
Male	63	62	56	64
Female	62	68	79	65
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^a	68	66	68	47
35 to 44 ^a	56	64	74	85
45 to 54	72	76	63	69
55 to 64	63	62	71	75
65 and Older	54	57	64	61
Education ^{1,3,4}				
High School or Less	55	63	62	56
Some Post High School	64	60	61	58
College Graduate ^a	76	75	85	89
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	59	56	56
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	65	70	77	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	67	76	86	71
Marital Status ^{2,4}				
Married ^a	63	70	71	72
Not Married	62	60	64	56

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Eye Exam

2012 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 27% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (57%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (41%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (32%).
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 47% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 33% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 14. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	43%	48%	44%	45%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	32	44	41	46
Female	53	51	47	44
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	31	35	41	32
35 to 44	39	48	37	53
45 to 54	37	47	38	41
55 to 64	39	41	41	53
65 and Older	64	67	61	57
Education				
High School or Less	47	54	44	41
Some Post High School	43	47	45	48
College Graduate	37	39	44	45
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	47	53	49	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	44	50	48	57
Top 40 Percent Bracket	40	42	30	47
Marital Status ³				
Married	41	48	37	43
Not Married	46	47	53	47

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

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

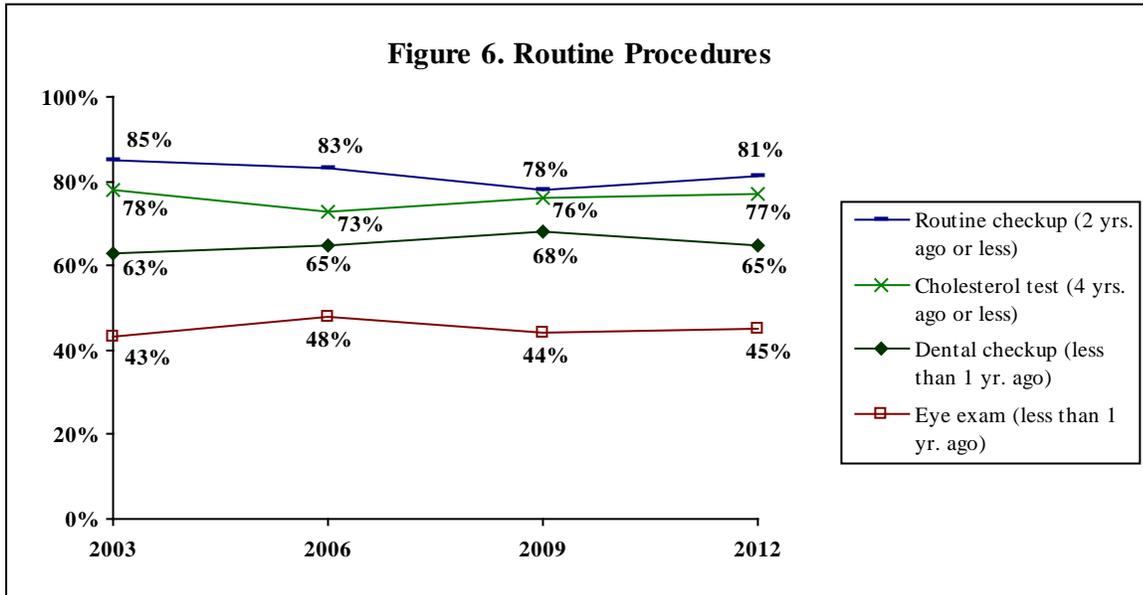
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 33% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (41%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (63%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (22%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (15%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, 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 a flu vaccination. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	39%	29%	45%	33%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	33	22	33	25
Female	44	35	56	41
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	21	12	27	15
35 to 44	22	19	41	22
45 to 54	29	26	35	28
55 to 64	41	33	56	44
65 and Older	75	59	72	63
Education ²				
High School or Less	39	29	41	36
Some Post High School	39	23	44	32
College Graduate	38	39	51	32
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54	41	48	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	36	18	46	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	18	30	22
Marital Status ²				
Married	36	21	40	33
Not Married	42	37	49	34

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

^②In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

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

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

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

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

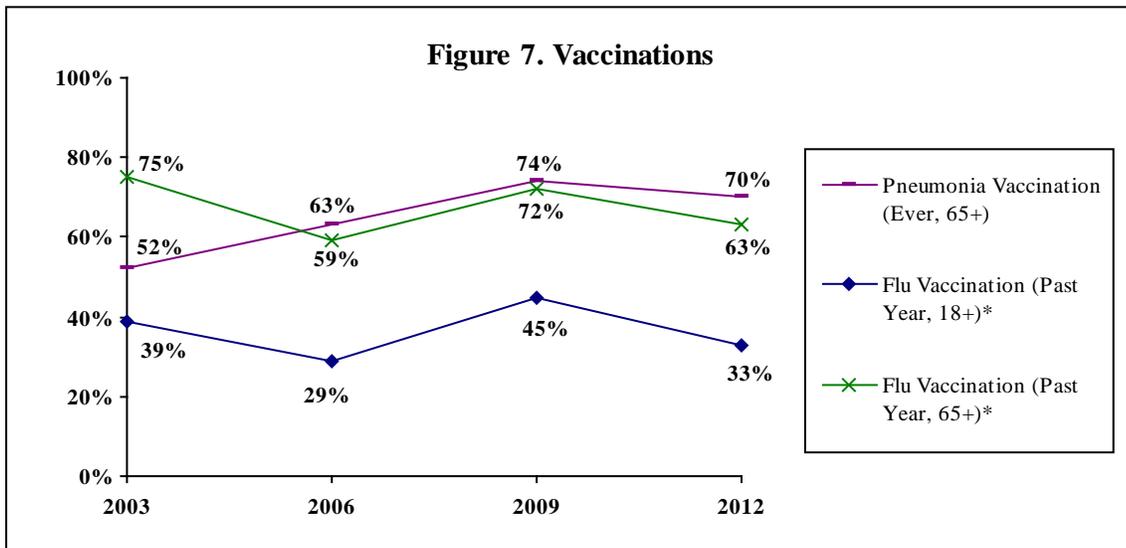
Year Comparisons

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

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

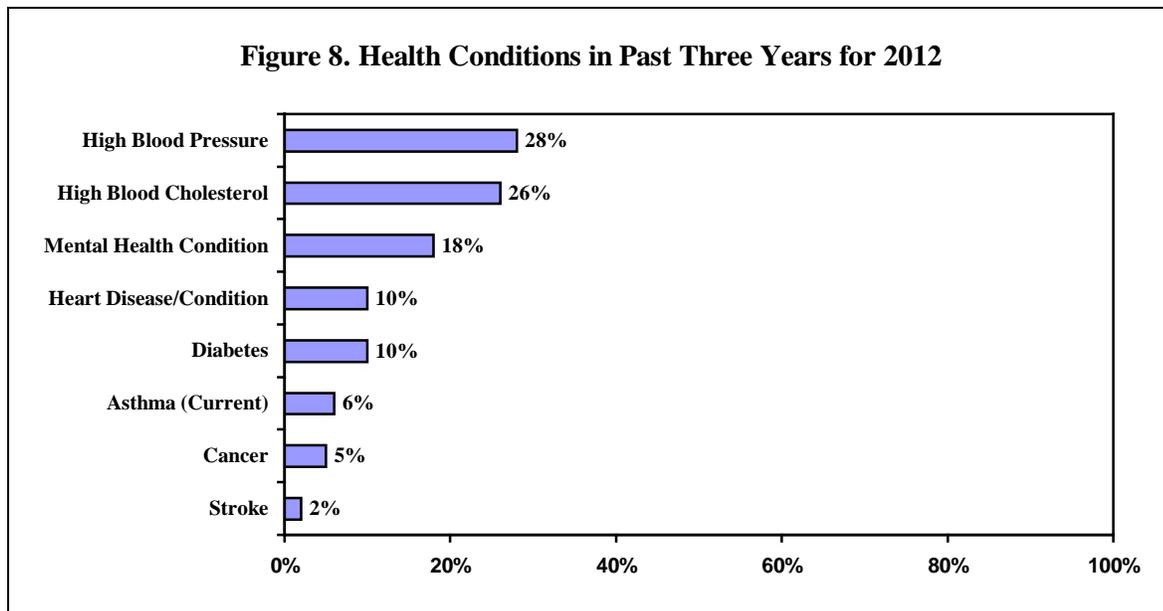
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (28% and 26%, respectively). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, unmarried, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma.

