Greendale
Community Health Survey Report
December 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:
Greendale Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC
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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Greendale 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 Greendale 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=382). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=18). 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 September 12, 2012. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Greendale. 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@jkrresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S., Chair, Milwaukee Health Care Partnership Community Health Assessment Task Force at (414) 219-7282 or mark.huber@aurora.org.
Demographic Profile of Greendale Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012

<table>
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<th>Survey Results</th>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate or Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/No Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 Greendale Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 10,943 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 110 adults. So, when 7% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 770 residents ±550 individuals. Therefore, from 220 to 1,320 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 6,011 occupied housing units in Greendale. 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 60 households. For example, 7% 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 420.
Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003 and 2012, the Greendale 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 Greendale residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

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<th>Overall Health</th>
<th>Vaccinations (65 and Older)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>25% 23% 27% 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>41% 38% 41% 37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair or Poor</td>
<td>9% 12% 9% 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Research: (2010)</td>
<td>WT U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personally Not Covered (currently)</td>
<td>11% 13%</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>Health Care Coverage</th>
<th>Health Conditions in Past 3 Years</th>
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<tr>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>High Blood Pressure 28% 26% 33% 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personally (currently)</td>
<td>2% 2% 4% 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Cholesterol</td>
<td>24% 26% 26% 24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personally (past 12 months)</td>
<td>6% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease/Condition</td>
<td>10% 11% 10% 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Member (past 12 months)</td>
<td>9% 8% 8% 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>6% 5% 8% 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>7% 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Research: (2010)</td>
<td>WT U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personally Not Covered (currently)</td>
<td>11% 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>4% 1% 2% 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)</th>
<th>Condition Controlled Through Medication, Exercise or Lifestyle Changes</th>
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<td>Greendale 2012</td>
<td>Exercise or Lifestyle Changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost</td>
<td>High Blood Pressure 99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet Care</td>
<td>High Blood Cholesterol 93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>Heart Disease/Condition 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Care</td>
<td>Diabetes 97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>Mental Health Condition 77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care</td>
<td>Asthma (Current) 96%</td>
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<th>Health Information and Services</th>
<th>Physical Health</th>
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<td>Doctor</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Internet</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Care Plan</td>
<td>32% 46% 50% 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Source of Health Advice/Service</td>
<td>Recommended Moderate or Vigorous 53% 38% 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office</td>
<td>92% 88% 89% 89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent care center</td>
<td>4% 4% 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital emergency room</td>
<td>&lt;1% 1% 2% 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health clinic/community health center</td>
<td>&lt;1% 2% 1% 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital outpatient</td>
<td>&lt;1% 2% &lt;1% 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No usual place</td>
<td>2% 2% 3%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Routine Procedures</td>
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<td>Greendale</td>
<td>2003 2006 2009 2012</td>
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<td>Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)</td>
<td>83% 81% 93% 86%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dental Checkup (past year)</td>
<td>76% 84% 83% 78%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pap Smear (18-65; within past 3 years)</td>
<td>95% 94% 92% 86%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Other Research: (≤2 years; 2000)</td>
<td>79% 84%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</td>
<td>77% 77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</td>
<td>75% 70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greendale Community Health Survey Report—December 2012
### Men’s Health (40 and Older)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Cancer Screening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Past 2 Years</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Use in Past Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drinker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood Stool Test (within past year)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>~10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Cigarette Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Smokers (past 30 days)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Research: (2010) WI U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greendale</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drinker</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
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### Household Problems Associated With...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greendale</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Cigarette Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Policy at Home</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmokers’ Second-Hand Smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure in Past Seven Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Prohibited at Home</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greendale</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mental Health Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom/Never</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considered Suicide (past year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Safety in Past Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Least One of the Safety Issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

--Not asked in 2009
Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 58% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 7% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

In 2012, 5% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents 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 report this. Seven 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 remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

In 2012, 42% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 29% who reported the internet. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Fifty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

In 2012, 90% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 86% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 50% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were male, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.
In 2012, 50% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (40% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried, not overweight, inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer.

In 2012, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 21% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 50% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, married or inactive 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

In 2012, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 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 on an average day.
From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

In 2012, 82% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a mammogram within the past three years; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported 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, 69% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.

