

# **Oak Creek Community Health Survey Report 2012**

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

In Partnership with:  
**Oak Creek Health Department  
Center for Urban Population Health**

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of this project is to provide Oak Creek 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 Oak Creek 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=357). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=43). 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 21, 2012 and October 16, 2012. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Oak Creek. 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](mailto: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](mailto:mark.huber@aurora.org).

## Demographic Profile of Oak Creek Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012<sup>⓪</sup>

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	30%
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	14
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	26%
Some Post High School	38
College Graduate	37
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39
Not Sure/No Answer	19
Married	57%

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages 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 Oak Creek Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 26,319 adult residents.

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 260 adults. So, when 17% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 4,420 residents  $\pm$ 1,300 individuals. Therefore, from 3,120 to 5,720 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 11,239 occupied housing units in Oak Creek. 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 110 households. For example, 17% 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 1,870.

## 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/meter<sup>2</sup>. 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 Oak Creek 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 Oak Creek residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

<b>Overall Health</b>					<b>Vaccinations (65 and Older)</b>				
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Excellent	27%	18%	23%	17%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	83%	72%	77%	59%
Very Good	35%	38%	44%	36%	Pneumonia (ever)	66%	68%	68%	79%
Fair or Poor	10%	12%	11%	17%					
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>				
					<i>68% 68%</i>				
					<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>				
					<i>73% 69%</i>				
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>					<b>Health Conditions in Past 3 Years</b>				
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Not Covered					High Blood Pressure	18%	24%	26%	29%
Personally (currently)	3%	4%	5%	9%	High Blood Cholesterol	15%	25%	18%	24%
Personally (past 12 months)			5%	11%	Mental Health Condition			10%	16%
Household Member (past 12 months)	14%	20%	8%	17%	Asthma (Current)	8%	10%	7%	12%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
					<i>8% 11% 5% 10%</i>				
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					<i>Diabetes</i>				
					<i>7% 10% 8% 8%</i>				
					<i>Cancer</i>				
					<i>2% 4%</i>				
					<i>Stroke</i>				
					<i>1% 2% 1% 1%</i>				
<b>Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)</b>					<i>Condition Controlled Through Medication,</i>				
Oak Creek		<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<i>Exercise or Lifestyle Changes</i>				
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost (Household)	10%	--	15%		<i>High Blood Pressure</i>				
Unmet Care					<i>90%</i>				
Dental Care			8%	12%	<i>High Blood Cholesterol</i>				
Medical Care				9%	<i>81%</i>				
Mental Health Care				2%	<i>Mental Health Condition</i>				
					<i>97%</i>				
					<i>Asthma (Current)</i>				
					<i>94%</i>				
					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
					<i>97%</i>				
					<i>Diabetes</i>				
					<i>97%</i>				
<b>Health Information and Services</b>					<b>Physical Health</b>				
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Health Information Source					Physical Activity/Week				
Doctor				37%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	29%	39%	41%	45%
Internet				37%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		25%	21%	29%
Advance Care Plan	22%	34%	40%	39%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		48%	48%	53%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service					Overweight	62%	61%	63%	71%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		85%	83%	84%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	65%	68%	61%	63%
Urgent care center		6%	9%	6%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	27%	25%	23%	30%
Hospital emergency room		1%	<1%	2%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Hospital outpatient		1%	<1%	2%	<i>WI U.S.</i>				
Public health clinic/community health center		2%	1%	1%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>				
No usual place		3%	4%	5%	<i>64% 64%</i>				
					<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>				
					<i>53% 51%</i>				
<b>Routine Procedures</b>					<b>Women's Health</b>				
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	83%	86%	90%	85%	Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	86%	82%	83%	85%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	70%	75%	78%	79%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		78%	74%	82%
Dental Checkup (past year)	76%	73%	70%	73%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	95%	91%	96%	82%
Eye Exam (past year)	50%	39%	47%	47%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
					<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)</i>				
					<i>80% 78%</i>				
					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
					<i>85% 81%</i>				

--Not asked in 2009

<b>Men's Health (40 and Older)</b>					<b>Alcohol Use in Past Month</b>					
Oak Creek	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Prostate Cancer Screening					Binge Drinker	24%	22%	19%	38%	
Within Past 2 Years	67%	63%	53%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
					Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	1%	4%	2%	5%	
<b>Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)</b>										
Oak Creek	<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)	41%	25%	--	12%	<i>Binge Drinker</i>				22%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			8%	5%						
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			69%	67%	<b>Household Problems Associated With...</b>					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			70%	71%	Oak Creek	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
					Alcohol	4%	2%	4%		
<b>Cigarette Use</b>					Marijuana				3%	
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				2%	
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	23%	17%	18%	Gambling				1%	
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)				8%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	
Of Current Smokers...										
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					<b>Children in Household</b>					
Year Because Trying to Quit	56%	48%	51%	60%	Oak Creek				<u>2012</u>	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year					Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
And Advised to Quit Smoking	79%	74%	70%		Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				91%	
					Visited Personal Health Professional for					
<i>Other Research:</i>					Preventive Care (past 12 months)				95%	
<i>Current Smokers (2010)</i>					Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>					Dental Care				4%	
					Medical Care				3%	
<b>Exposure to Smoke</b>					Specialist				<1%	
Oak Creek		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Current Asthma				4%	
Smoking Policy at Home					Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	
Not allowed anywhere			81%	82%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Allowed in some places or at some times			8%	9%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				68%	
Allowed anywhere			3%	2%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				25%	
No rules inside home			8%	6%	Physical Activity (60 min/5 or more days)				71%	
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Exposure in Past Seven Days			31%	17%	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
					Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				1%	
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>					Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				19%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>			75%	79%	Verbally Bullied				16%	
					Cyber Bullied				2%	
<b>Mental Health Status</b>					Physically Bullied				1%	
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<b>Community Health Issues</b>					
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					Oak Creek				<u>2012</u>	
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	4%	4%	4%	Chronic Diseases				64%	
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					Alcohol or Drug Use				61%	
Seldom/Never	4%	7%	4%	4%	Violence				49%	
Considered Suicide (past year)	<1%	3%	3%	2%	Teen Pregnancy				29%	
					Infant Mortality				27%	
<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>					Infectious Diseases				25%	
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Mental Health or Depression				21%	
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	5%	8%	5%	Lead Poisoning				<1%	
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	5%	<1%	2%	5%						
At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	5%	9%	8%						

--Not asked in 2009

## Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers 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, 9% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased 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, 15% 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 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they did not get the dental care needed in the last 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they did not get the medical care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they did not get the mental health care needed in the last 12 months. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.*

In 2012, 37% of respondents each reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor or the internet. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 79% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-three percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 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 who were female, 65 and older or unmarried 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 dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.*

In 2012, 36% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-nine 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 who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

### **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 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 (29% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 or 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 female, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life or they considered suicide.*

### **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2012, 45% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were married or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, 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, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2012, 85% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2012, 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.*

In 2012, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Five percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 71% 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, 18% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Eight percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 60% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy 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, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2012, 38% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Five percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

In 2012, 4% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with marijuana while 2% reported the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *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, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents with some post high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 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-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-one 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. One percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Nineteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Sixteen percent reported verbal bullying, 2% reported cyber bullying and 1% reported physical 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 chronic diseases (64%), alcohol or drug use (61%) and violence (49%). Respondents with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents who were female or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket 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)

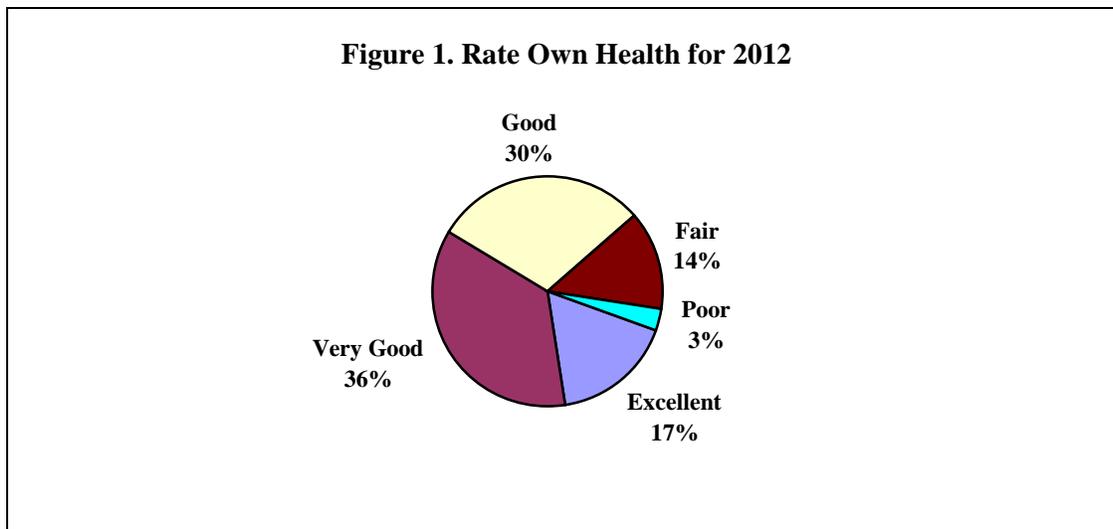
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to 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-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (17%) or very good (36%). A total of 17% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (32%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (12%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (10%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (25% and 11%, respectively).

- Thirty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 16% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 14% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (38%) compared to nonsmokers (12%).

### 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, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 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.
- In 2006, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2009 and 2012, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	10%	12%	11%	17%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	9	12	13	19
Female	10	11	9	14
<b>Age<sup>1,2,3,4</sup></b>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	2	<1	4	16
35 to 44	7	8	2	12
45 to 54	14	22	22	10
55 to 64	14	12	17	32
65 and Older	26	35	26	22
<b>Education<sup>2,3,4</sup></b>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	13	19	21	28
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	10	17	13	22
College Graduate	5	3	3	3
<b>Household Income<sup>1,2,3,4</sup></b>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	22	30	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	8	8	3	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	7	5
<b>Marital Status<sup>2,3,4</sup></b>				
Married	8	8	8	11
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	13	18	15	25
<b>Overweight Status<sup>2</sup></b>				
Not Overweight	11	5	8	14
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	9	16	12	19
<b>Physical Activity<sup>2,3,4</sup></b>				
Inactive	--	39	39	39
Insufficient	--	10	7	16
Recommended	--	8	7	14
<b>Smoking Status<sup>3,4</sup></b>				
Nonsmoker	8	10	8	12
Smoker <sup>a</sup>	13	17	22	38

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

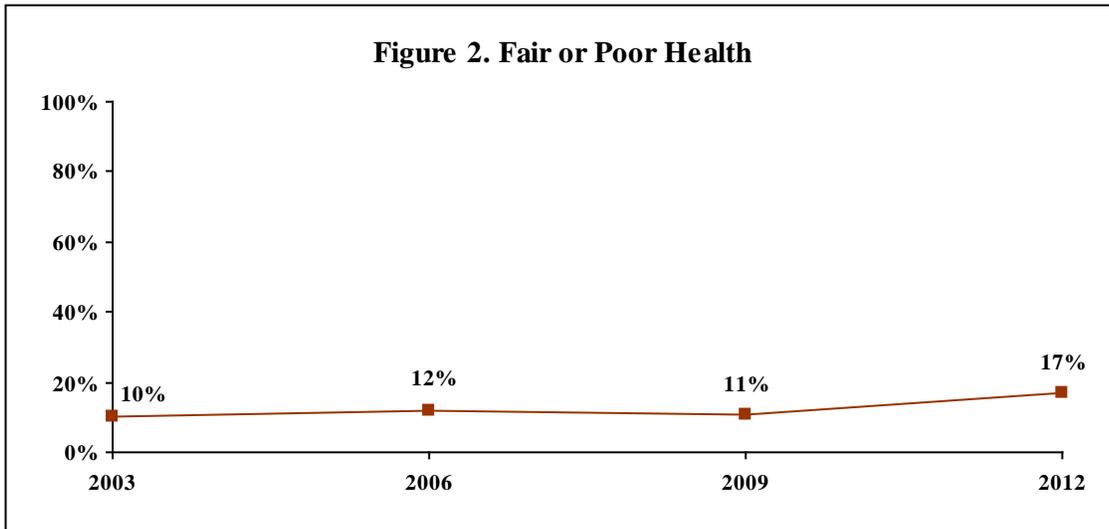
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year 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, 9% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased 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.*