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

2012 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (28%) or high blood cholesterol (26%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

2012 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (61%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (17%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 23% of those with some post high school education or 22% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 29% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to married respondents (34% and 22%, respectively).
- Thirty-five percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 15% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%) compared to smokers (14%).
 - Of the 110 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	28%	24%	28%	28%
Gender ¹				
Male	21	21	30	25
Female	33	27	26	30
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	6	3	6	0
35 to 44	17	10	14	17
45 to 54 ^a	16	21	31	31
55 to 64	41	43	39	40
65 and Older	58	56	61	61
Education ^{1,3,4}				
High School or Less	34	28	33	38
Some Post High School	23	21	33	23
College Graduate	21	22	14	22
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	38	39	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	13	17	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	15	13	13
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married	28	18	21	22
Not Married	27	30	35	34
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	21	13	20	15
Overweight	29	28	32	35
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	36	29	39
Insufficient	--	25	32	30
Recommended	--	19	23	23
Smoking Status ⁴				
Nonsmoker	29	26	29	31
Smoker	24	18	21	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.

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

High Blood Cholesterol

2012 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-five percent of respondents 65 and older and 44% of those 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to married respondents (30% and 22%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (32%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (15%).
- Twenty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported high blood cholesterol compared to 15% of smokers.
 - Of the 102 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents and a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	25%	22%	24%	26%
Gender ³				
Male	23	23	29	24
Female	26	21	19	27
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	11	5	2	0
35 to 44	21	16	14	29
45 to 54	31	33	35	27
55 to 64	39	37	27	44
65 and Older ^a	29	32	51	45
Education				
High School or Less	26	21	23	31
Some Post High School	21	21	28	21
College Graduate	28	24	19	27
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	24	33	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	30	22	12	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18	22	12	19
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married ^a	31	20	18	22
Not Married ^a	16	23	30	30
Overweight Status ^{1,3,4}				
Not Overweight	15	16	14	15
Overweight	30	25	29	32
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	26	18	40
Insufficient	--	21	27	24
Recommended	--	21	21	24
Smoking Status ^{2,4}				
Nonsmoker	26	19	23	28
Smoker	23	30	25	15

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

② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (21%) compared to respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity (8%).
 - Of the 39 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2006, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	11%	12%	10%	10%
Gender				
Male	9	13	13	8
Female	12	11	7	11
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	3	3	2	2
35 to 44	0	6	5	3
45 to 54	7	3	4	4
55 to 64	11	17	12	11
65 and Older	28	32	27	29
Education				
High School or Less	11	13	8	14
Some Post High School	9	11	15	8
College Graduate	12	11	7	8
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	22	12	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	6	11	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	2	4	3
Marital Status ^{1,2}				
Married	5	8	7	9
Not Married	17	16	12	11
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	11	10	6	9
Overweight	9	12	12	10
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	20	18	21
Insufficient	--	15	10	8
Recommended	--	7	6	8
Smoking Status ²				
Nonsmoker	12	13	9	11
Smoker	6	6	9	6

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

- Eighteen 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.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (28%) compared to respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (11% each).
 - Of the 71 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	13%	18%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	8	21
Female	17	15
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	12	28
35 to 44	9	18
45 to 54	4	11
55 to 64	17	18
65 and Older ^a	22	11
Education		
High School or Less	12	18
Some Post High School	15	19
College Graduate	10	15
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12	21
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	7	19
Not Married	19	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 2009

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

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

Diabetes

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (23%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (5%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (12%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (5%).

- Of the 38 respondents who reported diabetes, 95% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting diabetes.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	6%	8%	10%	10%
Gender				
Male	5	7	13	9
Female	7	9	7	10
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 ^a	0	2	1	5
45 to 54	7	7	18	8
55 to 64	9	21	12	15
65 and Older	16	18	22	23
Education ³				
High School or Less	7	11	9	12
Some Post High School	6	4	16	8
College Graduate	6	8	5	9
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	12	13	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	7	4	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	3	2	5
Marital Status				
Married	5	6	9	7
Not Married	7	9	11	12
Overweight Status ^{3,4}				
Not Overweight	4	4	2	5
Overweight	7	9	14	12
Physical Activity ^{2,3}				
Inactive	--	20	18	17
Insufficient	--	8	12	7
Recommended ^b	--	4	5	10
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	8	9	11	10
Smoker	3	5	6	7

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Current Asthma

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

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma (14%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (3%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (0%).
 - Of the 25 respondents who reported current asthma, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

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

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cancer

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (5 responses) followed by breast cancer (4 responses). Three respondents reported prostate cancer while two respondents reported lung cancer.

Year Comparisons

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

Stroke

2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
 - Of the 6 respondents who reported a stroke, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

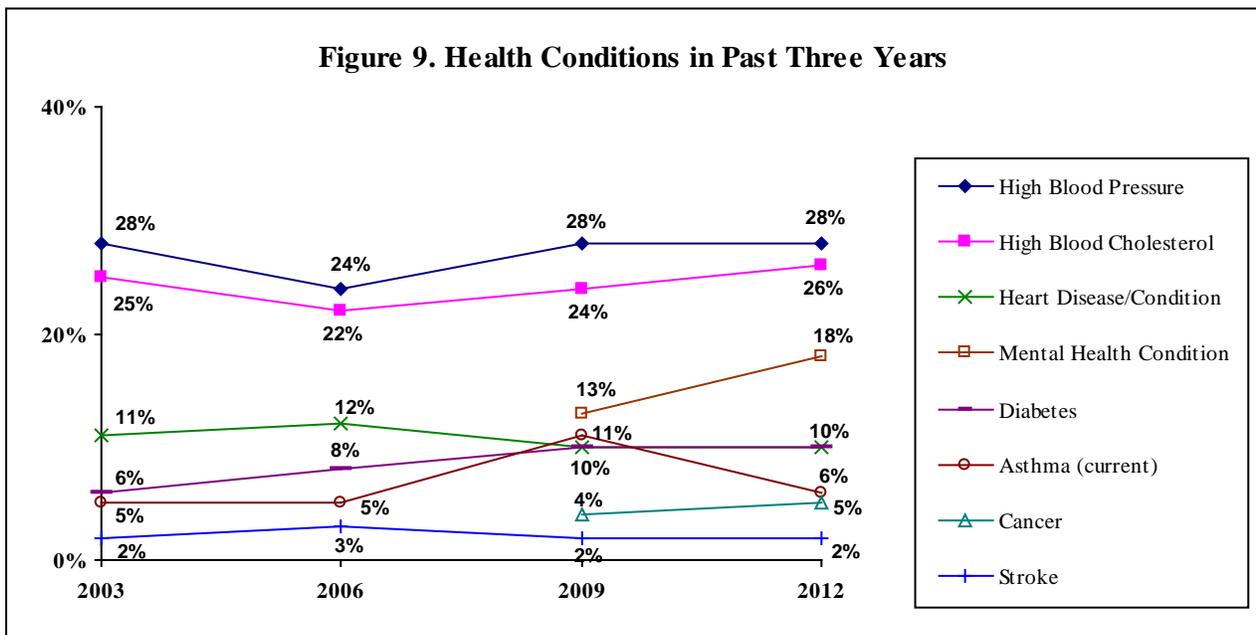
Year Comparisons

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

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents 45 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

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

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-three percent did some moderate activity, while 13% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 36% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 26% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (41% and 23%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	27%	31%	30%	33%
Gender				
Male	31	28	31	36
Female	24	33	29	30
Age				
18 to 34	26	30	31	34
35 to 44	26	31	26	29
45 to 54	39	31	31	34
55 to 64	20	32	32	31
65 and Older	25	29	31	33
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	23	27	26	24
Some Post High School	31	35	26	36
College Graduate	31	30	39	40
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27	29	28	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	33	24	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	32	40	50
Marital Status ⁴				
Married ^a	27	34	29	41
Not Married	28	28	30	23
Overweight Status ²				
Not Overweight	27	38	35	37
Overweight	28	26	27	31

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

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

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

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

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

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-four percent did some vigorous physical activity while 51% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (32%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Forty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 42% of those 35 to 44 years old reported vigorous physical activity compared to 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported vigorous physical activity compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (42%) compared to overweight respondents (17%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

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

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	22%	15%	25%
Gender ³			
Male	23	19	32
Female	19	12	19
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	40	23	45
35 to 44 ^a	16	14	42
45 to 54	19	14	9
55 to 64	17	14	16
65 and Older	8	8	4
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	15	11	13
Some Post High School	25	14	27
College Graduate	28	24	38
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	13	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	24	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	29	17	45
Marital Status			
Married	22	15	29
Not Married	21	16	21
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	38	10	42
Overweight	13	18	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.