In 2012, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 71% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 75% 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. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

In 2012, 14% of respondents were current smokers; respondents 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. Five percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 39% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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, 83% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Ten percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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, 24% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. From 2003 to
In 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in connection with drinking. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs while 0% of respondents reported a household problem with marijuana. 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, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; unmarried respondents 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. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse, with 88% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 4% of respondents each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or 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 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Thirteen percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their 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. Twenty-three percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Twenty-three percent reported verbal bullying, 3% reported cyber bullying and 2% 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 violence (62%), chronic diseases (57%) and alcohol or drug use (55%). Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top health issues.
Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 58% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 7% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (21%) or very good (37%). A total of 7% reported their health was fair or poor.

![Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2012](image)

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (13%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (4%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.

- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 4% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (10%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).
• Fifteen percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 10% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 3% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

• From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

• In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health.

• In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

• In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

• In 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

• In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted decrease in 2012.

• In 2006, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.
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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Overweight Status</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Activity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
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</table>

<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>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; 4<sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006</sup>

<sup>5</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; 4<sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012</sup>

<sup>6</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>7</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

**Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health**

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

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 5% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents 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 report this. Seven 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 remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

**Personally Not Covered Currently**

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

*In 2010, 11% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Fifteen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Thirteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 18% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*
2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-four percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Three percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Two percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 26% reported Medicare.

![Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2012](image)

- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (8%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance (15%) compared to respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older (0% each).
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance (12%) compared to those with some post high school education (8%) or respondents with a college education (less than one percent).
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 0% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Twelve percent of unmarried respondents reported no health insurance compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

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 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
• In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance.

• In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

• In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Respondentsa</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents 18 to 64 Years Olda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aPercentages 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.

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

cdemographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ddemographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
ddemographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; edemographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
fyear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012
Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

• Six percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

• Fifteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered compared to 2% of those 65 and older or 1% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

• Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 12% of those with some post high school education reported they were not covered compared to less than one percent of respondents with a college education.

• Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

• Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to married respondents (12% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

• From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

• In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting no coverage.

• In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 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 a college education reporting no coverage.

• In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.

• In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.
### Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>A</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>3</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

---

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

**2012 Findings**

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

- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 2% 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 (13% and 4%, respectively).
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In 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 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 someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

- In 2003 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Marital Status&lt;sup&gt;1,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>3</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>4</sup>Year difference at p≤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 remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

![Figure 4. Health Care Coverage](image)

Health Care Needed (Tables 6 & 7)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 7% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.
Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2012 Findings

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

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 10% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs (14%) compared to respondents in households without children (3%).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(^1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children in Household(^1)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Unmet Health Care

2012 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 4% did not get the medical care needed and 3% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to male respondents.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or medical care needed compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or medical care needed compared to their counterparts.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed compared to married respondents.
  - Co-payments too high, the inability to pay or being uninsured were the most often mentioned reasons for unmet care.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dental Care</th>
<th>Medical Care</th>
<th>Mental Health Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender
- Male
  - 6*
  - 3
  - --
- Female
  - 17*
  - 4
  - --

Age
- 18 to 34
  - 26*
  - 9*
  - --
- 35 to 44
  - 14*
  - 2*
  - --
- 45 to 54
  - 7*
  - 4*
  - --
- 55 to 64
  - 7*
  - 4*
  - --
- 65 and Older
  - 6*
  - 0*
  - --

Education
- High School or Less
  - 12
  - 5
  - --
- Some Post High School
  - 8
  - 2
  - --
- College Graduate
  - 13
  - 3
  - --

Household Income
- Bottom 40 Percent Bracket
  - 22*
  - 12*
  - --
- Middle 20 Percent Bracket
  - 13*
  - 2*
  - --
- Top 40 Percent Bracket
  - 10*
  - <1*
  - --

Marital Status
- Married
  - 9
  - 2*
  - --
- Not Married
  - 16
  - 7*
  - --

*Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
*Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
Health Information and Services (Figure 5; Tables 8 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 42% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 29% who reported the internet. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Fifty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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

Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 29% reported the internet, 10% reported myself/family member in health care field and 5% reported TV.

- Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their primary source compared to their counterparts. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more evenly split between doctor and the internet as their primary source.

- Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor than their counterparts. Respondents in the middle 20 percent income bracket were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.
Table 8. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012\(^\circ\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>Internet</th>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age(^1)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^1)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Income(^1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{1}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2012

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick or need health advice. Three percent reported urgent care center or no usual place.