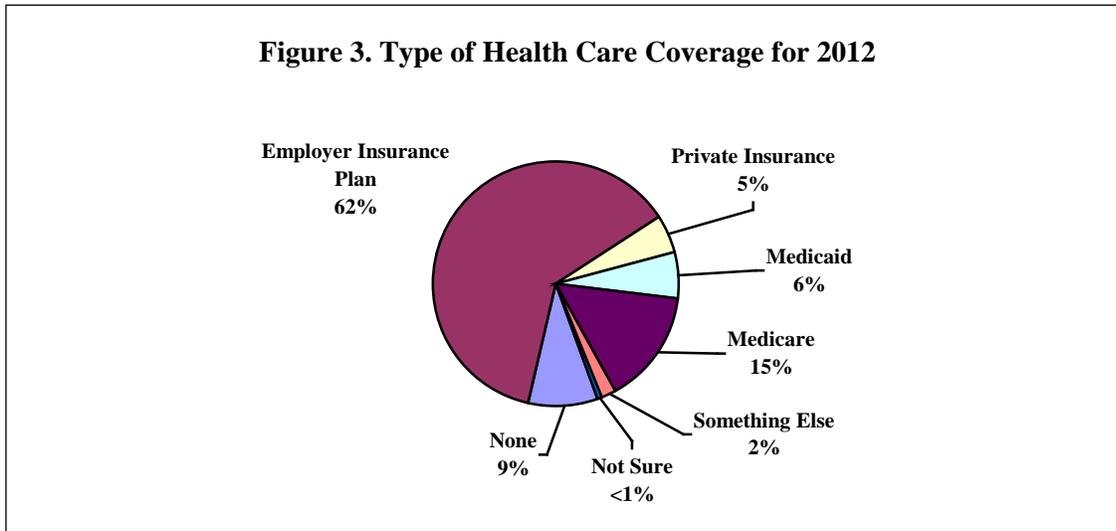
#### Personally Not Covered Currently

*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

- Nine percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-two percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Five percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Six percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 15% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (11%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported no current personal health care insurance compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (15% and 3%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006 and 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003 <sup>②</sup>	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL				
All Respondents <sup>a</sup>	3%	4%	5%	9%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old <sup>a</sup>	3	4	5	10
Gender <sup>3,4</sup>				
Male	--	4	8	11
Female	--	4	2	6
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18 to 34	--	3	8	22
35 to 44	--	2	3	5
45 to 54	--	5	6	1
55 to 64	--	10	0	2
65 and Older	--	0	0	0
Education <sup>2,3</sup>				
High School or Less	--	9	10	10
Some Post High School	--	4	3	11
College Graduate	--	0	3	5
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	6	10	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	3	1	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	0	0	<1
Marital Status <sup>3,4</sup>				
Married	--	3	<1	3
Not Married	--	4	12	15

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2012 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to married respondents (17% and 7%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

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

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	5%	11%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	8	13
Female <sup>a</sup>	2	9
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	8	26
35 to 44	3	8
45 to 54	7	5
55 to 64	2	3
65 and Older	0	2
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	13	13
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	3	13
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	3	8
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	10	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	<1	4
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	1	7
Not Married	12	17

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

## Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2012 Findings

- Seventeen 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.
- Forty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (22% and 12%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2006, 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 someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	14%	20%	8%	17%
Household Income <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	26	26	16	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	18	4	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	16	<1	5
Marital Status <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Married	11	18	3	12
Not Married	22	22	18	22

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

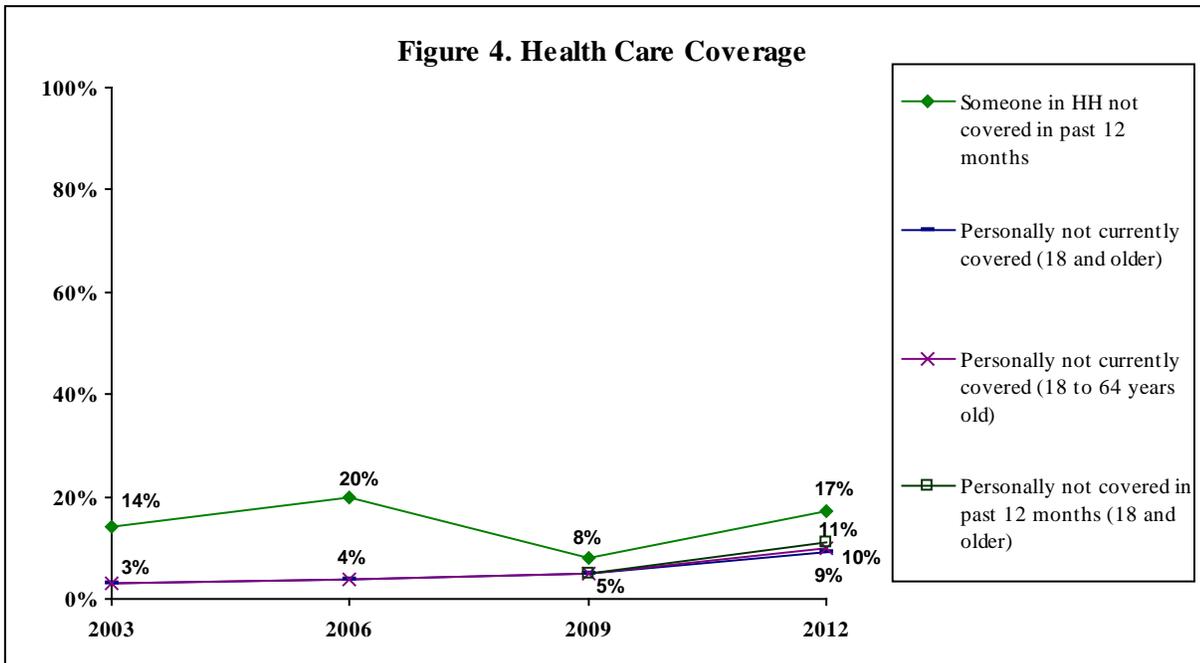
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## Health Care Coverage Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased 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 - 8)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 15% 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 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they did not get the dental care needed in the last 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they did not get the medical care needed in the last 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they did not get the mental health care needed in the last 12 months.

*From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.*

### Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

#### 2012 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to married respondents (21% and 10%, respectively).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past 12 months due to prescription costs.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs, with a noted increase since 2006.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- The presence of children was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households with children reporting someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	2006	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	10%	15%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	15	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	5
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	7	10
Not Married	14	21
Children in Household		
Yes <sup>a</sup>	8	16
No	12	14

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2006 to 2012

## Unmet Dental 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.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed (19%) compared to those with a high school education or less (10%) or respondents with a college education (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (17% and 7%, respectively).
  - Inability to pay or uninsured were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet dental care.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In both study years, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

**Table 7. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>**

	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	12%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	6	12
Female	11	11
Age		
18 to 34	12	17
35 to 44	7	10
45 to 54	7	10
55 to 64	5	8
65 and Older	2	5
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	6	10
Some Post High School	14	19
College Graduate	5	5
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	7
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	7	7
Not Married	12	17

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

## **Unmet Medical and Mental Health Care**

### 2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed while 2% did not get the mental health care needed.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 5% of respondents each with high school education or less or with a college education.

- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
  - Uninsured or the inability to pay were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet care.

Table 8. Unmet Medical and Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>①</sup>

	Medical Care	Mental Health Care <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	9%	2%
Gender		
Male	12	--
Female	6	--
Age		
18 to 34	13	--
35 to 44	9	--
45 to 54	7	--
55 to 64	5	--
65 and Older	5	--
Education		
High School or Less	5*	--
Some Post High School	15*	--
College Graduate	5*	--
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5*	--
Marital Status		
Married	7	--
Not Married	11	--

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

<sup>②</sup>Data 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 9 - 11)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 37% of respondents each reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor or the internet. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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

### Health Information Source

#### 2012 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents each reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor or the internet while 8% reported myself/family member in health care field. Four percent of respondents each reported other health professional or family/friends.
- Female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Male respondents were more likely to report the internet.
- 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.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report the internet as their primary source. Respondents with a college education were more evenly split between doctor and the internet.
- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report doctor compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 9. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>⓪</sup>

	Doctor	Internet
TOTAL	37%	37%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	30	47
Female	43	27
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	19	47
35 to 44	38	38
45 to 54	48	34
55 to 64	38	36
65 and older	54	18
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	49	21
Some Post High School	29	47
College Graduate	36	37
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	41
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	42	38
Not Married	30	35

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

## Primary Health Care Services

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice while 6% of respondents reported urgent care center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (90%) compared to male respondents (79%).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 83% of those 35 to 44 years old or 76% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 81% of those with some post high school education or 78% of respondents with a high school education or less.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- 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 bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	85%	83%	84%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male	78	77	79
Female	93	88	90
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	82	70	76
35 to 44	87	85	83
45 to 54	89	86	94
55 to 64	83	95	85
65 and Older	89	96	90
Education <sup>1,3</sup>			
High School or Less	78	80	78
Some Post High School	86	87	81
College Graduate	90	80	93
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	90	79	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	82	79	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	85	86
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married	85	90	87
Not Married	86	68	81

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 28% of those 35 to 44 years old or 21% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 37% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (45% and 32%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 and older reporting they had an advance care plan.
- 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 some post high school education or less reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	22%	34%	40%	39%
Gender				
Male <sup>a</sup>	20	34	40	38
Female <sup>a</sup>	24	33	39	40
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	18	20	30	21
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	13	33	32	28
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	22	25	38	39
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	28	49	50	51
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	52	74	79	81
Education				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	24	30	42	38
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	19	35	36	45
College Graduate	23	35	42	34
Household Income <sup>4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	34	51	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	29	30	38	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	18	31	39	28
Marital Status <sup>1,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	20	32	38	45
Not Married	29	37	43	32

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>In 2006, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

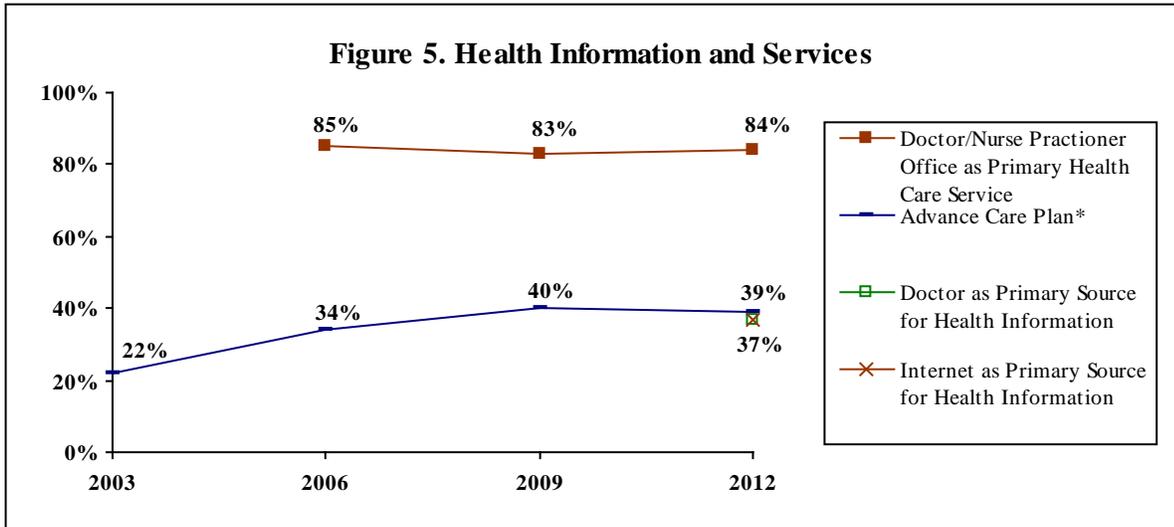
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## Health Information and Services Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 12 - 15)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 79% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-three percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 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 who were female, 65 and older or unmarried 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 dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.*

## **Routine Checkup**

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

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (97%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (79%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (70%).
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college education and 88% of those with a high school education or less reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 77% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 83% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 75% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 80%, 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 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009 and 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.

Table 12. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	83%	86%	90%	85%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>				
Male	77	80	87	81
Female	88	93	92	87
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18 to 34	81	84	90	79
35 to 44	77	85	87	70
45 to 54	86	85	89	90
55 to 64	89	90	93	93
65 and Older	90	94	94	97
Education <sup>4</sup>				
High School or Less	87	88	89	88
Some Post High School	81	87	91	77
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	77	85	89	89
Household Income <sup>3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	91	85	84	75
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	81	90	95	93
Top 40 Percent Bracket	81	85	92	83
Marital Status <sup>3,4</sup>				
Married	81	86	93	88
Not Married	84	87	83	80

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤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-nine percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 11% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (98%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (75%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (63%).