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

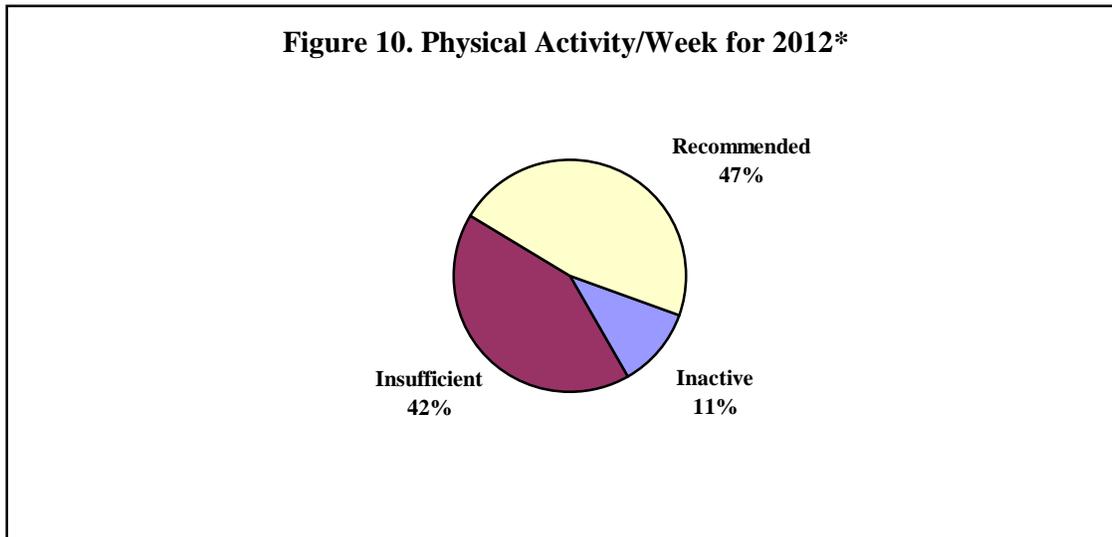
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-two 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.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (60%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (38%) or respondents 65 and older (37%).
- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 50% of those with some post high school education or 34% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 34% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 33% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (54% and 39%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (61%) compared to overweight respondents (40%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	43%	39%	47%
Gender			
Male	42	43	52
Female	44	36	43
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	56	51	60
35 to 44 ^a	38	28	56
45 to 54	42	39	39
55 to 64	41	37	38
65 and Older	33	37	37
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	37	34	34
Some Post High School	48	35	50
College Graduate ^a	46	53	62
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34	36	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	46	43	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	50	50	72
Marital Status ³			
Married	44	40	54
Not Married	42	39	39
Overweight Status ^{1,3}			
Not Overweight	56	40	61
Overweight	35	39	40

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

Body Weight

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- According to the definition, 64% of respondents were overweight.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 77% of those 55 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 46% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less were overweight compared to 62% of those with a college education or 59% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Respondents who were inactive or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (73% each) compared to respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity (55%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years being overweight.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education being overweight.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.

- In 2003 and 2006, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	69%	65%	64%	64%
Gender ^{1,2,3}				
Male	77	75	73	68
Female	62	56	56	61
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34	51	50	59	46
35 to 44 ^a	80	80	63	62
45 to 54	81	69	77	78
55 to 64	70	67	65	77
65 and Older	66	66	61	68
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	67	64	63	73
Some Post High School ^a	71	62	73	59
College Graduate	72	72	57	62
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	67	59	71
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	73	78	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	76	62	69	59
Marital Status ^{1,2}				
Married	73	72	67	66
Not Married	63	58	60	63
Physical Activity ^{2,4}				
Inactive	--	85	63	73
Insufficient	--	70	65	73
Recommended	--	54	64	55

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

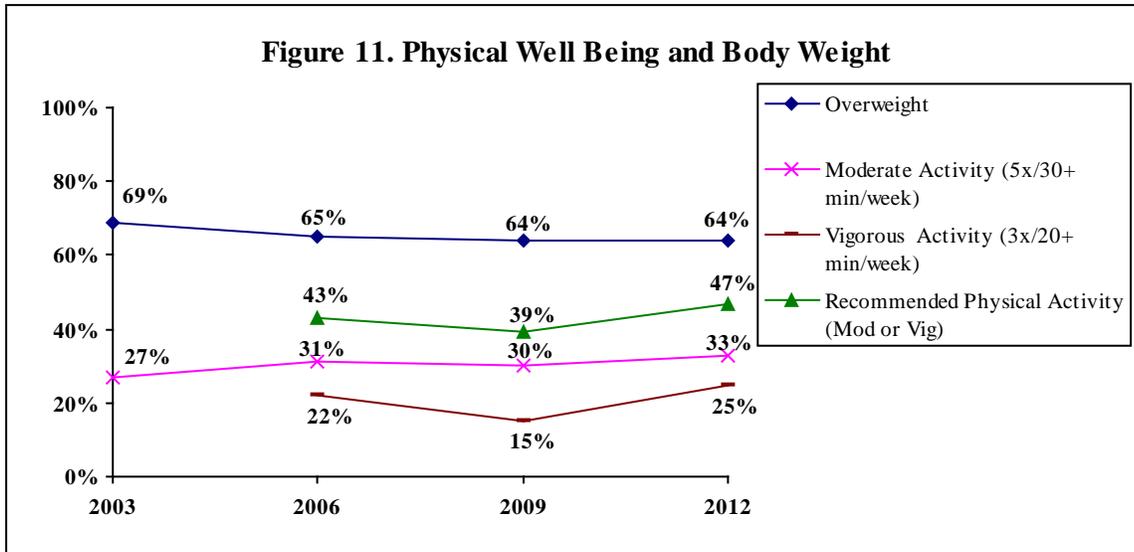
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 66% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, who were married, 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, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married, overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

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

Fruit Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (75%) compared to male respondents (56%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (76%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (59%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (55%).
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 69% of those with some post high school education or 52% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (75% and 54%, respectively).
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents who were not overweight reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 59% of overweight respondents.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (77%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (58%) or inactive respondents (49%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	69%	59%	61%	66%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	64	53	52	56
Female	73	64	69	75
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	72	63	73	76
35 to 44	67	49	59	59
45 to 54	59	44	58	55
55 to 64	72	63	58	67
65 and Older	76	74	52	65
Education ^{1,3,4}				
High School or Less	62	52	55	52
Some Post High School	72	64	55	69
College Graduate	79	64	78	77
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	78	61	55	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74	61	63	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	60	58	65	74
Marital Status ⁴				
Married ^a	66	61	60	75
Not Married ^a	73	57	62	54
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight	71	64	63	78
Overweight ^a	69	56	60	59
Physical Activity ^{3,4}				
Inactive	--	61	42	49
Insufficient	--	53	60	58
Recommended ^b	--	65	71	77

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Vegetable Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (31%) compared to male respondents (15%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 17% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (31% and 13%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (28%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (14%).
- Thirty percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 19% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 10% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2012, 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 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

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

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

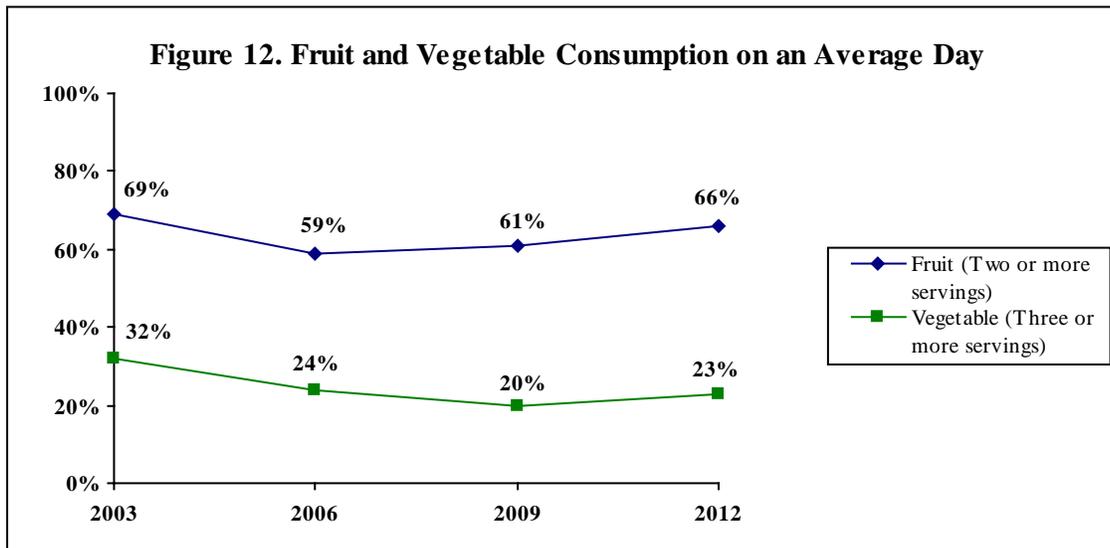
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

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

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Women's Health (Figure 13; Table 28)

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

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

Mammogram

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

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

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of the 55 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