- Ninety-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 89% of those 45 to 54 years old or 67% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

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 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
• In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.

• In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less or a college education were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.

• In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender¹,²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age²,³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School³</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate³</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
⁴year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
**Advance Care Plan**

**2012 Findings**

- Fifty percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 32% of those 45 to 54 years old or 18% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

**Year Comparisons**

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. 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 marital status 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, with a noted increase in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old 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 a high school education or less or a college education reporting they had an advance care plan.

- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2009, 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 across household income bracket reporting they had an advance care plan.

- 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 reporting they had an advance care plan.
Table 10. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{\text{a, b}}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL(^{a})</strong></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^{a})</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(^{a})</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^{1,2,3,4})</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44(^{a})</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64(^{a})</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and Older(^{a})</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less(^{a})</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate(^{a})</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^{2,3})</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^{a})</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket(^{a})</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^{a})</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married(^{a})</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\)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.

\(^{b}\)In 2006, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

\(^{1}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2003; \(^{2}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2006

\(^{3}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2009; \(^{4}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2012

\(^{5}\)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.

![Figure 5. Health Information and Services](chart)

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

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 90% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 86% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 50% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were male, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

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

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

2012 Findings

• Ninety 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 (96%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (87%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (80%).

• Ninety-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 83% of those with some post high school education or 82% of respondents with a high school education or less.

• Ninety-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 94% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 77% 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 (92% and 86%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

• From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

• In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

• In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

• In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^1\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2006
\(^3\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2012

\(^{year}\) difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) from 2003 to 2012
Cholesterol Test

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

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. One percent reported five or more years ago while 9% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older and 93% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 67% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (92%) compared to those with a high school education or less (88%) or respondents with some post high school education (73%).

- Ninety-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 87% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 69% 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 (90% and 79%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
• In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender¹ ²</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age¹ ² ³ ⁴</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education¹ ² ³ ⁴</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate *</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income¹ ² ³ ⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket *</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket *</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status¹ ² ³ ⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Married *</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

• Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 12% had a visit in the past one to two years.

• Male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (83%) compared to female respondents (74%).

• Ninety-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 79% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 62% 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 (82% and 71%, 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 2012, male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

• In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. 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 45 to 54 years old reporting a dental checkup.

• In 2003, 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 college education reporting a dental checkup.

• In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

• In 2003 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>78%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong>&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>45 to 54&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td><strong>Household Income</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td><strong>Marital Status</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>81</td>
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<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</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

- Fifty percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 32% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (69%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (35%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (22%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 43% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 36% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
• In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

• In 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report an eye exam. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an eye exam, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

• In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

• In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>Marital Status</td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2003; 2demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2006
3demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2009; 4demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012
5year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2003 to 2012
Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![Figure 6. Routine Procedures](image)

Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 50% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

*From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Flu Vaccination

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

In 2010, 68% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).
2012 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (67%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (38%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (32%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (61%) compared to those with a high school education or less (39%) or respondents with some post high school education (35%).

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 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a flu vaccination.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted decrease in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2009 and 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 increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.
Table 15. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{2,3}\)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^{2,3})</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^{a})</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^{1,2,3,4})</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34(^{a})</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54(^{a})</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older(^{a})</td>
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<td>73</td>
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<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education(^{3,4})</strong></td>
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<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate(^{a})</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td><strong>Household Income(^{1,3})</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^{a})</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^{a})</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<td>Not Married</td>
<td>44</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\)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.

\(^{b}\)In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

\(^{1}\)demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2003; \(^{2}\)demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2006

\(^{3}\)demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2009; \(^{4}\)demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012

\(^{5}\)year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2003 to 2012

**Pneumonia Vaccination**

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

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

**2012 Findings**

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

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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

*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

Figure 7. Vaccinations
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 16 - 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 (40% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried, not overweight, inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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 (40%) or high blood cholesterol (24%) in the past three years.

![Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2012](image-url)
High Blood Pressure

2012 Findings

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

- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (48%) compared to female respondents (32%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (65%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (19%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (12%).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 48% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 27% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Forty-seven percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 28% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (63%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (50%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (27%).
  - Of the 158 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 99% had it 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 who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood pressure.

- 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 high blood pressure.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003. 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 respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.
• In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003.