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 75% of those with some post high school education or 74% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 70% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (83% and 74%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old 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 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. 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 report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 13. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	70%	75%	78%	79%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	68	74	79	79
Female <sup>a</sup>	71	75	76	80
<b>Age<sup>1,2,3,4</sup></b>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	46	53	59	63
35 to 44	67	85	79	75
45 to 54	87	86	90	84
55 to 64	91	88	95	98
65 and Older	93	91	94	91
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>				
High School or Less	65	70	74	74
Some Post High School	71	73	82	75
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	74	79	76	87
<b>Household Income<sup>4</sup></b>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	73	85	70
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69	72	77	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	68	75	82	84
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2,4</sup></b>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	75	80	80	83
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	59	66	72	74

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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.<sup>1</sup>*

*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).*

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

## 2012 Findings

- Seventy-three percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 15% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (86%) compared to those 65 and older (70%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (62%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 74% of those with some post high school education or 56% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 61% 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 (83% and 60%, 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 all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. 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 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. 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 a dental checkup.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup.

Table 14. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	76%	73%	70%	73%
Gender <sup>3</sup>				
Male	77	71	65	75
Female	74	75	75	72
Age <sup>1,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	74	74	64	62
35 to 44	78	78	73	78
45 to 54	82	69	76	86
55 to 64	80	71	71	75
65 and Older	57	68	70	70
Education <sup>1,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	70	70	63	56
Some Post High School	73	72	70	74
College Graduate	85	76	72	84
Household Income <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57	65	47	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	78	80	70	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80	75	82	79
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Married	83	77	76	83
Not Married	59	65	56	60

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Eye Exam

### 2012 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 35% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (57%) compared to male respondents (36%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (67%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (43%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (41%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to married respondents (54% and 41%, respectively).

## 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 2012, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 15. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	50%	39%	47%	47%
Gender <sup>4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	49	36	43	36
Female	50	41	49	57
Age <sup>2,4</sup>				
18 to 34	50	27	50	44
35 to 44	46	38	35	41
45 to 54	50	40	46	46
55 to 64	51	46	57	43
65 and Older	57	66	55	67
Education				
High School or Less	49	41	40	55
Some Post High School	48	36	51	48
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	53	39	46	41
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	45	43	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	34	33	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54	35	49	45
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	51	40	49	41
Not Married	48	36	41	54

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

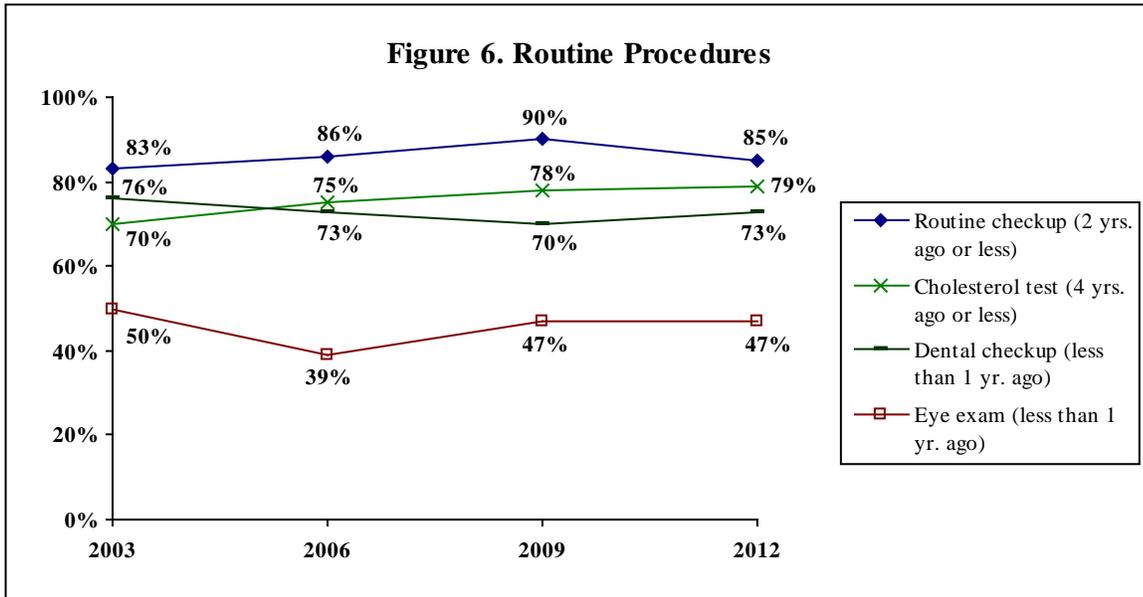
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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 dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.



## Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 16)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 36% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-nine 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 who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

### Flu Vaccination

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 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-six 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 (43%) compared to male respondents (29%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (59%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (31%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (30%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (44%) compared to those with a high school education or less (37%) or respondents with some post high school education (27%).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted decrease in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. 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 reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 16. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	35%	32%	44%	36%
Gender <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Male	35	26	39	29
Female	35	36	50	43
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	24	13	40	30
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	22	26	42	35
45 to 54	41	32	33	31
55 to 64	49	55	49	35
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	83	72	77	59
Education <sup>2,4</sup>				
High School or Less	28	40	38	37
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	40	35	46	27
College Graduate	36	22	46	44
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	36	33	51	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	27	37	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	28	48	39
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>				
Married	34	33	49	40
Not Married	37	28	35	31

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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-nine 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.

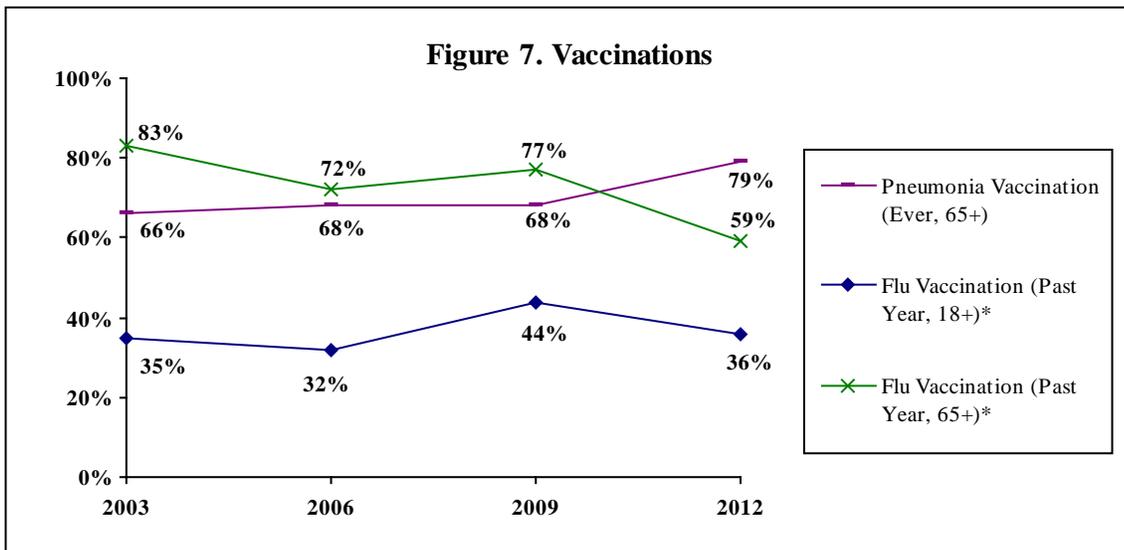
## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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 who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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 17 - 22)

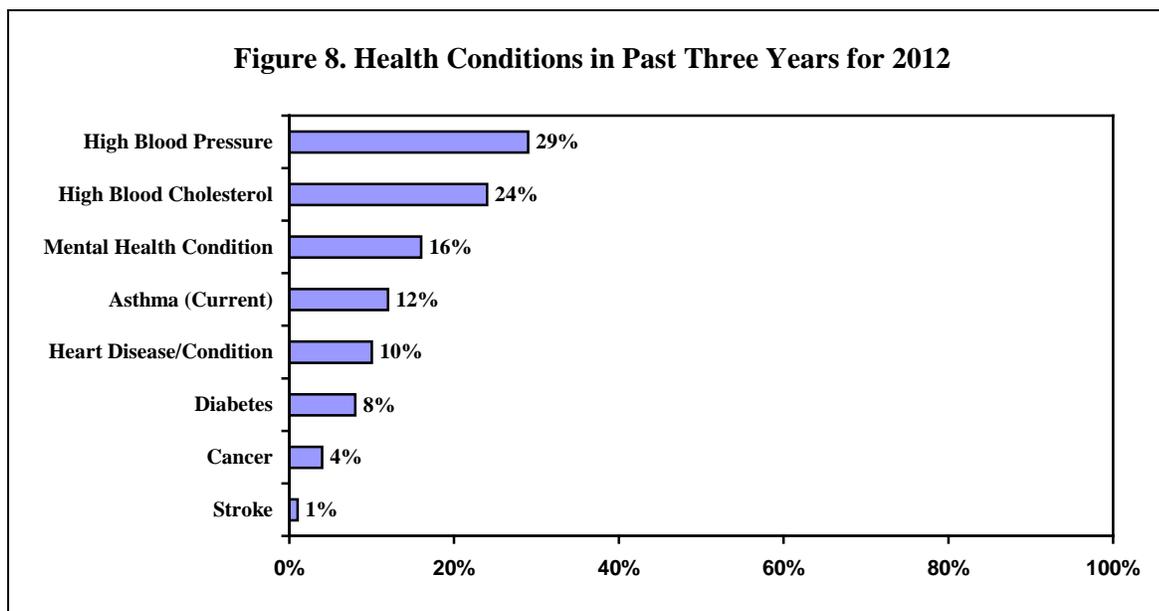
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

**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 (29% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 or cancer.*

### 2012 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%) or high blood cholesterol (24%) in the past three years.



## High Blood Pressure

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (36%) compared to female respondents (23%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (62%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (20%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (13%).
- Forty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 21% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 33% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 17% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-two percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 22% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure (42%) compared to nonsmokers (26%).
  - Of the 116 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were 55 and older or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003. 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 increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.

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

Table 17. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	18%	24%	26%	29%
Gender <sup>4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	17	25	26	36
Female	19	23	26	23
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	5	12	12	20
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	4	13	10	13
45 to 54	24	30	32	30
55 to 64	47	39	45	33
65 and Older	55	60	70	62
Education <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	25	30	41	45
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	16	26	37	26
College Graduate	13	18	9	21
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	26	31	45	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	30	38	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	17	14	17
Marital Status <sup>2,3</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	16	18	22	29
Not Married	23	34	33	30
Overweight Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	14	11	13	22
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	18	33	32	32
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>				
Inactive	--	40	33	42
Insufficient	--	25	27	29
Recommended	--	20	23	27
Smoking Status <sup>4</sup>				
Nonsmoker <sup>a</sup>	20	25	24	26
Smoker <sup>a</sup>	15	19	34	42

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

②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## **High Blood Cholesterol**

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (53%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (14%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (6%).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 21% of those with a college education or 18% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood cholesterol compared to 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
  - Of the 97 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 81% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were 55 and older, married or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, 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 high blood cholesterol.

Table 18. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	15%	25%	18%	24%
Gender <sup>2</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	17	30	19	26
Female <sup>a</sup>	13	20	16	23
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	<1	12	3	14
35 to 44	9	19	6	6
45 to 54	28	40	29	27
55 to 64	29	39	33	37
65 and Older	38	43	49	53
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	16	31	24	38
Some Post High School	20	28	23	18
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	10	19	11	21
Household Income <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	23	36	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	26	10	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	25	13	15
Marital Status				
Married	16	25	16	21
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	13	25	21	29
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	10	16	12	25
Overweight	18	31	21	25
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>				
Inactive	--	40	34	26
Insufficient	--	21	17	27
Recommended	--	26	15	22
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker <sup>a</sup>	14	25	17	23
Smoker	19	27	22	29

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012; <sup>b</sup>year 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-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition compared to married respondents (14% and 6%, respectively).
- Smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition (17%) compared to nonsmokers (8%).
  - Of the 38 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 97% 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 2006, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	11%	5%	10%
Gender <sup>2</sup>				
Male	8	17	6	12
Female	7	5	3	7
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	3	5	0	9
35 to 44	0	3	0	1
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	13	16	4	4
55 to 64	19	22	7	13
65 and Older	24	26	28	26
Education <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	4	10	10	23
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	15	13	5	7
College Graduate	3	10	2	3
Household Income <sup>3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	11	15	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	16	4	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	7	8	1	3
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married	6	5	3	6
Not Married	11	21	8	14
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	6	9	4	11
Overweight	9	12	5	9
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>				
Inactive	--	26	13	9
Insufficient	--	10	6	8
Recommended	--	8	3	10
Smoking Status <sup>4</sup>				
Nonsmoker	7	11	5	8
Smoker	9	10	6	17

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2006 to 2012

## **Mental Health Condition**

### 2012 Findings

- Sixteen 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.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 10% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (23% and 10%, respectively).
  - Of the 61 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 97% 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 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a mental health condition.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.