Pap Smear

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- A total of 89% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 84% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- One hundred percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 79% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (96% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	93%	90%	91%	89%
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34 ^a	98	100	100	83
35 to 44	100	83	92	100
45 and Older	83	88	79	90
Education ⁴				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	94	88	90	84
College Graduate	89	95	92	98
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	91	86	92	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	98	91	100
Marital Status ^{2,4}				
Married	94	95	94	96
Not Married ^a	91	84	89	78

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

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

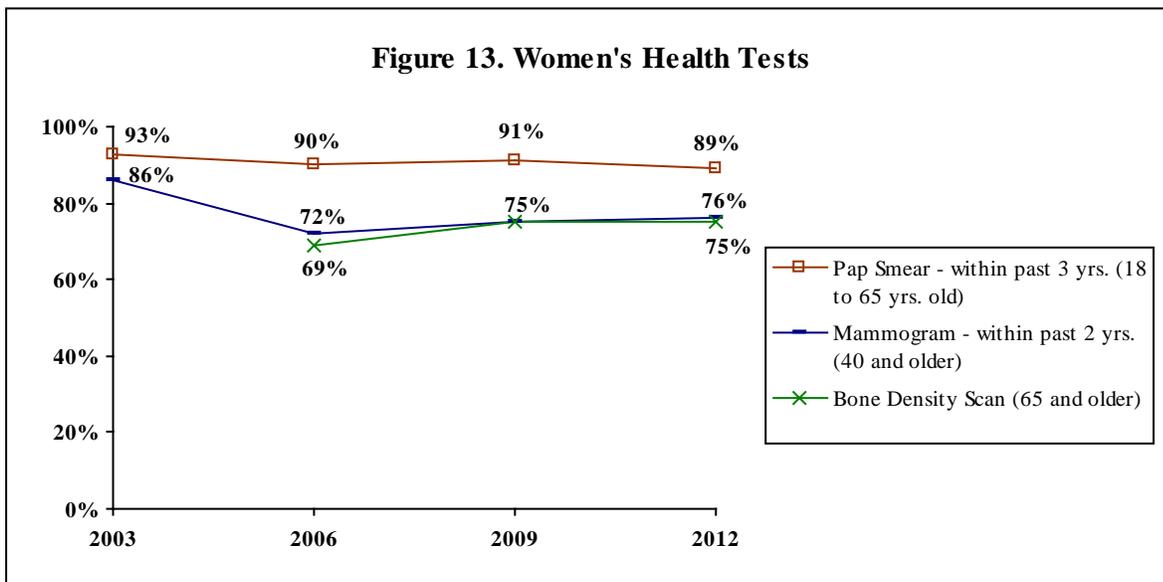
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Women’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Men's Health (Figure 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 53% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test.

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

Prostate Cancer Screening

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

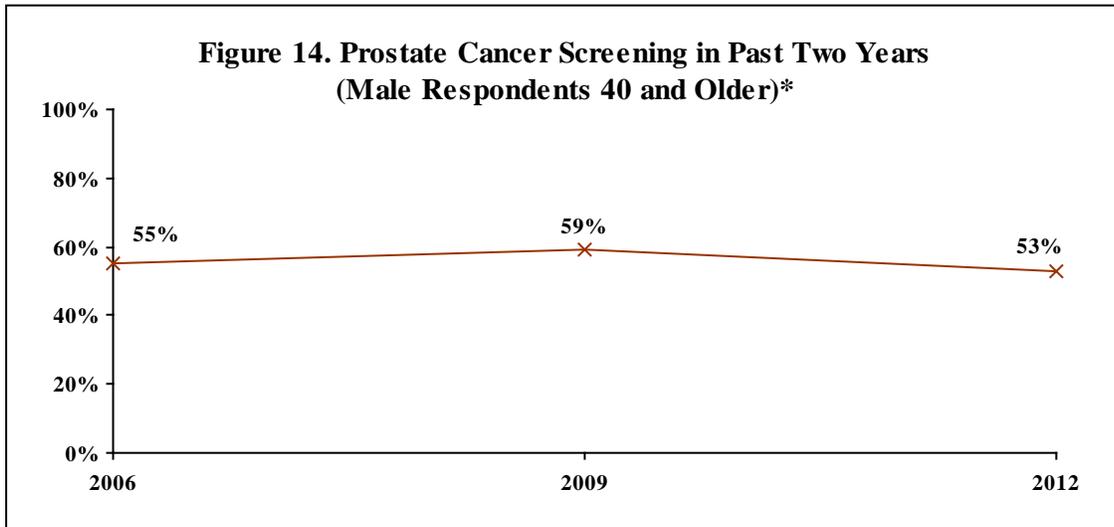
- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

Men's Health Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 11% 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 61% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

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

Blood Stool Test

2012 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL ^a	36%	22%	11%
Gender			
Male ^a	37	21	13
Female ^a	35	22	10
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	34	23	11
College Graduate ^a	42	16	11
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	40	21	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	22	11
Marital Status			
Married ^a	34	29	14
Not Married ^a	37	16	9

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2012 Findings

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

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

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	10%	6%
Gender		
Male	13	8
Female	8	4
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	10	5
College Graduate	8	9
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	14	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	3
Marital Status		
Married	11	6
Not Married	9	5

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

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

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

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

Colonoscopy

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Thirty percent reported never.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents with a college education reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 57% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

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

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

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	65%	61%
Gender		
Male	66	59
Female	64	62
Education ²		
Some Post High School or Less	63	57
College Graduate	72	75
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	68	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	59
Marital Status		
Married	65	65
Not Married	65	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Year Comparisons

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

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	66%	65%
Gender		
Male	67	63
Female	66	66
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	65	62
College Graduate	72	77
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	69	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	66
Marital Status		
Married	66	70
Not Married	66	60

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

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

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

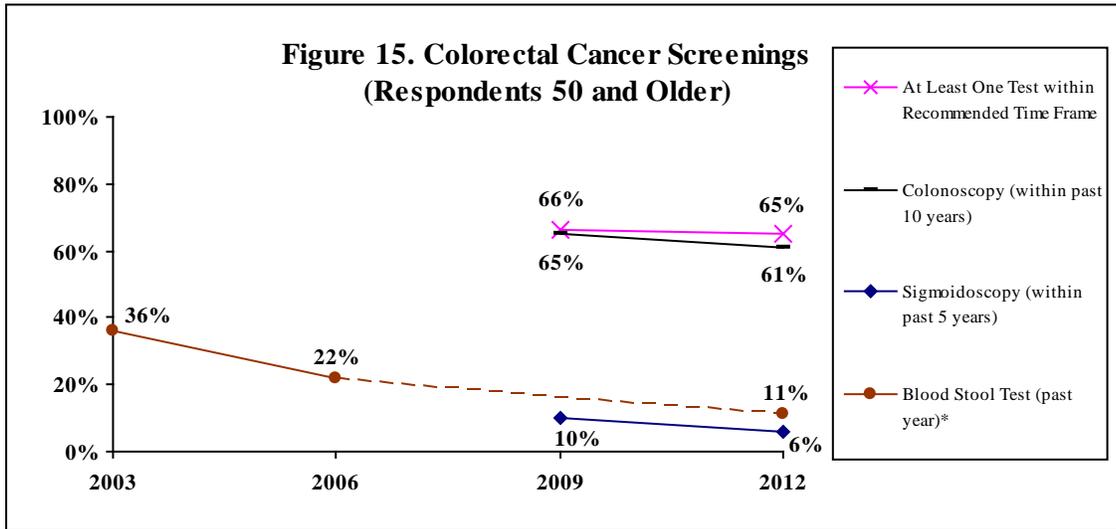
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*Not asked in 2009.

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 20% of respondents were current smokers; respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Five percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 52% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

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

Current Smokers

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents were current smokers (17% every day and 3% some days).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be a current smoker (37%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (14%) or respondents 65 and older (8%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2006, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less who were current smokers.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	28%	28%	21%	20%
Gender				
Male	25	32	24	17
Female	29	24	19	23
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	31	26	19	14
35 to 44	40	38	24	37
45 to 54	25	33	26	26
55 to 64	33	40	29	25
65 and Older	14	8	13	8
Education ^{1,3}				
High School or Less ^a	36	33	30	22
Some Post High School	21	28	17	23
College Graduate	18	20	12	13
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	20	31	23	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	25	20	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	32	17	10
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married ^a	28	21	15	18
Not Married	28	35	28	23

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Male respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (9%) compared to female respondents (0%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (12%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (2%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (8%) compared to married respondents (2%).