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

• 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 pressure.
Table 16. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^\text{a,b,c,d}\)

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL(^a)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^a)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^a)</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^1,2,3,4)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate(^a)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^1,3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married(^a)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td><strong>Overweight Status(^1,2,3,4)</strong></td>
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<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight(^a)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Activity(^2,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive(^b)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient(^b)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker(^a)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)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.

\(^b\)Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

\(^1\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

\(^3\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\(^a\)year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

\(^b\)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.
- Forty-one percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 40% of those 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood cholesterol compared to 29% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (32%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (12%).
  - Of the 96 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were male, 55 and older or married 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, respondents who were 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 17. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year$^{1,2,3}$</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender$^2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age$^{1,2,3,4}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64$^5$</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education$^3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income$^4$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight Status$^{1,2,3,4}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Status$^5$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$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.

$^b$Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

$^5$year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

$^6$year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2012
Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% of those 18 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition compared to married respondents (17% and 10%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report heart disease/condition (17%) compared to overweight respondents (10%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity and 15% of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
  - Of the 50 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 90% 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 2003, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, 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.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2012, respondents who were inactive or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.
Table 18. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{\circ,\circ}\)

<table>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(^a)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^{1,2,3,4})</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education(^3)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^3)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status(^4)</strong></td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overweight Status(^{1,4})</strong></td>
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<td>Overweight</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Activity(^{2,4})</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient(^b)</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended(^b)</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Smoking Status</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{\circ}\)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.

\(^3\)Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

\(^1\)Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003;  \(^2\)Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

\(^3\)Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009;  \(^4\)Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\(^a\)Year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

\(^b\)Year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (10%) compared to male respondents (4%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 4% of those 65 and older or 1% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

  - Of the 29 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 77% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a mental health condition.
### Table 19. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^0\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^1,2)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34(^a)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>45 to 54(^a)</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<td>65 and Older</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^1\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

\(^2\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\(^a\)year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

### Diabetes

#### 2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.

- Nineteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Fifteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 13% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported diabetes compared to 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes compared to married respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).
• Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).

• Twenty-three percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes compared to 11% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
  
  o Of the 39 respondents who reported diabetes, 97% had it 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 diabetes.

• In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes.

• In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

• In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

• In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

• In 2003, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

• In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting diabetes.
Table 20. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^6,\)\(^7\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL(^a)</strong></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^1,)(^2,)(^3,)(^4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education(^3)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less(^a)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^2,)(^4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status(^4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td><strong>Overweight Status(^1,)(^3,)(^4)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Activity(^3,)(^4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive(^b)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoking Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)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.

\(^b\)Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

\(^1\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2006

\(^3\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2012

\(^a\)year difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) from 2003 to 2012

\(^b\)year difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) 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

- Seven percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of current asthma.
  
  - Of the 27 respondents who reported current asthma, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 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 who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting current asthma.

- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. 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 current asthma.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
Table 21. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Household Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes:**

1. Demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2003.
2. Demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2006.
3. Demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2009.
4. Demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012.
5. Year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2003 to 2012.

**Cancer**

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
  - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (14 responses) followed by breast cancer (5 responses). Four respondents reported colon cancer while two respondents each reported prostate or thyroid cancer.

Year Comparisons

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

2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.

  - Of the 5 respondents who reported a stroke, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a stroke.

- In 2003, respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report a stroke.
Table 22. Stroke in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{1-4}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006(^{a})</th>
<th>2009(^{b})</th>
<th>2012(^{c})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL(^{a})</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(^{1})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(^{1})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status(^{1})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
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<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\)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.

\(^{b}\)Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

\(^{c}\)Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

\(^{1}\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \(^{2}\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

\(^{3}\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \(^{4}\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\(^{5}\)year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

\(^{6}\)year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
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 diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer.

![Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years](image)

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 21% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 50% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, married or inactive 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-five 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 (67%) compared to those 65 and older (36%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (31%).

- Fifty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 40% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 31% 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 (55%) compared to overweight respondents (37%).

Year Comparisons

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

- 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 meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006 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 across age meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
• In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 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 physical activity.