Table 20. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	10%	16%
Gender		
Male	9	15
Female	10	16
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	7	29
35 to 44	6	5
45 to 54	15	11
55 to 64	15	20
65 and Older	11	4
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	20	25
Some Post High School	11	15
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	4	10
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	6
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	6	10
Not Married	17	23

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2009 to 2012

## Diabetes

### 2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of those 18 to 34 years old or 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes compared to 7% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 13% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (9%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (2%).

- Thirteen percent of inactive respondents and 12% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported diabetes compared to 4% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
  - Of the 33 respondents who reported diabetes, 97% 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.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes.

Table 21. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	7%	10%	8%	8%
Gender				
Male	8	11	10	6
Female <sup>a</sup>	5	8	6	11
Age <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	6	0	0	4
35 to 44	4	4	3	1
45 to 54	6	17	14	7
55 to 64	9	18	14	15
65 and Older	15	29	23	22
Education <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	4	11	15	15
Some Post High School	7	15	8	5
College Graduate	9	5	4	7
Household Income <sup>3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	15	17	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	8	5	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	6	4
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	7	7	8	8
Not Married	5	14	6	8
Overweight Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	6	1	1	2
Overweight	7	15	11	9
Physical Activity <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	31	18	13
Insufficient	--	8	7	12
Recommended	--	7	6	4
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	8	11	7	9
Smoker	3	5	9	3

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year 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

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (16%) compared to male respondents (8%).
  - Of the 48 respondents who reported current asthma, 94% 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, 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting current asthma.
- 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 a college education reporting current asthma.
- 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. 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 current asthma.

Table 22. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	10%	7%	12%
<b>Gender<sup>1,2,4</sup></b>				
Male	5	5	6	8
Female	11	15	9	16
<b>Age<sup>1,3</sup></b>				
18 to 34	12	10	12	15
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	3	13	3	14
45 to 54	14	10	7	12
55 to 64	3	7	7	7
65 and Older	5	6	2	5
<b>Education</b>				
High School or Less	8	12	10	8
Some Post High School	11	8	6	11
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	5	10	6	14
<b>Household Income<sup>2</sup></b>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	16	10	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	3	5	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	7	10	3	13
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,3</sup></b>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	6	10	5	13
Not Married	13	10	12	11

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Cancer

### 2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
  - Melanoma/skin cancer or prostate cancer was most often mentioned (5 responses each) followed by breast cancer (3 responses). Two respondents reported testicular cancer.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had cancer in the past three years.

## Stroke

### 2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
  - Of the 4 respondents who reported a stroke, 75% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

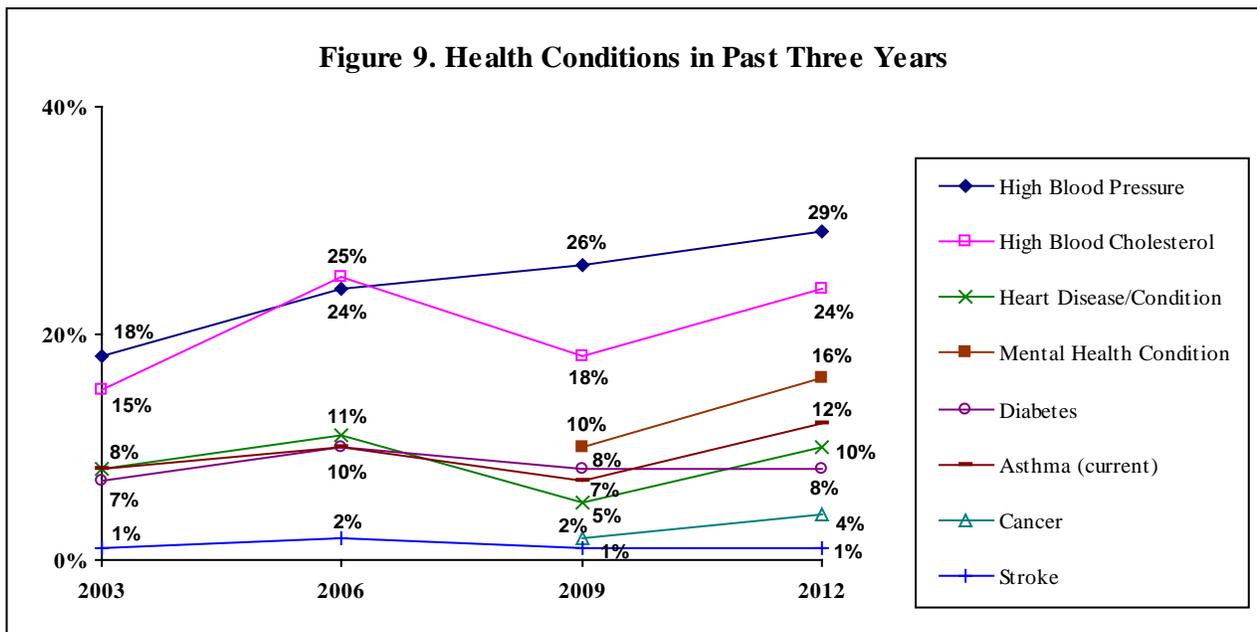
### Year Comparisons

- 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 or cancer.



## Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 23 - 26)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 45% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were married or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

### Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

#### 2012 Findings

- Forty-five percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-four percent did some moderate activity, while 11% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (58%) compared to those 65 and older (39%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (23%).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 42% of those with a college education or 36% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 49% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 25% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (59%) compared to overweight respondents (39%).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, 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 or in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2012, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 23. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	29%	39%	41%	45%
Gender <sup>2,3</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	32	44	45	46
Female <sup>a</sup>	26	34	36	43
Age <sup>1,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	44	40	40	58
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	23	41	49	51
45 to 54	26	39	39	40
55 to 64	15	28	32	23
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	20	35	37	39
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	23	37	33	36
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	33	35	37	53
College Graduate	32	42	47	42
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	13	21	46	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	32	33	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	35	54	42	52
Marital Status				
Married <sup>a</sup>	28	41	39	44
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	31	34	43	46
Overweight Status <sup>4</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	30	43	43	59
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	29	36	41	39

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## **Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week**

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

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

### 2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine 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 46% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (42%) compared to those 65 and older (12%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (10%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported vigorous physical activity compared to 24% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (55%) compared to overweight respondents (19%).

### 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 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- 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. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	25%	21%	29%
Gender			
Male	27	24	29
Female	24	17	29
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	33	28	42
35 to 44	31	22	33
45 to 54	18	15	30
55 to 64	17	15	10
65 and Older	10	6	12
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	17	22	26
Some Post High School	27	25	25
College Graduate	31	18	34
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	21	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	31	12	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29	24	39
Marital Status			
Married	28	20	29
Not Married	21	22	27
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>			
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	28	25	55
Overweight	24	20	19

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 05$  from 2006 to 2012

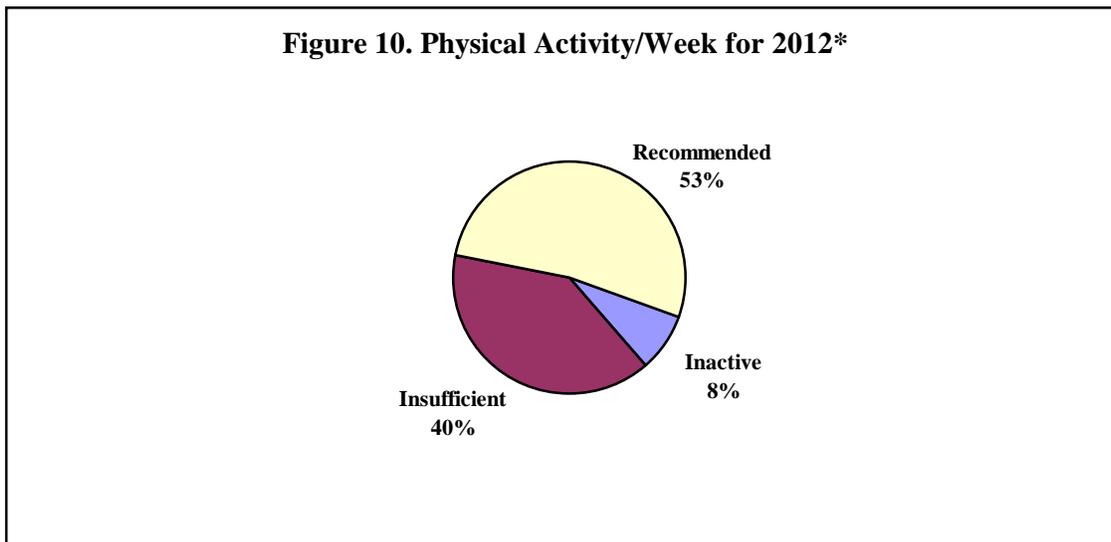
## Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

*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

- Fifty-three 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 percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% 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 (69%) compared to those 65 and older (43%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (28%).
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 58% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 28% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (69%) compared to overweight respondents (46%).

## 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 2009, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	48%	48%	53%
Gender <sup>2</sup>			
Male	53	55	56
Female	44	42	49
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	50	48	69
35 to 44	56	61	57
45 to 54	49	43	49
55 to 64	39	39	28
65 and Older	36	39	43
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	42	42	49
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	45	45	58
College Graduate	56	55	50
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	30	51	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	45	39	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	52	59
Marital Status			
Married	52	46	52
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	42	52	54
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>			
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	54	51	69
Overweight	45	49	46

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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/meter<sup>2</sup>. 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, 71% of respondents were overweight (44% overweight and 27% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (81%) compared to female respondents (62%).
- Eighty-six percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 65% of those 18 to 34 years old or 63% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight (81%) compared to those with a high school education or less (70%) or respondents with a college education (60%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 64%, respectively).
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (82%) compared to those who were inactive (76%) or respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity (62%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 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 increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2003. 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 an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	62%	61%	63%	71%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	78	67	72	81
Female <sup>a</sup>	46	54	53	62
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	57	43	50	65
35 to 44	57	67	61	63
45 to 54	68	71	79	75
55 to 64	82	69	78	86
65 and Older	55	74	67	71
Education <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	69	66	67	70
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	51	63	71	81
College Graduate	64	55	54	60
Household Income <sup>2</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	55	65	65	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	48	67	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	63	66	70
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	65	61	63	77
Not Married	54	60	63	64
Physical Activity <sup>2,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	82	74	76
Insufficient <sup>b</sup>	--	61	61	82
Recommended	--	56	61	62

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

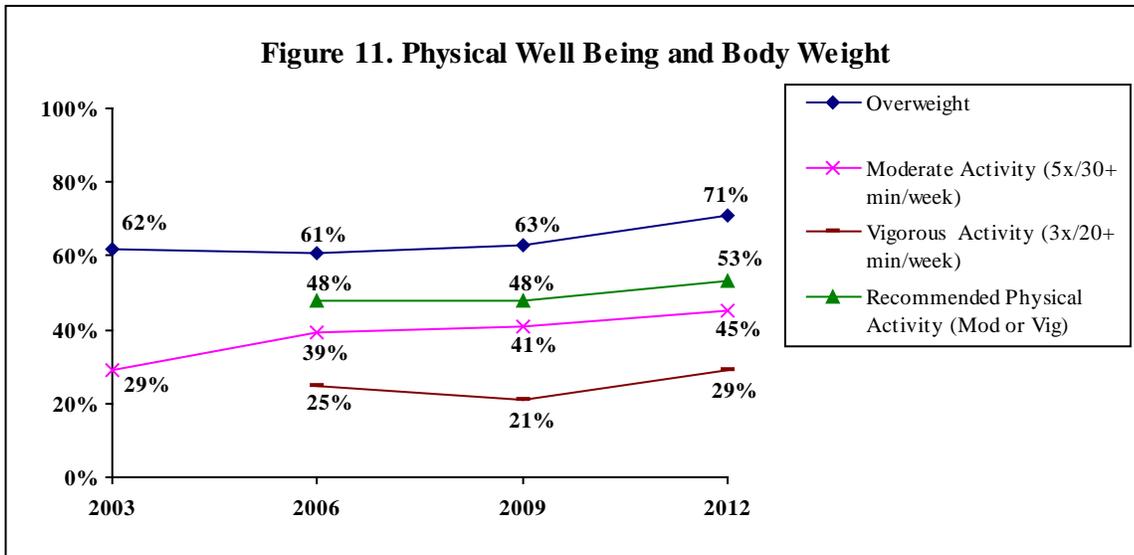
<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

## Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



### Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 27 & 28)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, 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, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

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

## **Fruit Consumption**

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

### 2012 Findings

- Sixty-three 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 (72%) compared to male respondents (54%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (79%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (57% each) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (50%).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 59% of those with some post high school education or 53% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (70%) compared to overweight respondents (59%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 62% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 42% of inactive respondents.

### 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 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day, 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 55 to 64 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight and a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who did at least some physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit.