Table 34. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	5%
Gender ¹	
Male	9
Female	0
Age ¹	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	8
55 to 64	2
65 and Older	1
Education	
High School or Less	3
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	2
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status ¹	
Married	2
Not Married	8

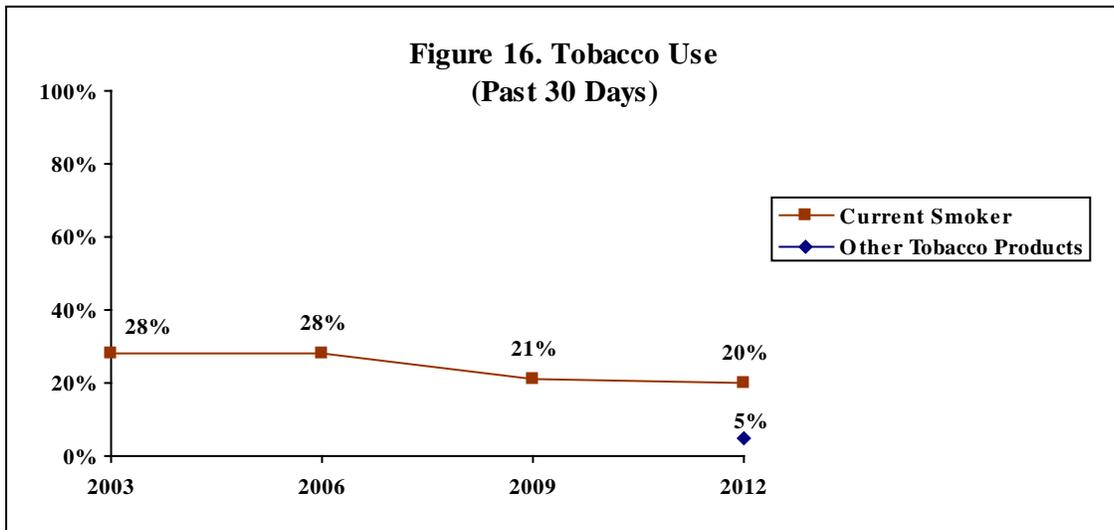
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

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

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

2012 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Fifty-two percent of the 81 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2012 Findings

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

- Sixty-seven percent of the 70 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

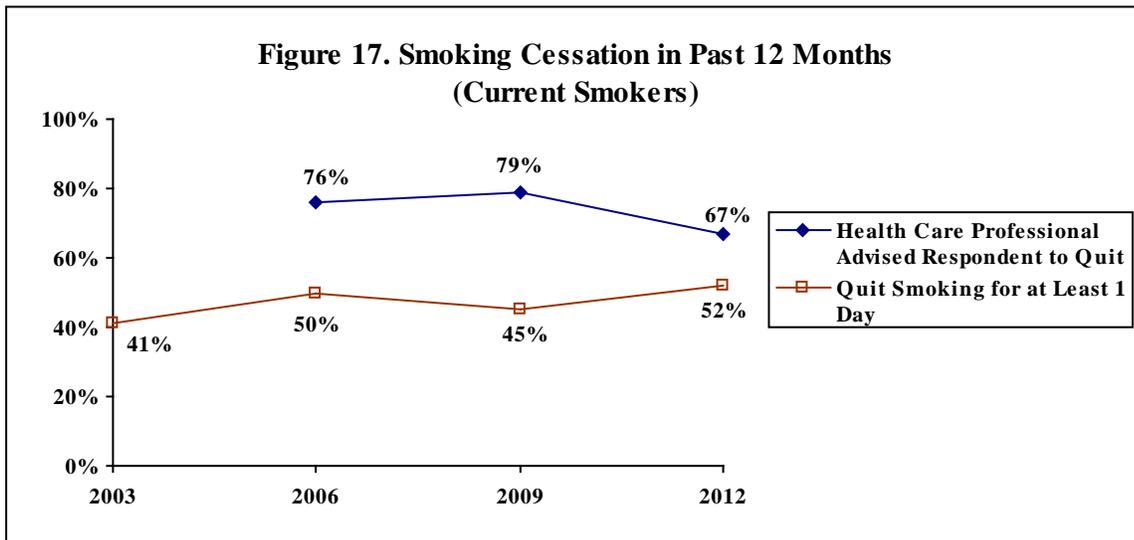
Year Comparisons

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

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 71% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

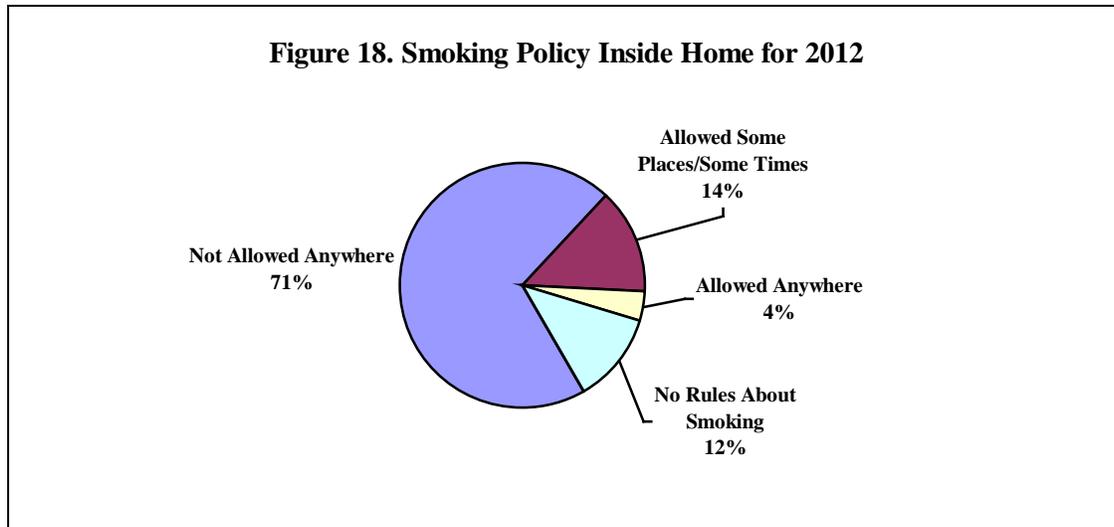
From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past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

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 14% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Four percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Twelve percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 63% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 61% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (82% and 58%, respectively).

- Eighty-two percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 27% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (87%) compared to respondents in households without children (64%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 35. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012
TOTAL	71%	71%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	63
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	81	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75	82
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	80	82
Not Married	62	58
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	84	82
Smoker	26	27
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes	84	87
No	66	64

^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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (46%) compared to female respondents (17%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (65%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (9%) or respondents 65 and older (7%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (42%) compared to those with a high school education or less (35%) or respondents with a college education (6%).
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 22% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure, with a noted increase in 2012. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting exposure.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	30%	31%
Gender ²		
Male	35	46
Female	25	17
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	43	65
35 to 44	25	18
45 to 54	38	29
55 to 64 ^a	28	9
65 and Older	13	7
Education ²		
High School or Less	33	35
Some Post High School	32	42
College Graduate ^a	22	6
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	37	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	29	45
Marital Status		
Married	27	28
Not Married	31	34

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

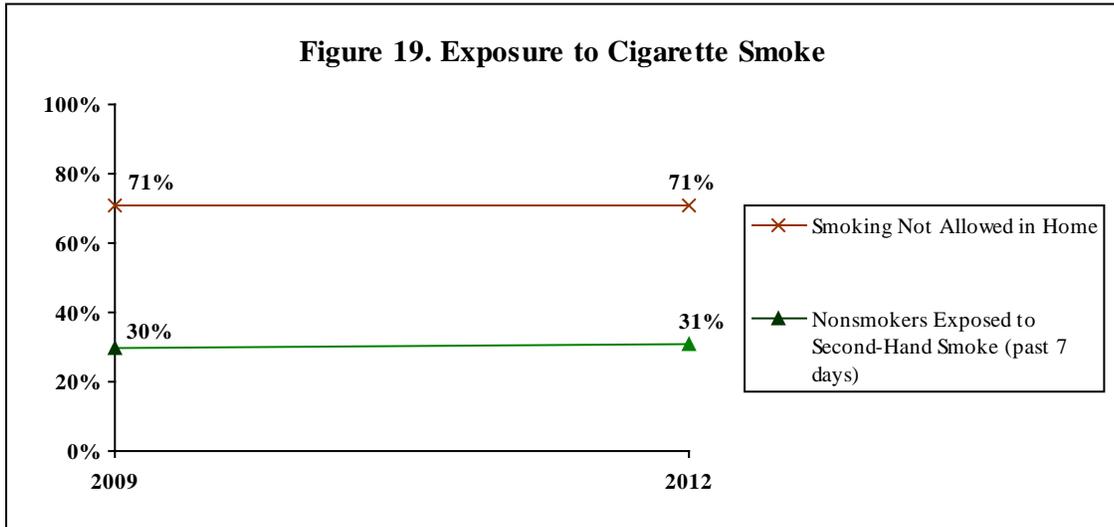
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 37 & 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 34% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-four percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (40%) compared to female respondents (28%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (49%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (26%) or respondents 65 and older (10%).
- Forty-nine 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 21% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents who reported binge drinking.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older who reported binge drinking.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education who reported binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket who reported binge drinking.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status who reported binge drinking.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	24%	27%	20%	34%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	34	41	30	40
Female ^a	15	14	10	28
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	37	43	23	43
35 to 44	47	42	29	39
45 to 54 ^a	13	24	24	49
55 to 64	22	12	10	26
65 and Older ^a	1	3	8	10
Education				
High School or Less	26	30	21	29
Some Post High School ^a	22	30	19	33
College Graduate ^a	21	19	17	42
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	12	18	16	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	32	23	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	38	32	49
Marital Status ³				
Married ^a	27	28	24	37
Not Married ^a	20	26	15	31