Table 23. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{3,2}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL(^a)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^a)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(^a)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(^2,4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34(^a)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
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<td>35 to 44(^a)</td>
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<td>45 to 54(^a)</td>
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<td>55 to 64(^a)</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>65 and Older(^a)</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^1,2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less(^a)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School(^a)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate(^a)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(^3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status(^2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married(^a)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight(^a)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight(^a)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.  
\(^2\)Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.  
\(^3\)demographic difference at \( p \leq 0.05 \) in 2003; \(^4\)demographic difference at \( p \leq 0.05 \) in 2006  
\(^1\)demographic difference at \( p \leq 0.05 \) in 2009; \(^2\)demographic difference at \( p \leq 0.05 \) in 2012  
\(^3\)year difference at \( p \leq 0.05 \) from 2003 to 2012
Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-one percent did some vigorous physical activity while 58% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (29%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (17%) or respondents 65 and older (13%).

- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 18% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (30%) compared to overweight respondents (16%).

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 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, 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 top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
Table 24. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{0,2,3}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(^2,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^1,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^b)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status(^1,2,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{1}\) Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

\(^{2}\) demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; \(^{3}\) demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

\(^{4}\) demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\(^{5}\) difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

**Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week**

The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.
In 2009, 53% of Wisconsin respondents and 51% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

**2012 Findings**

- Fifty 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 10% did no physical activity in a typical week.

*Figure 10. Physical Activity/Week for 2012*

*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 (72%) compared to those 55 and older (44%) or respondents 55 to 44 years old (39%).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 48% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 37% 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 (63%) compared to overweight respondents (43%).

**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.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
• In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

• In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 25. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>58</td>
<td>35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>39</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

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

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

3demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012

4year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2006 to 2012
Body Weight

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

The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. 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, 62% of respondents were overweight (38% overweight and 24% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (71%) compared to female respondents (53%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight (75%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (39%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 48%, respectively).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight (74%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (70%) or respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity (53%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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, respondents 65 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- 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, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight.

Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aPercentages 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.

bPhysical activity was defined differently in 2003.

c demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; d demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
d demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; e demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
eyear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012
f 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

![Figure 11. Physical Well Being and Body Weight](image)

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 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 on an average day.

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

**Fruit Consumption**

*Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.*
2012 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (75%) compared to male respondents (53%).

- Seventy percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 53% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 55%, respectively).

- Seventy-six percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 55% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 49% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

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

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
• In 2006, respondents who did at least some amount of 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. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

Table 27. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender&lt;sup&gt;1,2,3,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>63</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>65 and Older&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>High School or Less</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Household Income&lt;sup&gt;2,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>Marital Status&lt;sup&gt;2,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status&lt;sup&gt;1,2,3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity&lt;sup&gt;2,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</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>b</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>5</sup>year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2003 to 2012

<sup>6</sup>year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2006 to 2012
Vegetable Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 26% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day (39%) compared to overweight respondents (26%).

- Forty-two percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 21% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 13% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2006, 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.

- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 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, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.
Table 28. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{3,4}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender(^1,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>Female(^3)</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age(^2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^3)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less(^a)</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Income(^2,3,4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status(^3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status(^3,4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity(^2,3,4)</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)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.

\(^b\)Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

\(^1\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2006

\(^3\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2012

\(^\text{year}\) difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) from 2003 to 2012

\(^\text{year}\) difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) from 2006 to 2012
Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![Graph 12. Fruit and Vegetable Consumption on an Average Day](image)

Women’s Health (Figure 13; Table 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 82% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report this.

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

Mammogram

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

---

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of female respondents 40 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Three percent reported never.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.

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

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

- Seventy-four percent of the 68 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.

---

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

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

2012 Findings

- A total of 86% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.

- Ninety-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 92% of those 45 and older or 70% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Ninety-seven 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.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 71%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 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)\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL(^a)</td>
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<td>94%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34(^a)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 and Older</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^3,4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less(^a)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
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<td>Marital Status(^4)</td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
\(^1\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
\(^3\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
\(^5\)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 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was 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.

![Figure 13. Women's Health Tests](image-url)
Men’s Health (Figure 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 69% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test.

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

Prostate Cancer Screening

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

2012 Findings

• Sixty-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years. Twenty-six percent of male respondents never had a prostate cancer screening.

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

• No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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Men’s Health Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![Prostate Cancer Screening in Past Two Years (Male Respondents 40 and Older)](image)

*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, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 71% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 75% 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. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-nine percent reported never while 9% were not sure.
There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past year.