Table 27. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	65%	68%	61%	63%
Gender <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Male	63	56	47	54
Female	67	80	76	72
Age <sup>2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	64	76	61	79
35 to 44	63	71	69	60
45 to 54	67	46	54	57
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	74	62	64	50
65 and Older	63	76	55	57
Education <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	64	64	55	53
Some Post High School	64	56	53	59
College Graduate	68	78	71	73
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	66	61	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	64	55	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63	69	66	64
Marital Status				
Married	66	69	60	62
Not Married	62	66	65	65
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	56	77	63	70
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	72	62	60	59
Physical Activity <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	45	38	42
Insufficient	--	69	62	62
Recommended	--	71	65	67

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012; <sup>b</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  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

- Thirty 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 (36%) compared to male respondents (23%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (40%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (22%) or respondents 65 and older (14%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 23% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 25% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (39%) compared to overweight respondents (26%).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 22% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 10% of inactive respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2012, 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 increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2006 and 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 increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting 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.
- 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 28. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	27%	25%	23%	30%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	21	15	11	23
Female	33	35	34	36
Age <sup>4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	26	32	24	40
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	21	23	22	36
45 to 54	31	18	23	24
55 to 64	26	26	29	22
65 and Older	27	20	17	14
Education <sup>2,4</sup>				
High School or Less	24	19	15	20
Some Post High School	25	21	22	23
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	30	32	28	44
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	21	21	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	15	22	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	28	29	24	38
Marital Status				
Married	25	26	21	29
Not Married	30	23	28	31
Overweight Status <sup>4</sup>				
Not Overweight	30	26	23	39
Overweight	23	24	23	26
Physical Activity <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	--	9	5	10
Insufficient	--	21	21	22
Recommended	--	31	28	38

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

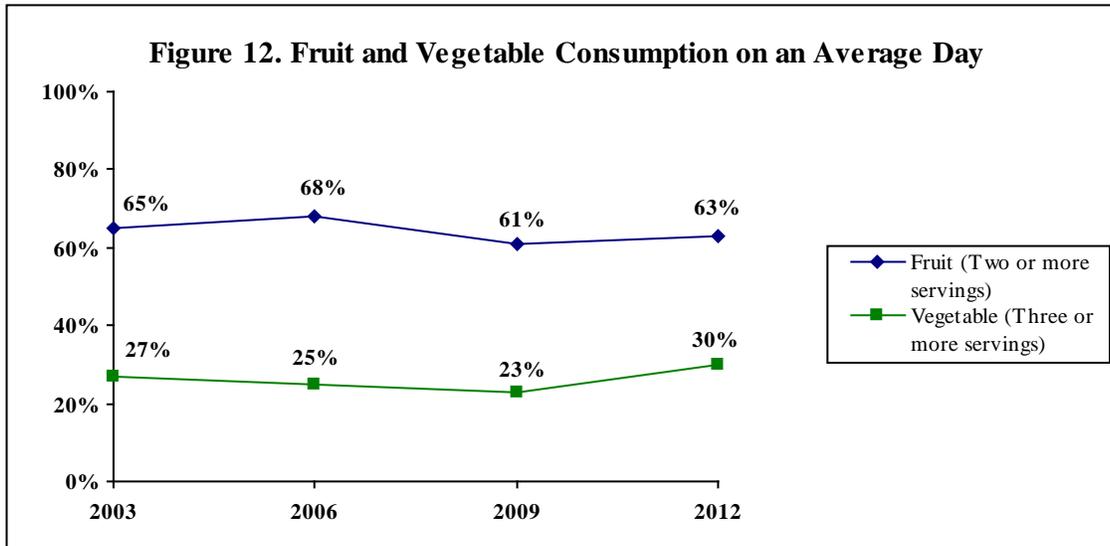
<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤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 or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



## Women's Health (Figure 13; Table 29)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 85% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

## Mammogram

*Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 and older.<sup>2</sup>*

*In 2010, 80% of Wisconsin women and 78% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

<sup>2</sup>“Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009. <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspstfbrca.htm>

## 2012 Findings

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

## Year Comparisons

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

## **Bone Density Scan**

### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of the 33 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.<sup>3</sup>*

*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).*

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<sup>3</sup>“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.

## 2012 Findings

- A total of 82% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years. Nine percent reported never.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 71% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 72% 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 63%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. 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 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- 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 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	95%	91%	96%	82%
Age				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	100	93	96	74
35 to 44	92	92	96	87
45 and Older	92	88	94	87
Education <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Some Post High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	93	87	96	71
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	100	96	94	91
Household Income <sup>2,4</sup>				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	95	86	95	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket	96	100	99	93
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married	95	97	97	96
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	94	76	90	63

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

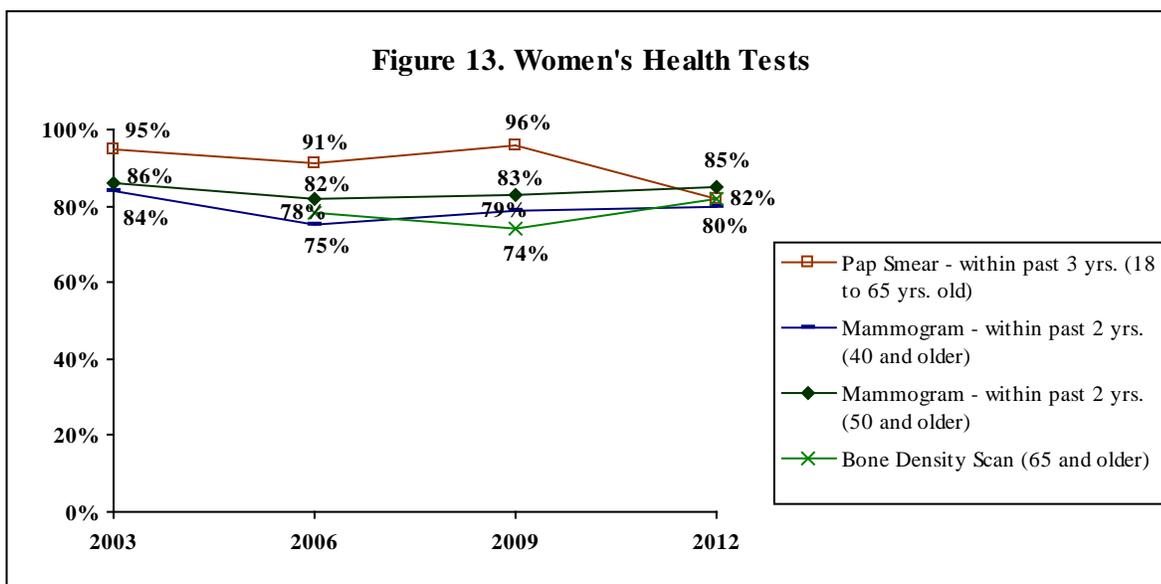
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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 50 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



## Men's Health (Figure 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 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 a statistical decrease 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).<sup>4</sup>*

#### 2012 Findings

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

#### Year Comparisons

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

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

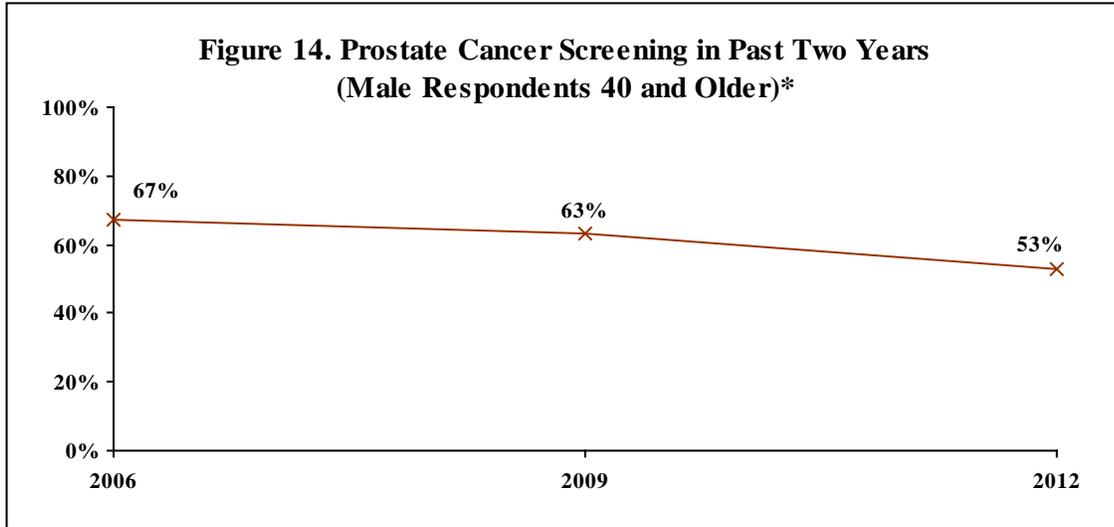
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<sup>4</sup>“Screening for Prostate Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

## Men's Health Overall

### Year Comparisons

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



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

## Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 30 - 33)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Five percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 71% 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

- Twelve percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-six percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past year.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 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 30. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	41%	25%	12%
Gender			
Male <sup>a</sup>	44	22	14
Female <sup>a</sup>	39	28	11
Education			
Some Post High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	43	25	14
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	36	28	5
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	42	26	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	41	23	8
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	35	30	9
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	53	21	17

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  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.*<sup>5</sup>

### 2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Eighty-four percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

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

## Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 31. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>⓪</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	5%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	13	5
Female	3	5
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	9	5
College Graduate	0	5
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	10	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	4
Marital Status		
Married	7	6
Not Married	8	5

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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.<sup>6</sup>*

### 2012 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Thirty percent reported never.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 63% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

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

## Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 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 32. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	69%	67%
Gender		
Male	71	59
Female	68	74
Education <sup>2</sup>		
Some Post High School or Less	71	63
College Graduate	64	79
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	69	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59	65
Marital Status		
Married	70	72
Not Married	68	58

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2009 to 2012

## **Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met**

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

### 2012 Findings

- Seventy-one 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 between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame in both study years.

Table 33. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①,②</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	70%	71%
Gender		
Male	71	65
Female	69	77
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	72	68
College Graduate	64	81
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	71	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59	66
Marital Status		
Married	71	74
Not Married	70	68

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

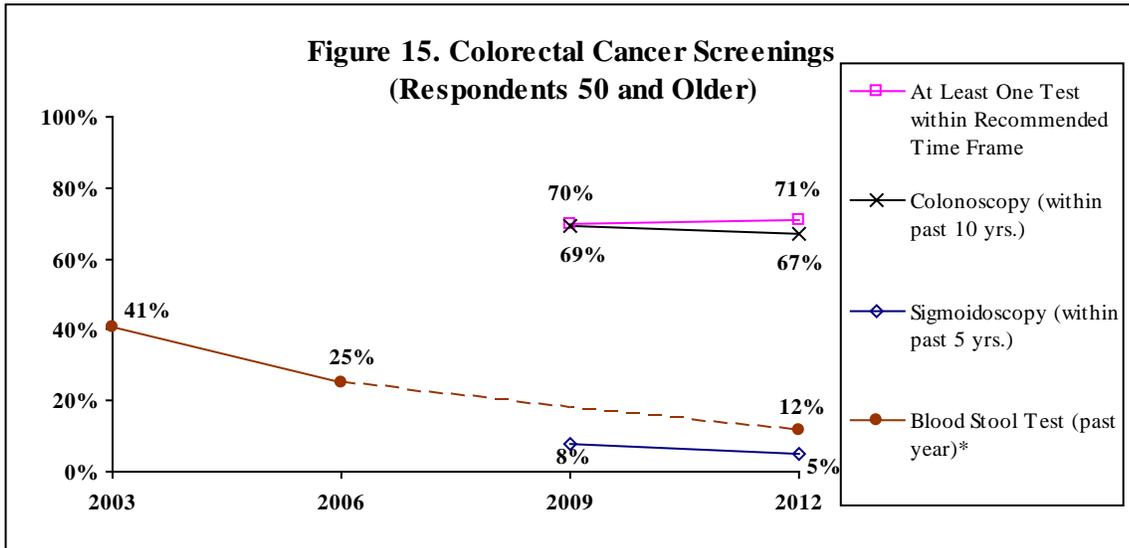
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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 34 & 35)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 18% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Eight percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 60% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy 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

- Eighteen percent of respondents were current smokers (14% every day and 4% some days).
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker (26%) compared to female respondents (10%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker (29%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education and 23% of those with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker compared to married respondents (28% and 10%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. 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 35 to 44 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current smokers.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, 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 who were current smokers.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.

Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	25%	23%	17%	18%
Gender <sup>4</sup>				
Male	22	26	16	26
Female <sup>a</sup>	28	20	17	10
Age <sup>2,4</sup>				
18 to 34	32	19	17	29
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	29	22	14	14
45 to 54	26	43	25	15
55 to 64	14	20	17	13
65 and Older	14	13	9	9
Education <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	29	29	26	23
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	40	33	23	25
College Graduate	6	12	7	7
Household Income <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	22	34	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	35	26	11	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	20	24	10	7
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	20	20	11	10
Not Married	37	29	29	28

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

### 2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Sixteen percent of male respondents reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of female respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (21%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (2%) or respondents 35 to 44 years (1%).

- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 10% of those with some post high school education reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to 3% of respondents with a college education.

Table 35. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

	2012
TOTAL	8%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	16
Female	<1
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	21
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	5
55 to 64	2
65 and Older	3
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	10
College Graduate	3
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6
Marital Status	
Married	8
Not Married	8

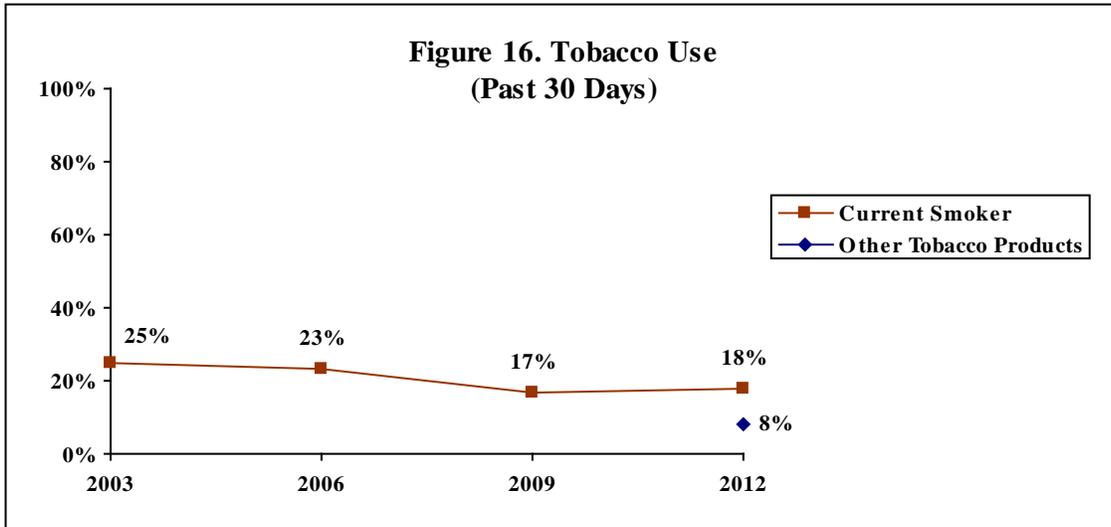
<sup>Ⓞ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic 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...*

- Sixty percent of the 72 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...*

- Seventy percent of the 54 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.

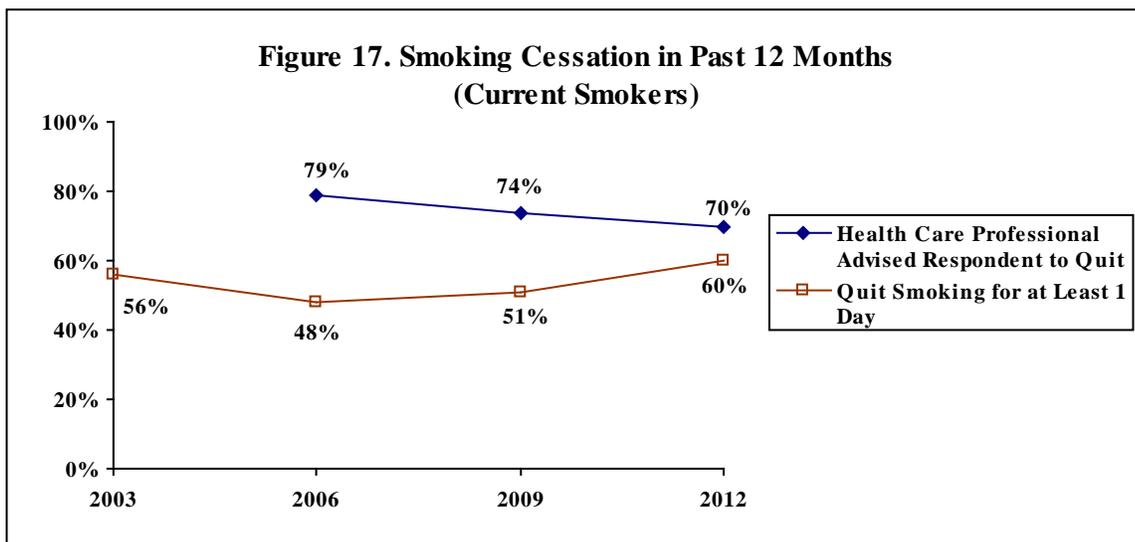
### Year Comparisons

- 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 36 & 37)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this.

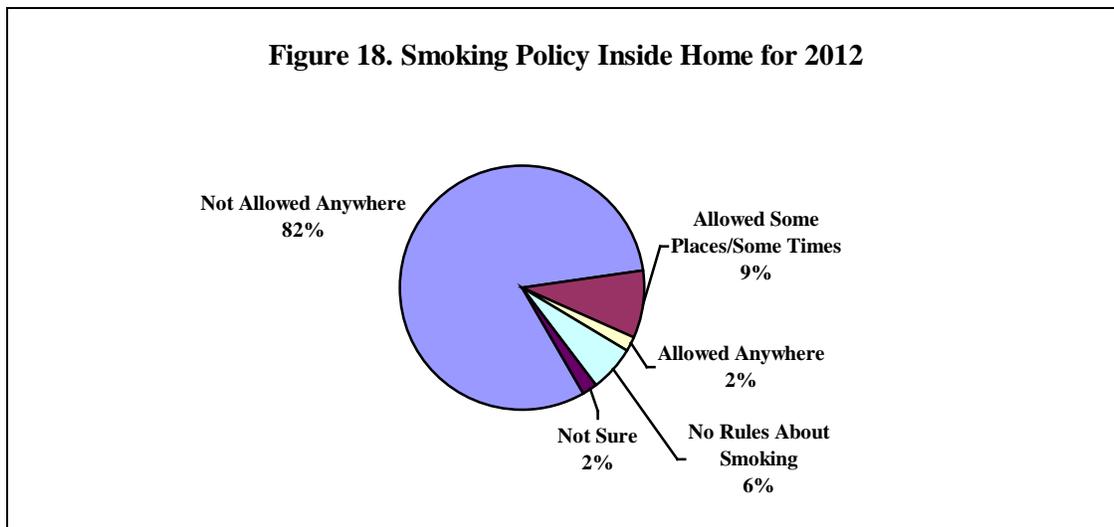
*From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the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

### Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

#### 2012 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 9% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 74% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 73% 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 (87% and 75%, respectively).

- Eighty-nine percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 50% of smokers.

### 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 top 60 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, with a noted increase since 2009. 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 2009, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, the presence of children was not a significant variable.

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL	81%	82%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	65	74
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	88	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	87	94
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	85	87
Not Married	71	75
Smoking Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Nonsmoker	87	89
Smoker	49	50
Children in Household <sup>1</sup>		
Yes	85	85
No	75	80

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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

- Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (33%) compared to those 65 and older (8%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (6%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to married respondents (23% and 13%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting exposure.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting exposure.

Table 37. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>Ⓣ</sup>

	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	31%	17%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	40	16
Female	22	17
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	46	33
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	24	6
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	28	10
55 to 64	23	20
65 and Older	14	8
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	30	13
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	46	21
College Graduate	21	14
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	34	15
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	30	13
Not Married	35	23

<sup>Ⓣ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

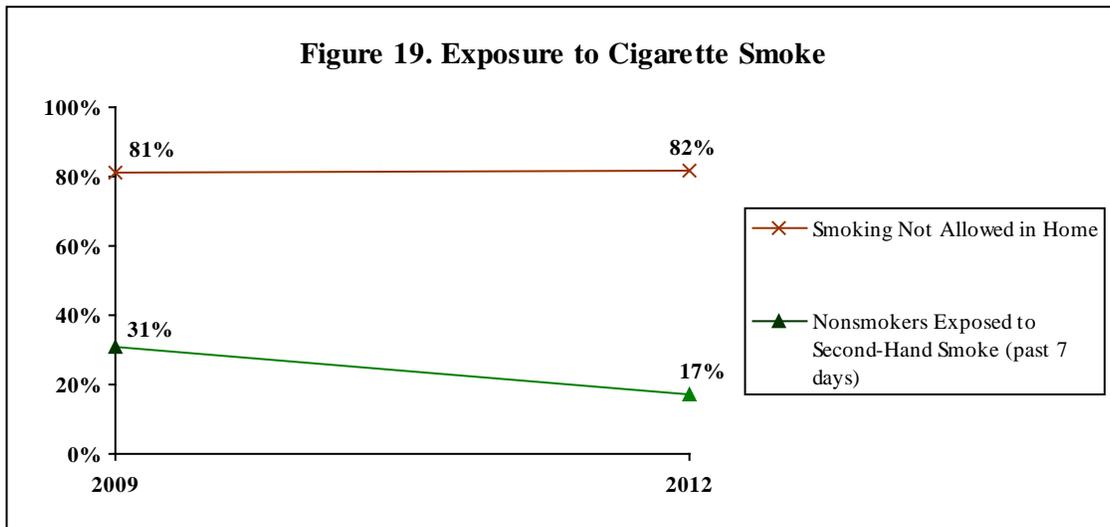
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



## Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 38 & 39)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 38% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Five percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

*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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger 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, Oak Creek 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-eight 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 (46%) compared to female respondents (30%).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 45% of those 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 9% of respondents 65 and older.

### Year Comparisons

*In 2003 and 2012, the Oak Creek 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 respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old who reported binge drinking.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to have binged. 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 across education who reported binge drinking.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket who reported binge drinking.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents who reported binge drinking.

Table 38. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	24%	22%	19%	38%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	32	29	27	46
Female <sup>a</sup>	17	14	11	30
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	32	30	20	45
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	32	26	22	47
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	19	19	21	42
55 to 64	20	7	19	33
65 and Older	0	0	11	9
Education <sup>2,3</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	23	18	22	36
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	26	30	24	40
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	24	18	14	36
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	14	14	15	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	27	15	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	26	28	26	40
Marital Status				
Married <sup>a</sup>	23	19	19	39
Not Married	28	27	19	36

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

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

### 2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink (8%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink (8%) compared to those with a high school education or less (4%) or respondents with a college education (2%).

- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 39. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

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

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

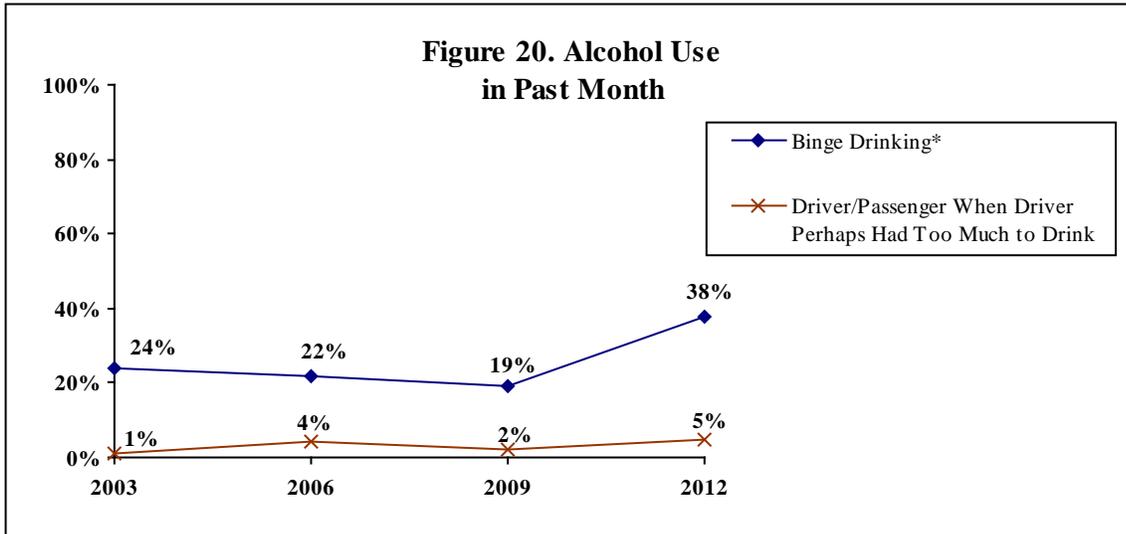
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger 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 were 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 40)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 4% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with marijuana while 2% reported the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

*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.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a household problem in connection with drinking in the past year compared to married respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).