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006, respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

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

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

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

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

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

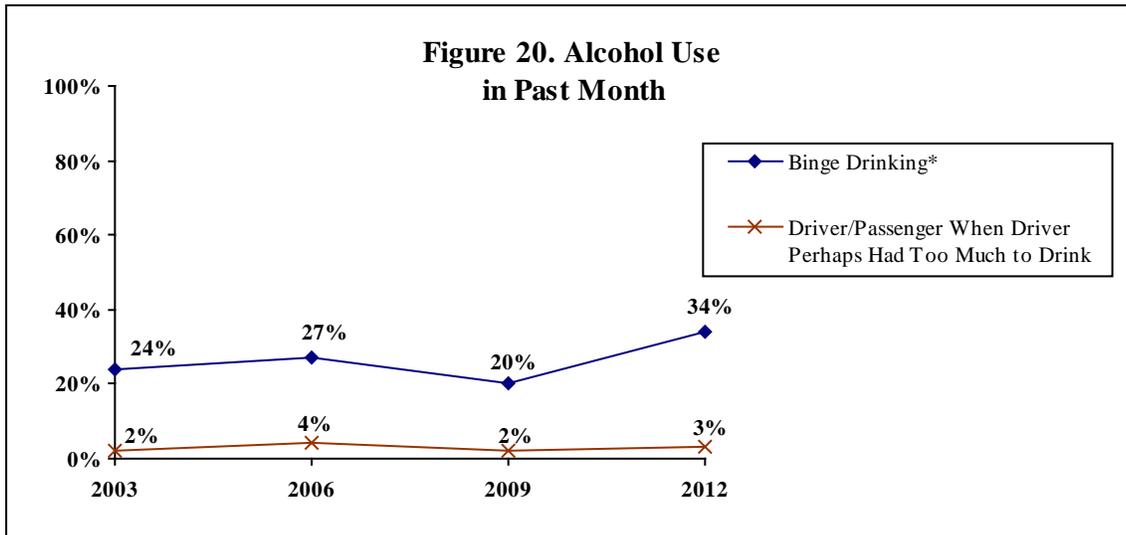
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2003 and 2012, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males 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 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 4% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or in households without children were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, or gambling.

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

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

- Nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a household member experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year compared to 2% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Five percent of respondents in households without children were more likely to report a household member experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents in households with children.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household member experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in households without children were more likely to report a household member experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking.

Table 39. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009 ^②	2012
TOTAL	4%	2%	4%
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	--	9
Marital Status			
Married	3	--	4
Not Married	4	--	5
Children in Household ^{1,3}			
Yes	0	--	<1
No	6	--	5

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Other Household Problems in Past Year

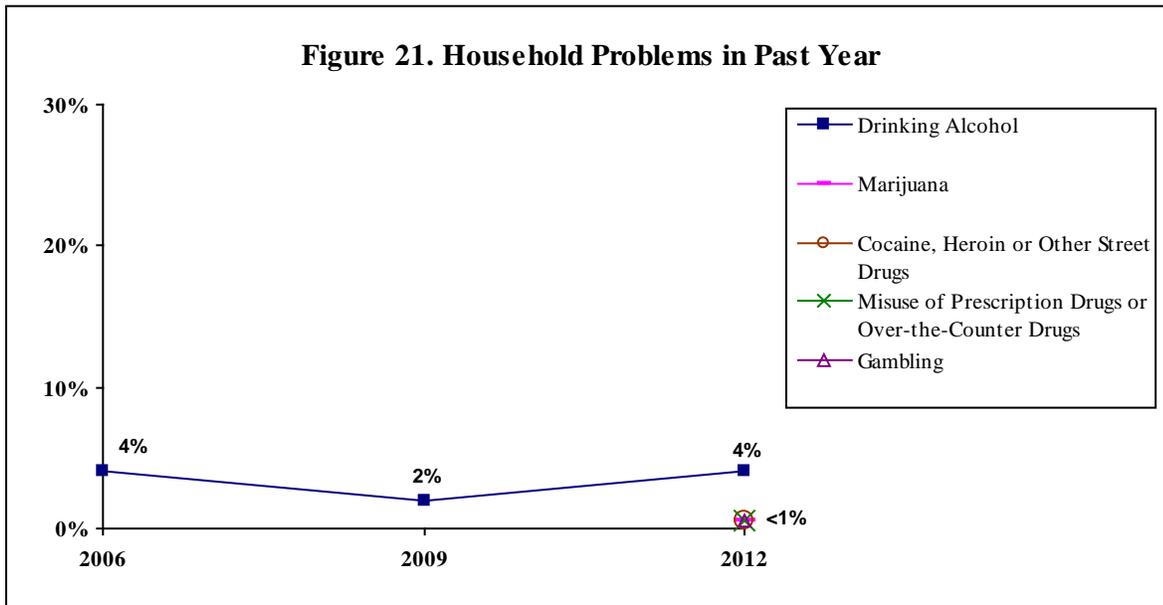
2012 Findings

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

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 40 - 42)

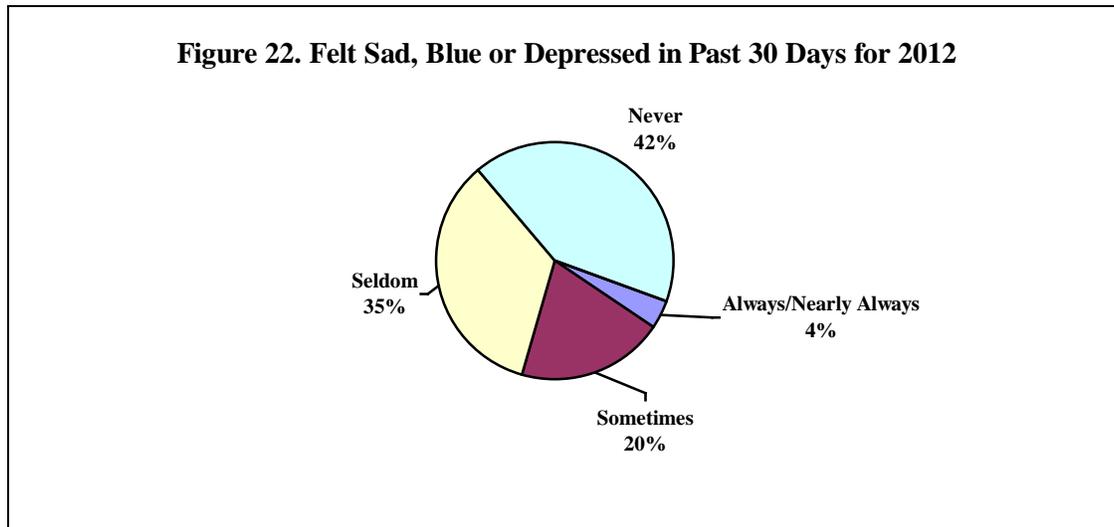
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

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

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 720 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 77% reported seldom or never.



- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (8%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (2%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- 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 less than one percent of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2012, 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 all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 40. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Considered Suicide

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

2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 560 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year.