**Year Comparisons**

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong>a</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong>b</td>
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<td>Malea</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Femalea</td>
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<td>Some Post High School or Lessa</td>
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<td>College Graduatea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracketa</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracketa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrieda</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Marrieda</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.
- demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012
Sigmoidoscopy

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

2012 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

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

• From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

• There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years in both study years.

Table 31. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6Percentages 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.

demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Colonoscopy

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-three percent reported never.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 65% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting 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.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

---

Table 32. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)\(^{\circledast}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL(^{a})</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^{a})</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^{2})</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{1}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2009

\(^{2}\)demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2012

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

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

**Year Comparisons**

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- All demographic variables were not significant in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
Table 33. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)\(^{1,2}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL(^a)</strong></td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^a)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate(^a)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married(^a)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^1\)In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

\(^2\)Demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2009

\(^3\)Demographic difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) in 2012

\(^4\)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. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

![Figure 15. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older)](image)

*Not asked in 2009.

Tobacco Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 34 & 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 14% of respondents were current smokers; respondents 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. Five percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 39% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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

- Fourteen percent of respondents were current smokers.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 7% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 25% of those with some post high school education were current smokers compared to 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 15% 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 be a current smoker compared to married respondents (23% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 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 2003 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.

- Male respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (10%) compared to female respondents (0%).

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
Table 35. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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≤0.05 in 2012
Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.

![Figure 16. Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days)](image)

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...*

- Thirty-nine percent of the 57 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...

- Eighty-three percent of the 47 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.

![Figure 17. Smoking Cessation in Past 12 Months (Current Smokers)](image-url)
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 36 & 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 83% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Ten percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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


2012 Findings

- Eighty-three 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. Less than one percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2012

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 88% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 63% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 69%, respectively).
• Eighty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 54% of smokers.

• Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (90%) compared to respondents in households without children (80%)

Year Comparisons

• From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

• In 2009, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase 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, with a noted increase in 2012.

• In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home, with a noted increase in 2012.

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

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
2demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
3year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012
Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days (Nonsmokers)

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

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (27%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (5%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to married respondents (21% and 6%, 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.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, 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 64 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less 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 a high school education or less reporting 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL $^a$</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male $^a$</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age $^{1,2}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 $^a$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 $^a$</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 $^a$</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education $^1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less $^a$</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status $^2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married $^a$</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

$^1$Demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

$^2$Demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

$^3$Year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2012
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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.

![Figure 19. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke](image)

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 38 & 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 24% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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, Greendale defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) is 24%. (Objective SA-14.3)
In 2010, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Fifteen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2012 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).

- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (29%) compared to female respondents (19%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (54%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (15%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month compared to married respondents (31% and 19%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2012, the Greendale 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 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old who reported binge drinking.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 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.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.
Table 38. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year$^{(0),(2)}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL$^a$</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender$^{1,2,3,4}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male$^a$</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female$^a$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age$^{1,2,3,4}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34$^a$</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64$^a$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education$^1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less$^a$</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate$^a$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income$^{2,3}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket$^a$</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket$^a$</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status$^4$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married$^a$</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$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.

$^0$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.

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

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

$^5$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

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

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
In 2009, respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variables</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td>Male</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

*demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2003; *demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2006

*demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2009; *demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012

*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 no statistical change 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.

![Figure 20. Alcohol Use in Past Month](image)

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

Household Problems (Figure 21)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs while 0% of respondents reported a household problem with marijuana.

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

2012 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in all study years.

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs while 0% of respondents reported a household problem with marijuana.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household 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.

![Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year](image)

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 40 & 41)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

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

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 880 residents. Seventeen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 79% reported seldom or never.

![Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2012](image)

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
Table 40. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009(^b)</th>
<th>2012(^b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL(^a)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(^c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)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.
\(^b\)Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
\(^c\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \(^d\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
\(^e\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \(^f\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
\(^g\)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**

- Three 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 880 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 a statistical increase 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 2% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-five percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 38% reported nearly always.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2009, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
Table 41. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income&lt;sup&gt;1,3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<sup>2</sup>Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; <sup>3</sup>Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>4</sup>Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; <sup>5</sup>Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

<sup>6</sup>Year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012
Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![Figure 23. Mental Health Status](image)

Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 42 & 43)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; unmarried respondents 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**

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
A boyfriend/girlfriend was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (4 responses) followed by a brother/sister or stranger (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 2006, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 42. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2003; demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2006
demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2009; demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012
year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - Seven respondents reported a boyfriend/girlfriend pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while three respondents reported a brother/sister.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
• No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in all study years.