## 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 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem in connection with drinking. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a household problem in connection with drinking.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a household problem in connection with drinking.

Table 40. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2006	2009 <sup>②</sup>	2012
TOTAL	4%	2%	4%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	<1	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	0	--	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	6
Marital Status <sup>1,3</sup>			
Married	2	--	2
Not Married	7	--	8
Children in Household			
Yes	3	--	4
No	5	--	5

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2006 to 2012

## **Other Household Problems in Past Year**

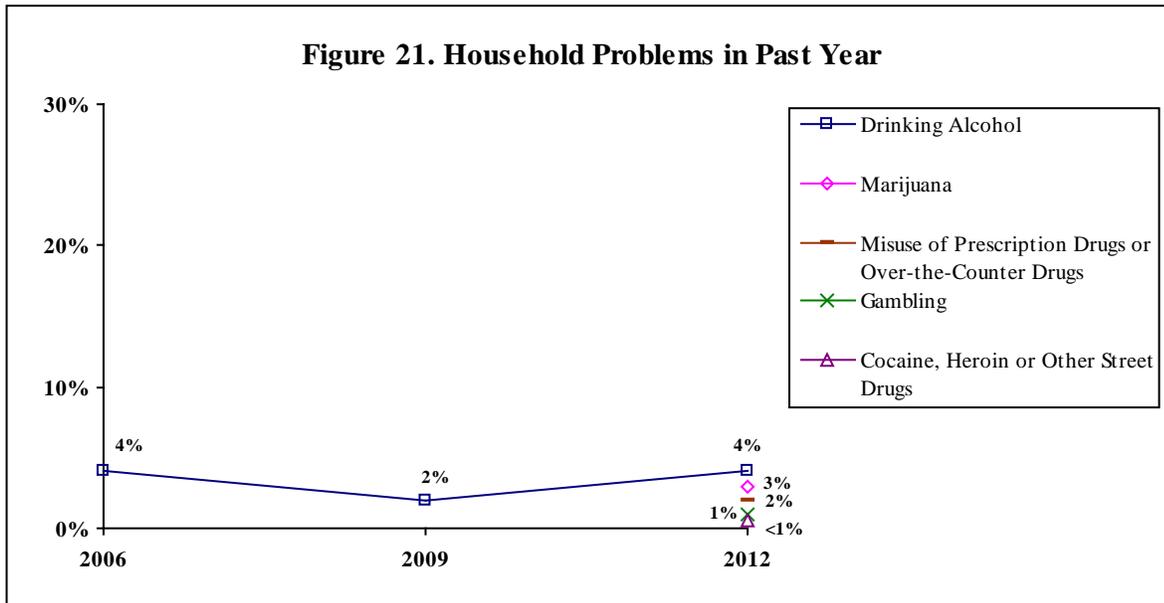
### 2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with marijuana while 2% reported the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with any of the behaviors.

## Household Problems Overall

### Year Comparisons

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



## Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 41 & 42)

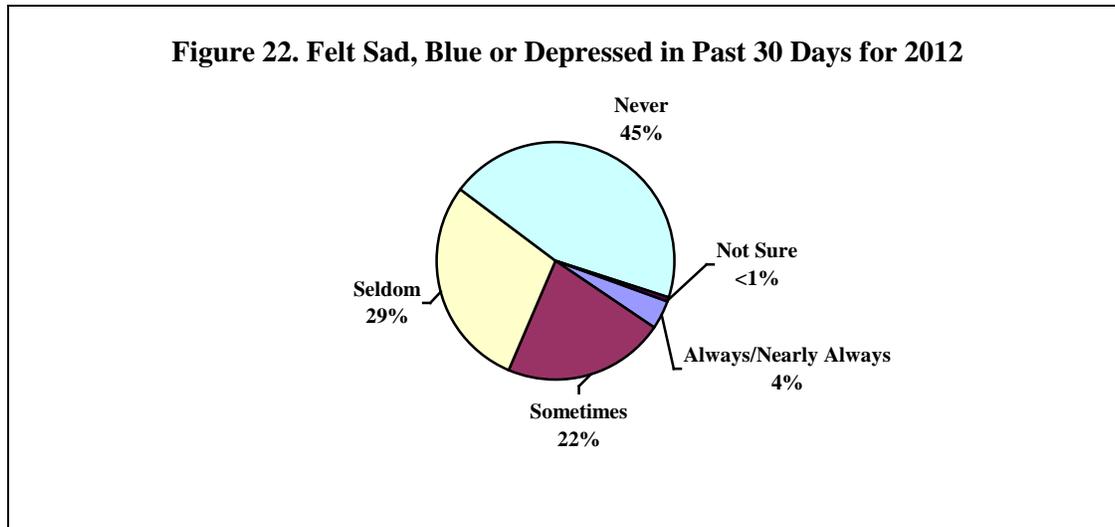
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life or 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 2,340 residents. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes and the remaining 74% reported seldom or never.



- Female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (7%) compared to male respondents (1%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed (9%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (2%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (less than one percent).
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 2% of respondents with at least some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to married respondents (7% and 2%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past 30 days they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2006 and 2012, female 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.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 41. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

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

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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 1,820 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.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in all study years.

## **Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life**

### 2012 Findings

- A total of 4% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-three percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 36% reported nearly always.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (12%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (1%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 2% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a college education.
- Eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 7% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 0% 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 they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report seldom/never. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 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<sup>Ⓣ</sup>

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

<sup>Ⓣ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

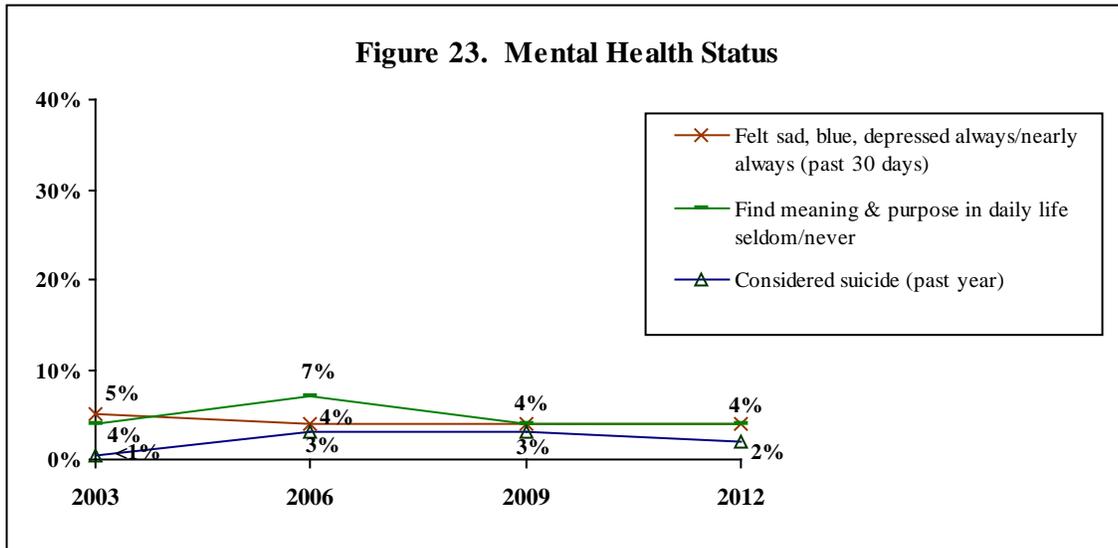
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Mental Health Status Overall

### Year Comparisons

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



## Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 43 - 45)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 5% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents with some post high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 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 (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).

- Eleven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 1% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).
  - A separated spouse or friend was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (5 responses each) followed by a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, an acquaintance, a stranger or someone else (2 responses each).

### 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 2003 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 2012, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- 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<sup>①</sup>

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

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2003 to 2012

## Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

### 2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education and 6% of those with a high school education or less reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents with a college education.
- Ten percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).

- Five respondents reported a boyfriend/girlfriend pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while four respondents each reported a brother/sister or friend.

### 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 in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Table 44. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

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

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

## Combined Personal Safety Issues

### 2012 Findings

- A total of 8% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues (14%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (5%) or respondents 55 and older (2%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues compared to married respondents (13% and 3%, 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 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 45. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

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

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

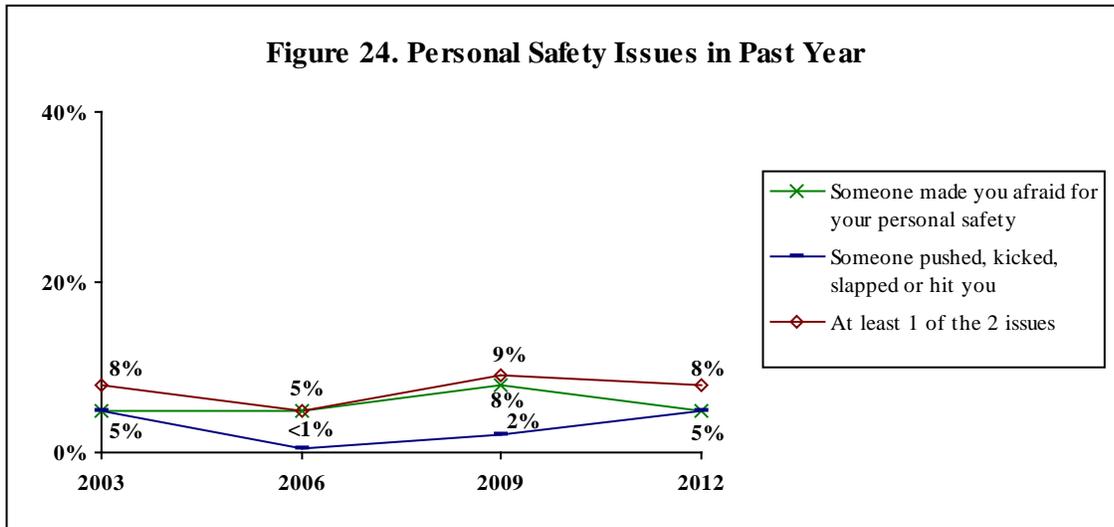
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>a</sup>year 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 (Tables 46 & 47)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-one 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. One percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Nineteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Sixteen percent reported verbal bullying, 2% reported cyber bullying and 1% reported physical bullying.

## **Children in Household**

### 2012 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 in their household. Eighty-four percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for their child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Seventy-two percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-nine percent were boys. Of these households, 39% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 80% were married.

## **Child's Personal Doctor**

### 2012 Findings

- Ninety-one 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, 95% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child has one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse (94%) compared to respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket (82%).

## **Unmet Care**

### 2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while less than one percent reported 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

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-one 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 year old child were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day or was physically active five times a week compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old.

- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day compared to respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day compared to unmarried respondents.
  - Their child likes to play video games or play on the computer was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes per day (8 responses) followed by their child does not like to be physically active or school/homework/other activities (3 responses each).

Table 46. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)<sup>⓪</sup>

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	68%	25%	71%
Gender			
Boy	70	22	72
Girl	67	27	71
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	83*	29	79*
13 to 17 Years Old	47*	19	59*
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	53*	13	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78*	30	72
Marital Status			
Married	74*	27	70
Not Married	50*	14	77

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

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

## Current Asthma

### 2012 Findings

- 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

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

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 16% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Two percent reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods. One percent of respondents reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked.
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child was bullied, more specifically, verbally bullied.
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 8 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child was bullied, more specifically, verbally bullied.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was bullied compared to respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

Table 47. Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012  
(Children 8 to 17 Years Old)<sup>①</sup>

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Cyber <sup>②</sup>	Physically <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	19%	16%	2%	1%
Gender				
Boy	7*	7*	--	--
Girl	31*	25*	--	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	32*	26*	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	7*	7*	--	--
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	4*	4	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27*	20	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	22	18	--	--
Not Married	7	7	--	--

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

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

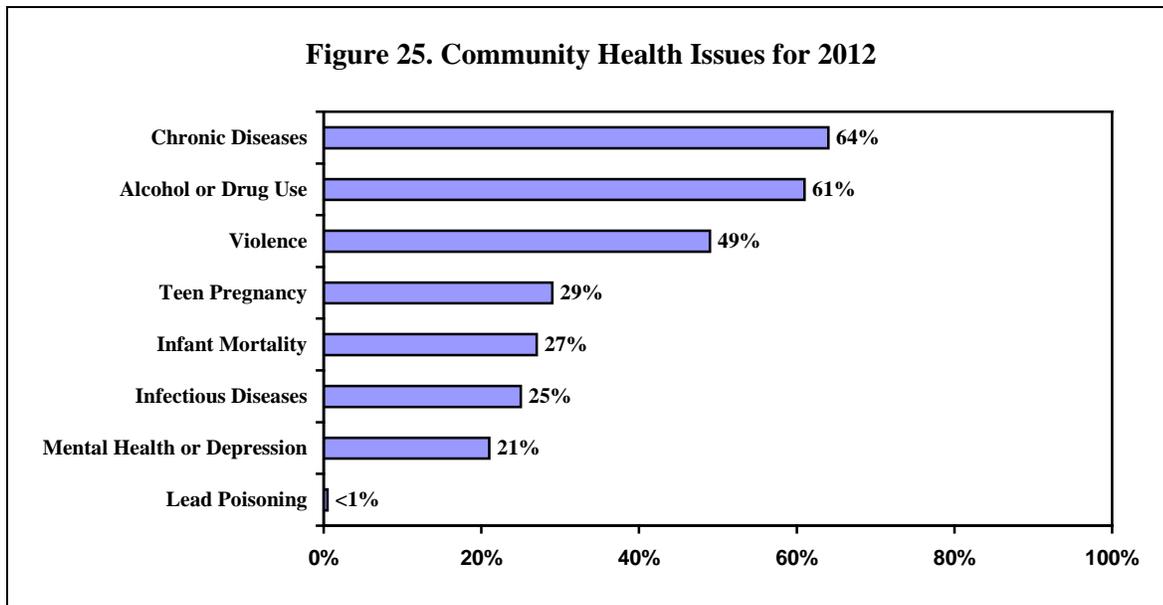
\*demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2012

### Community Health Issues (Figure 25; Table 48)

**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 chronic diseases (64%), alcohol or drug use (61%) and violence (49%). Respondents with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents who were female or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket 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 Oak Creek. Respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (64%), alcohol or drug use (61%) or violence (49%).