Table 41. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

^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

^⑤year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2012 Findings

- A total of 3% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 27% reported nearly always.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003 and 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

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

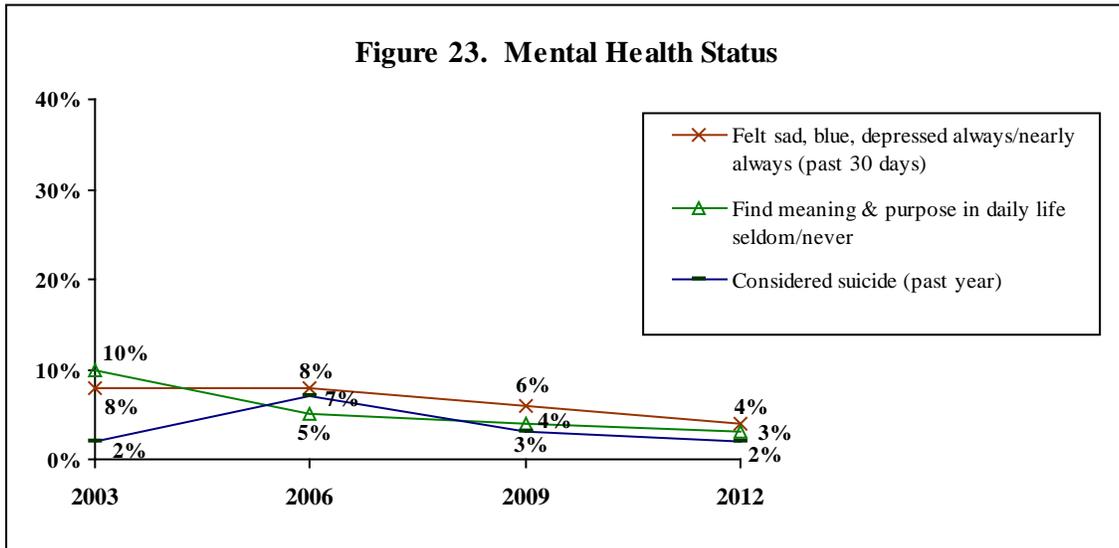
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 43 & 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 5% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two 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 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this.

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (8%) compared to male respondents (2%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (9% and 2%, respectively).
 - A stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (16 responses) followed by an ex-spouse (3 responses).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 43. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

- Two 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.
 - Seven respondents reported a stranger pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while one respondent each reported a friend, an acquaintance or a child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- 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

2012 Findings

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues (17%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (2%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues compared to married respondents (13% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

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

^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

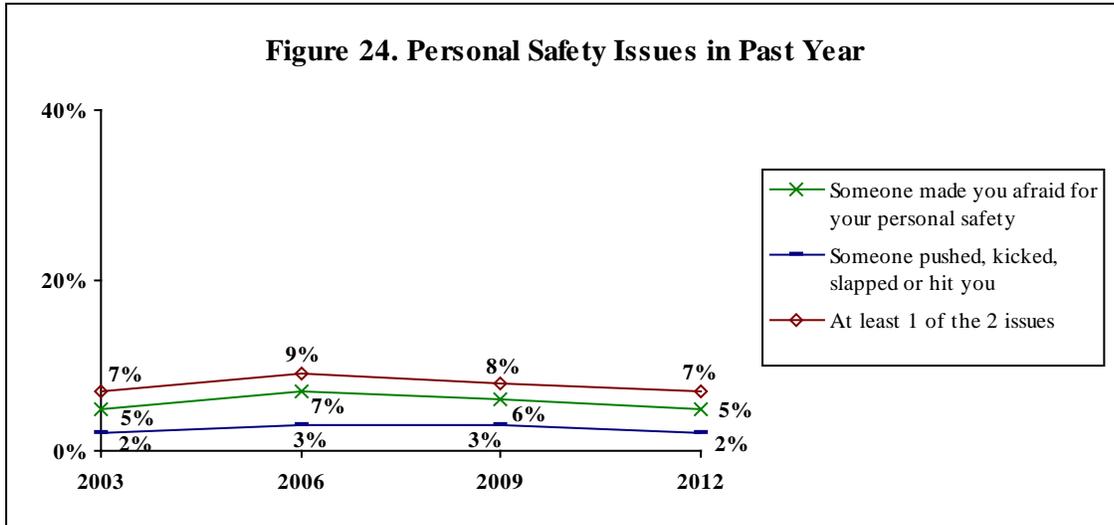
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Children in Household (Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 74% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 0% each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 36% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Two percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Eleven percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. Eleven percent reported verbal bullying while 0% each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying.

Children in Household

2012 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they have a child in the household who is under the age of 18. Eighty-seven percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for the child(ren). For this section, a random child was then selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Seventy-seven percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-four percent were boys. Of these households, 39% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 84% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2012 Findings

- Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history. Of these, 74% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months (93%) compared to respondents who reported about their son (58%).

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

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

Nutrition and Exercise

2012 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 36% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 5 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day or were physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each compared to respondents who reported about their child 13 to 17 years old.

- Fifty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 29% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Their child likes to play video games or on the computer was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes (4 responses) followed by their child prefers to watch TV (2 responses).

Table 45. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)^⓪

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	85%	36%	87%
Gender			
Boy	90	29	88
Girl	79	44	85
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	92*	41	96*
13 to 17 Years Old	71*	21	67*
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	95	55*	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	29*	89

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

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

Current Asthma

2012 Findings

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

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2012 Findings

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

Neighborhood Safety for Child

2012 Findings

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

Child Experienced Bullying

2012 Findings

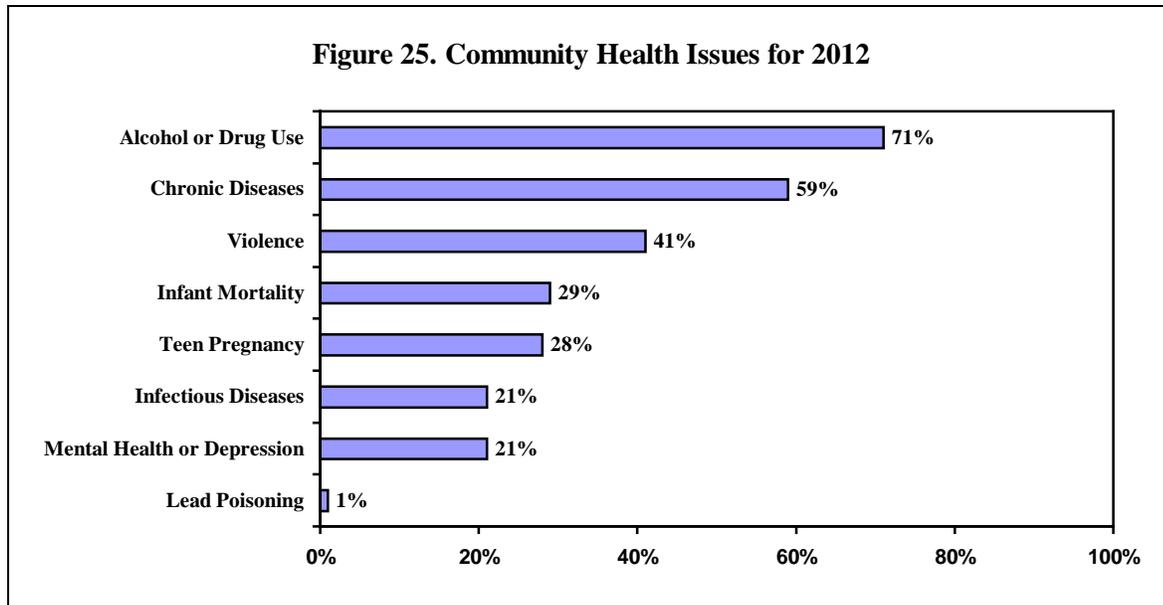
- Eleven percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 11% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Zero percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, being teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and the number of responses of reporting their child experienced being bullied.

Community Health Issues (Figure 25; Table 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (71%), chronic diseases (59%) and violence (41%). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to select alcohol or drug use as a top health issue. Male respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report mental health or depression as one of the top health issues.

2012 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in St. Francis. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (71%), chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (59%) or violence (41%).



- Male respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use, chronic diseases or infectious diseases while female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality or teen pregnancy compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or infectious diseases compared to their counterparts. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report violence as one of the top health issues while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report infant mortality compared to their counterparts. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report mental health/depression.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or infant mortality compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 46. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)^①

	Alcohol or Drug Use	Chronic Diseases	Violence	Infant Mortality
TOTAL	71%	59%	41%	29%
Gender				
Male	76*	66*	40	24*
Female	67*	52*	41	34*
Age				
18 to 34	87*	57	22*	34
35 to 44	69*	63	41*	27
45 to 54	71*	64	54*	33
55 to 64	58*	63	51*	27
65 and older	60*	52	47*	23
Education				
High School or Less	63*	58	57*	19*
Some Post High School	77*	63	30*	29*
College Graduate	71*	54	40*	45*
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	62*	59	37	26*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68*	61	50	26*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84*	59	35	42*
Marital Status				
Married	75	60	38	35*
Not Married	66	58	44	23*

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

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

Table 46. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)^①

	Teen Pregnancy	Infectious Diseases	Mental Health or Depression	Lead Poisoning ^②
TOTAL	28%	21%	21%	1%
Gender				
Male	23*	27*	18	--
Female	31*	16*	23	--
Age				
18 to 34	34	30*	17*	--
35 to 44	27	12*	36*	--
45 to 54	24	17*	20*	--
55 to 64	29	23*	26*	--
65 and older	18	18*	14*	--
Education				
High School or Less	24	24	10*	--
Some Post High School	25	24	26*	--
College Graduate	37	14	27*	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	18	21	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	21	26	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	23	23	--
Marital Status				
Married	28	21	22	--
Not Married	27	22	20	--