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2012 Findings

• A total of 4% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.

• Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues 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 at least one of the personal safety issues.

• In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

• In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.

• In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

• In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 43. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^1,2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male(^*)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education(^3)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status(^2,3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^5\)Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

\(^1\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
\(^3\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
\(^*\)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.

![Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year](image)

Children in Household (Tables 44 & 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child’s health issues. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse, with 88% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 4% of respondents each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or 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 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Thirteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Twenty-three percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Twenty-three percent reported verbal bullying, 3% reported cyber bullying and 2% reported physical bullying.
Children in Household

2012 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported there was at least one child under the age of 18 living in the household. Ninety-seven percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for the child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child’s health issues.

- Fifty-nine percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty-six percent were boys. Of these households, 19% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 85% were married.

Child’s Personal Doctor

2012 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child’s health history. Of these, 88% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care.

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

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

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

Nutrition and Exercise

2012 Findings

- 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 23% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-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 years old were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day or were physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.
Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day compared to 66% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eight respondents each reported their child does not like to be physically active, likes to play video games/on computer or there is no time as the main reason for their child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes. School, homework or other activities was listed by six respondents.

### Table 44. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Fruit (2 or More Servings)</th>
<th>Vegetables (3 or More Servings)</th>
<th>Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 12 Years Old</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>38*</td>
<td>68*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 Years Old</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13*</td>
<td>40*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>89*</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>66*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Current Asthma**

#### 2012 Findings

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

- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child currently has asthma (20%) compared to respondents who reported about their son (4%).

- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child currently has asthma compared to 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child currently has asthma compared to married respondents (41% and 8%, respectively).

- Sixty percent of the 15 children had an asthma episode or attack in the past 12 months.
Table 45. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for 2012 (All Children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 or Younger</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 Years Old</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(a)}\)Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
\(^{(1)}\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2012

Child’s Emotional Well-Being

2012 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the 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

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 23% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Three percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, being teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods. Two percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting their child was bullied overall or verbally bullied.

Community Health Issues (Figure 25; Table 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were violence (62%), chronic diseases (57%) and alcohol or drug use (55%). Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality 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 Greendale. Respondents were more likely to select violence (62%), chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (57%) or alcohol or drug use (55%).

![Figure 25. Community Health Issues for 2012](image)

- Male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases while female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top health issues.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases or infectious diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as one of the three health issues. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as one of the three health issues.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or teen pregnancy. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality compared to their counterparts.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or teen pregnancy while married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top health issues.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>Violence</th>
<th>Chronic Diseases</th>
<th>Alcohol or Drug Use</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>49*</td>
<td>61*</td>
<td>73*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>81*</td>
<td>44*</td>
<td>19*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>44*</td>
<td>55*</td>
<td>20*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>61*</td>
<td>41*</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54*</td>
<td>62*</td>
<td>30*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>43*</td>
<td>67*</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>49*</td>
<td>60*</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66*</td>
<td>48*</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>62*</td>
<td>49*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56*</td>
<td>25*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>46*</td>
<td>39*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>49*</td>
<td>31*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>64*</td>
<td>46*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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≤0.05 in 2012
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infectious Diseases</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Mental Health or Depression</th>
<th>Lead Poisoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>32*</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td>32*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>51*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>37*</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>32*</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES
1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is…?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No health care coverage</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An employer sponsored insurance plan</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or something else</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

   Yes.............................................................. 4%  →CONTINUE WITH Q7
   No .............................................................. 97  →GO TO Q8
   Not sure......................................................... 0  →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [14 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

   Co-payments too high........................................ 40%
   Uninsured........................................................ 27
   Poor medical care .............................................. 17
   Cannot afford to pay ......................................... 9
   Insurance did not cover it .................................... 6
   Not enough time ................................................ 5
   Other (2% or less)................................................ 0

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

   Yes.............................................................. 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? [47 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

   Cannot afford to pay ........................................ 29%
   Uninsured........................................................ 23
   Insurance did not cover it .................................... 20
   Co-payments too high........................................ 20
   Unable to get appointment ................................... 14
   Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other
   insurance ......................................................... 11
   Lack of transportation ....................................... 3
   Not enough time ................................................ 3
   Other (2% or less)................................................ 0

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

   Yes............................................................... 3%  →CONTINUE WITH Q11
   No ............................................................... 97  →GO TO Q12
   Not sure......................................................... 0  →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [10 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

   Co-payments too high........................................ 92%
   Cannot afford to pay ......................................... 8
   Uninsured........................................................ 5
   Other (2% or less).............................................. 0
12. From which source do you get most of your health information?