- Female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the three health issues compared to male respondents.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the three health issues compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases or infant mortality compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the three health issues while respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression compared to their counterparts.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as one of the three health issues compared to married respondents. Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the three health issues.

Table 48. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)<sup>①</sup>

	Chronic Diseases	Alcohol or Drug Use	Violence	Teen Pregnancy
TOTAL	64%	61%	49%	29%
Gender				
Male	61	64	46	24*
Female	66	58	53	33*
Age				
18 to 34	67	57	47	32
35 to 44	60	64	47	34
45 to 54	74	58	55	25
55 to 64	60	68	43	23
65 and older	52	60	54	23
Education				
High School or Less	57*	70	57	28
Some Post High School	61*	58	49	32
College Graduate	72*	58	45	26
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71*	58	57	21*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51*	70	42	23*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70*	62	51	35*
Marital Status				
Married	62	55*	50	25
Not Married	67	68*	48	34

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

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

Table 48. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)<sup>①</sup>

	Infant Mortality	Infectious Diseases	Mental Health or Depression	Lead Poisoning <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	27%	25%	21%	<1%
Gender				
Male	23	25	19	--
Female	31	24	23	--
Age				
18 to 34	31	29*	21	--
35 to 44	28	26*	18	--
45 to 54	23	33*	19	--
55 to 64	25	15*	33	--
65 and older	26	14*	16	--
Education				
High School or Less	18*	21	22	--
Some Post High School	27*	24	21	--
College Graduate	33*	29	22	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	17	13*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	18	26*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26	26	25*	--
Marital Status				
Married	33*	28	20	--
Not Married	18*	21	23	--

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

<sup>②</sup>Data 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**

OAK CREEK  
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: June 21, 2012 through October 16, 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.....	14
Good.....	30
Very good.....	36
Excellent.....	17
Not sure.....	0

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

No health care coverage.....	8%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	62
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company.....	5
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	6
Medicare.....	15
Or something else.....	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	89%
Part.....	3
None.....	9
Not sure.....	0

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

All.....	84%
Part.....	5
None.....	12
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes.....	15%
No.....	85
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes ..... 9% →CONTINUE WITH Q7  
No .....91 →GO TO Q8  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [35 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....42%  
Cannot afford to pay .....35  
Poor medical care .....32  
Insurance did not cover it .....12  
Co-payments too high..... 5  
Other (2% or less)..... 2

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  
No .....88 →GO TO Q10  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q10

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

Cannot afford to pay .....39%  
Uninsured.....38  
Unable to get appointment.....15  
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid  
or other insurance .....15  
Insurance did not cover it .....12  
Don't know where to go .....10  
Other (2% or less)..... 7

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

Yes ..... 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q11  
No .....98 →GO TO Q12  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [8 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured..... 4 respondents  
Unable to get appointment..... 3 respondents  
All others ..... 3 respondents

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

Doctor .....	37%
Internet.....	37
Myself/family member in health care field.....	8
Other health professional .....	4
Family/friends.....	4
Work.....	3
Health newsletter .....	2
Radio.....	2
All others (1% or less) .....	6
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.....	84%
Public health clinic or community health center.....	1
Hospital outpatient department.....	2
Hospital emergency room.....	2
Urgent care center.....	6
Some other kind of place .....	<1
No usual place.....	5
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 .....	60
Not sure.....	<1

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received 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.....	63%	21%	6%	8%	<1%	2%
16. Cholesterol testing.....	54	18	7	6	11	4
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic ....	73	15	4	7	1	0
18. Eye exam .....	47	35	8	9	<1	<1

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

Yes .....	36%
No .....	64
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.....19  
 45 to 54 years old.....21  
 55 to 64 years old.....15  
 65 and older .....14

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? [58 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes .....79%  
 No .....19  
 Not sure..... 3

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?.....	29%	71%	<1%
23. ...(if yes) [116 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	90	10	0
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	24	75	<1
25. ...(if yes) [97 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	81	16	2
26. You had a stroke? .....	1	99	<1
27. ...(if yes) [4 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	75	25	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	10	90	0
29. ...(if yes) [38 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	0	3
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	16	85	0
31. ...(if yes) [61 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
32. You have cancer?.....	4	96	0
33. ...(if yes) [17 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer? .....			
	Melanoma/skin.....		5 respondents
	Prostate.....		5 respondents
	Breast .....		3 respondents
	Testicular.....		2 respondents
	All others (1 response each).....		5 respondents

	Yes	No	Not Sure
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women) .....	8%	92%	0%
35. ...(if yes) [33 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
36. Do you currently have asthma? .....	12	88	0
37. ...(if yes) [48 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	94	6	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.....37%  
Two servings.....26  
Three or more servings .....37  
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.....34%  
Two servings.....37  
Three or more servings .....30  
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?

Yes .....90%  
No .....11  
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 activity.....11%  
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time .....44  
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more .....45  
Not sure.....<1

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

Yes .....54%  
 No .....46  
 Not sure..... 0

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

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

No vigorous activity .....46%  
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes  
 or less than 20 minutes each time .....24  
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more .....29  
 Not sure..... 2

**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? [85 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....67%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....18  
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ..... 2  
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 4  
 5 or more years ago..... 7  
 Never ..... 1  
 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? [33 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes .....82%  
 No .....15  
 Not sure..... 3

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [160 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....55%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....15  
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....12  
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 3  
 5 or more years ago..... 6  
 Never ..... 9  
 Not sure.....<1

**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? [109 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	40%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	12
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	8
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	6
5 or more years ago.....	3
Never .....	29
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? [163 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	12%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	4
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	10
5 years ago or more.....	13
Never .....	56
Not sure.....	6

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? [164 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	1
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	4
10 years ago or more.....	5
Never .....	84
Not sure.....	2

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? [162 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	13%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	19
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	12
10 years ago or more.....	3
Never .....	30
Not sure.....	0

**ALL RESPONDENTS**

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

Never .....	45%
Seldom.....	29
Sometimes.....	22
Nearly always .....	3
Always .....	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never .....	1%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes.....	18
Nearly always .....	36
Always .....	43
Not sure.....	<1

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

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

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

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

None.....	62%
One time .....	14
Two or more times.....	24
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 .....	5%
No .....	95
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.....	3	97	0
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	99	<1
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs.....	2	98	<1
62. Gambling.....	1	99	0

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

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

Every day .....14%  
 Some days..... 4  
 Not at all .....82 →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?  
 [72 Current Smokers]

Yes .....60%  
 No .....40  
 Not sure..... 0

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [72 Current Smokers]

Yes .....76% →CONTINUE WITH Q66  
 No .....22 →GO TO Q67  
 Not sure..... 1 →GO TO Q67

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

Yes .....70%  
 No .....30  
 Not sure..... 0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..82%  
 Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.. 9  
 Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or .... 2  
 There are no rules about smoking inside your home ... 6  
 Not sure..... 2

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? [328 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	83%
1 to 3 days.....	11
4 to 6 days.....	2
All 7 days.....	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	8%
No.....	92
Not sure.....	0

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	48%
Female.....	52

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

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	29%
Overweight.....	44
Obese.....	27

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

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

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

White.....	94%
Black, African American.....	1
Asian.....	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	0
Another race.....	2
Multiple race.....	<1
Not sure.....	0

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married .....	22%
A member of an unmarried couple .....	3
Married .....	55
Separated.....	2
Divorced .....	12
Widowed.....	7
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	<1%
Some high school.....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	22
Some college.....	30
Technical school graduate .....	7
College graduate .....	24
Advanced or professional degree.....	13
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]

Oak Creek .....	100%
-----------------	------

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

53154 .....	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 .....	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000 .....	6
\$20,001 to \$30,000 .....	6
\$30,001 to \$40,000 .....	12
\$40,001 to \$50,000 .....	7
\$50,001 to \$60,000 .....	8
\$60,001 to \$75,000 .....	9
\$75,001 to \$90,000 .....	6
\$90,001 to \$105,000 .....	7
\$105,001 to \$120,000 .....	5
\$120,001 to \$135,000 .....	3
Over \$135,000 .....	10
Not sure.....	7
No answer .....	12

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

None.....	53%	→GO TO Q107
One.....	18	
Two or more .....	29	
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]? [188 Respondents]

Yes .....	84%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No .....	16	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [155 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	72%
13 to 17 years old.....	28
Not sure.....	0

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [154 Respondents]

Boy.....	59%
Girl.....	41
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? [157 Respondents]

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

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

Poor medical care ..... 4 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? [157 Respondents]

Yes .....91% →CONTINUE WITH Q91  
No ..... 9 →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? [144 Respondents]

Yes .....95%  
No ..... 5  
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? [157 Respondents]

Yes .....<1% →CONTINUE WITH Q93  
No .....99 →GO TO Q94  
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q94

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

Cannot afford to pay ..... 1 respondent

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [158 Respondents]

Yes ..... 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q95  
No .....94 →GO TO Q96  
Not sure..... 1 →GO TO Q96

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [7 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

No dental insurance ..... 2 respondents  
Can’t find dentist who accepts child’s insurance..... 2 respondents  
Not enough time ..... 2 respondents  
Lack of transportation..... 1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [157 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? [6 Respondents]

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

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

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

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [157 Respondents]

Always .....76%  
 Nearly always .....19  
 Sometimes..... 5  
 Seldom ..... 0  
 Never ..... 0  
 Not sure..... 0

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

Always ..... 0%  
 Nearly always ..... 1  
 Sometimes.....16  
 Seldom .....41  
 Never .....41  
 Not sure..... 0

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [82 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes .....19%  
 No .....81  
 Not sure..... 0

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

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group... 16%  
 Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or  
 threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic  
 methods..... 2  
 Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked ..... 1

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. [106 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....31%  
 Two servings.....29  
 Three or more servings .....40  
 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. [105 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....48%  
 Two servings.....28  
 Three or more servings .....25  
 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 [106 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days..... 7% →CONTINUE WITH Q106  
 2 through 4 days.....22 →GO TO Q107  
 5 or more days .....71 →GO TO Q107  
 Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [30 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Likes to play video games or on computer ..... 8 respondents  
 Child does not like to be physically active ..... 3 respondents  
 School/homework/other activities ..... 3 respondents  
 Prefers to watch TV ..... 2 respondents  
 All others ..... 6 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 .....	95	→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. [18 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Separated spouse.....	5 respondents
Friend.....	5 respondents
Spouse.....	2 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	2 respondents
Acquaintance .....	2 respondents
Stranger.....	2 respondents
Someone else .....	2 respondents

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

Yes .....	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q110
No .....	96	→GO TO Q111
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [18 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	5 respondents
Brother or sister .....	4 respondents
Friend.....	4 respondents
Spouse.....	2 respondents
Acquaintance .....	1 respondent
Stranger.....	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 Oak Creek.

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity .....	64%
Alcohol or drug use .....	61
Violence.....	49
Teen pregnancy.....	29
Infant mortality .....	27
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases .....	25
Mental health or depression.....	21
Lead poisoning.....	<1

## **APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from June 21 through October 16, 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=357). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=43). 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 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from October 1, 2009 through January 11, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=378). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=22). 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 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 29, 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 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from February 22 through March 24, 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.