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

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

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

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

ST. FRANCIS
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: June 20, 2012 through August 7, 2012

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

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

Poor.....	3%
Fair.....	15
Good	31
Very good	39
Excellent	13
Not sure.....	0

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

No health care coverage.....	6%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	58
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	5
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	10
Medicare	21
Or something else	<1
Not sure.....	0

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

All.....	88%
Part.....	4
None	8
Not sure.....	0

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

All.....	86%
Part.....	5
None	9
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	7%
No	93
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes..... 7% →CONTINUE WITH Q7
No93 →GO TO Q8
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [29 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay44%
Uninsured.....24
Poor medical care24
Insurance did not cover it23
Co-payments too high..... 4
Unable to get appointment..... 3
Other (2% or less)..... 4

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

Yes.....12% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No88 →GO TO Q10
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [47 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....39%
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.....27
Cannot afford to pay24
Insurance did not cover it17
Poor dental care 3
Other (2% or less)..... 0

10. 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 Q11
No97 →GO TO Q12
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q12

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

Cannot afford to pay47%
Uninsured.....35
Insurance did not cover it14
Other (2% or less)..... 0
Not sure..... 9

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

Doctor.....	38%
Internet.....	32
Myself/family member in health care field	8
TV	4
Work	4
Family/friends.....	3
Health newsletter	3
Other health professional.....	2
Books	2
All others (1% or less).....	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

Doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.....	78%
Public health clinic or community health center	1
Hospital outpatient department.....	2
Hospital emergency room.....	3
Urgent care center.....	4
Some other kind of place	0
No usual place	12
Not sure.....	<1

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

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

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
15. A routine checkup.....	60%	21%	8%	9%	<1%	2%
16. Cholesterol testing	54	21	3	5	10	8
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic....	65	19	1	14	0	1
18. Eye exam	45	27	13	15	<1	0

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

Yes.....	33%
No	67
Not sure.....	0

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

18 to 34 years old.....30%
 35 to 44 years old.....15
 45 to 54 years old.....19
 55 to 64 years old.....15
 65 and older21

21. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [84 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....70%
 No24
 Not sure..... 6

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure?	28%	72%	<1%
23. ...(if yes) [110 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	4	0
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	26	72	2
25. ...(if yes) [102 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	92	7	1
26. You had a stroke?	2	98	<1
27. ...(if yes) [6 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	10	90	<1
29. ...(if yes) [39 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	92	8	0
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	18	82	<1
31. ...(if yes) [71 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	4	0
32. You have cancer?.....	5	95	<1
33. ...(if yes) [19 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?			
	Melanoma/skin.....		5 respondents
	Breast		4 respondents
	Prostate.....		3 respondents
	Lung		2 respondents
	All others (1 response each).....		4 respondents

	Yes	No	Not Sure
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	10%	90%	<1%
35. ...(if yes) [38 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	95	3	3
36. Do you currently have asthma?	6	94	0
37. ...(if yes) [25 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0

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

One or fewer servings.....34%
Two servings.....31
Three or more servings35
Not sure..... 0

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

One or fewer servings.....43%
Two servings.....34
Three or more servings23
Not sure..... 0

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

Yes87%
No13
Not sure..... 0

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

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

No moderate activity13%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time53
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more33
Not sure..... 2

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

Yes49%
 No51
 Not sure.....<1

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

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

No vigorous activity51%
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
 or less than 20 minutes each time24
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more25
 Not sure.....<1

Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [136 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)54%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....22
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 6
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 7
 5 or more years ago 6
 Never 4
 Not sure<1

47. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [55 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes75%
 No22
 Not sure..... 2

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

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)49%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....34
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 6
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)<1
 5 or more years ago 3
 Never 4
 Not sure 4

Q49 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

49. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [111 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	44%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	9
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	8
Never	27
Not sure	2

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

50. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [185 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	11%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	8
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	11
5 years ago or more	14
Never	54
Not sure	3

51. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [186 Respondents 50 and Older]

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

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [187 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	11%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	13
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	25
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	11
10 years ago or more	6
Never	30
Not sure	3

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	42%
Seldom.....	35
Sometimes	20
Nearly always	3
Always.....	1
Not sure.....	0

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

Never	2%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	20
Nearly always	27
Always.....	47
Not sure.....	2

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

Yes	2%
No	98
Not sure.....	0

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

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

None	65%
One time	5
Two or more times.....	29
Not sure.....	1

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

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

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
58. Drinking alcohol.....	4%	96%	0%
59. Marijuana.....	<1	100	0
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	99	<1
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	<1	100	<1
62. Gambling	<1	100	0

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

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

Every day17%
 Some days..... 3
 Not at all80 →GO TO Q67
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q67

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

Yes52%
 No48
 Not sure..... 0

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [81 Current Smokers]

Yes86% →CONTINUE WITH Q66
 No14 →GO TO Q67
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q67

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

Yes67%
 No30
 Not sure..... 3

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..71%
 Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times..14
 Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or.... 4
 There are no rules about smoking inside your home ...12
 Not sure..... 0

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

0 days.....	66%
1 to 3 days.....	19
4 to 6 days.....	4
All 7 days.....	8
Not sure.....	3

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

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

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	47%
Female.....	53

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

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	36%
Overweight.....	39
Obese.....	26

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

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

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

White.....	93%
Black, African American.....	<1
Asian.....	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	0
Another race.....	<1
Multiple race.....	6
Not sure.....	<1

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	26%
A member of an unmarried couple	4
Married	50
Separated	<1
Divorced	9
Widowed.....	11
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school.....	1
High school graduate or GED.....	31
Some college.....	30
Technical school graduate	14
College graduate	17
Advanced or professional degree.....	6
Not sure.....	0

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

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

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

St. Francis	100%
-------------------	------

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

53235	100%
-------------	------

Q80 THROUGH Q82 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

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

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

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

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	6
\$20,001 to \$30,000	10
\$30,001 to \$40,000	10
\$40,001 to \$50,000	6
\$50,001 to \$60,000	10
\$60,001 to \$75,000	8
\$75,001 to \$90,000	19
\$90,001 to \$105,000	5
\$105,001 to \$120,000	4
\$120,001 to \$135,000	3
Over \$135,000	<1
Not sure.....	9
No answer	9

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

None	70%	→GO TO Q107
One	7	
Two or more	23	
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

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

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [120 Respondents]

Yes.....	87%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	13	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [104 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	77%
13 to 17 years old.....	23
Not sure.....	0

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [103 Respondents]

Boy	54%
Girl.....	46
Not sure.....	0

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [104 Respondents]

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

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

90. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [104 Respondents]

Yes	93%	→CONTINUE WITH Q91
No	7	→GO TO Q92
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q92

91. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [97 Respondents]

Yes	74%
No	26
Not sure.....	0

92. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [104 Respondents]

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

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

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [104 Respondents]

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

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [2 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it.....	1 respondent
Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance.....	1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [104 Respondents]

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q97
No	96	→GO TO Q98
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q98

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

Yes	0%
No	100
Not sure.....	0

98. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [16 Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	88%
Swing	0
Pack n' Play	0
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	13
Not sure.....	0

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [104 Respondents]

Always	74%
Nearly always	21
Sometimes	5
Seldom.....	0
Never	0
Not sure.....	0

100. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [65 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	2%
Nearly always	0
Sometimes	9
Seldom.....	32
Never	57
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes	11%
No	88
Not sure.....	2

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

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group....11%
 Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked 0
 Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or
 threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic
 methods..... 0

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [76 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....14%
 Two servings.....38
 Three or more servings47
 Not sure..... 0

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [76 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....49%
 Two servings.....16
 Three or more servings36
 Not sure..... 0

105. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time [76 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days.....	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q106
2 through 4 days	9	→GO TO Q107
5 or more days	87	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [10 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Likes to play video games or on computer..... 4 respondents
 Prefers to watch TV2 respondents
 Other2 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q108
No	94	→GO TO Q109
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q109

108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [21 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	16 respondents
Ex-spouse.....	3 respondents
Spouse.....	1 respondent
Acquaintance	1 respondent
Child	1 respondent

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

Yes	2%	→CONTINUE WITH Q110
No	97	→GO TO Q111
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	7 respondents
Friend.....	1 respondent
Acquaintance	1 respondent
Child	1 respondent

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

Alcohol or drug use	71%
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	59
Violence.....	41
Infant mortality	29
Teen pregnancy.....	28
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	21
Mental health or depression.....	21
Lead poisoning	1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 St. Francis Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through August 7, 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=393). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=7). 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 St. Francis Community Health Survey was conducted from October 1, 2009 through January 28, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=394). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=6). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 St. Francis Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through July 22, 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 St. Francis 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.