- Doctor .................................................. 42%
- Internet.................................................. 30
- Myself/family member in health care field .......... 10
- TV .......................................................... 5
- Other health professional.............................. 3
- Family/friends......................................... 2
- Work ....................................................... 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............... 89%
- Public health clinic or community health center ...... 1
- Hospital outpatient department ....................<1
- Hospital emergency room ........................... 2
- Urgent care center ..................................... 3
- Some other kind of place ..............................<1
- No usual place .......................................... 3
- 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......................................................... 50%
- No .......................................................... 50
- 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Less than a Year Ago</th>
<th>1 to 2 Years Ago</th>
<th>3 to 4 Years Ago</th>
<th>5 or More Years Ago</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. A routine checkup</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Cholesterol testing</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic..</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Eye exam</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Yes......................................................... 50%
- No .......................................................... 50
- Not sure.................................................... 0
20. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34 years old</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years old</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years old</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years old</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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? [113 Respondents 65 and Older]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22. You have high blood pressure?</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. ...(if yes) [158 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Your blood cholesterol is high?</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. ...(if yes) [96 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. You had a stroke?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. ...(if yes) [5 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. You have heart disease or a heart condition?</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. ...(if yes) [50 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. ...(if yes) [29 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. You have cancer?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. ...(if yes) [31 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?</td>
<td>Melanoma/skin</td>
<td>14 respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>5 respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colon</td>
<td>4 respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>2 respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>2 respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All others (1 response each)</td>
<td>7 respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34. You have diabetes (men)  
   You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women) .......................... 10% 90% 0%  
35. ...(if yes) [39 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes? .......................... 97 3 0  
36. Do you currently have asthma? ...................... 7 93 <1  
37. ...(if yes) [27 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes? .......................... 96 4 0  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. On an average day, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.  
   One or fewer servings ...................................... 35%  
   Two servings .................................................. 25  
   Three or more servings ...................................... 40  
   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 ...................................... 35%  
   Two servings .................................................. 34  
   Three or more servings ...................................... 31  
   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 .......................................................... 89%  
   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 .................. 45  
   5 times/week for 30 minutes or more .............. 43  
   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.................................................................42%
No.................................................................58
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 ........................................58%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
or less than 20 minutes each time ..................21
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more ............21
Not sure.........................................................<1

Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?  [165 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).........66%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).......16
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) ..... 2
5 or more years ago .......................................... 4
Never .....................................................................3
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? [68 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.................................................................74%
No.....................................................................21
Not sure......................................................... 6

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? [133 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).........63%
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) .....11
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....<1
5 or more years ago .......................................... 3
Never .....................................................................11
Not sure ............................................................. 0
Q49 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

49. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [133 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)..........57%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).......12
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)......<1
5 or more years ago ..................................................<1
Never ......................................................................26
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? [211 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)........10%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)..... 6
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)....10
5 years ago or more .....................................................16
Never .....................................................................49
Not sure ..................................................................... 9

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? [212 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).......<1%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)....<1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).... 4
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)... 8
10 years ago or more ...................................................... 7
Never ......................................................................76
Not sure .....................................................................3

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [213 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)........15%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)....15
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)...17
10 years ago or more ........................................................ 4
Never ......................................................................23
Not sure ..................................................................... 2
ALL RESPONDENTS

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

- Never ................................................................. 49%
- Seldom ................................................................. 30
- Sometimes ............................................................ 17
- Nearly always .....................................................  3
- Always .................................................................<1
- Not sure ...............................................................<1

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

- Never .................................................................<1%
- Seldom .................................................................  2
- Sometimes .............................................................13
- Nearly always ......................................................38
- Always .................................................................45
- Not sure ...............................................................  2

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

- Yes .................................................................  3%
- No ................................................................. 97%
- Not sure ...............................................................<1

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 ................................................................. 76%
- One time ..............................................................  8
- Two or more times .................................................16
- 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 .................................................................  2%
- No ................................................................. 98%
- 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…?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58. Drinking alcohol</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Marijuana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Gambling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Every day</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some days</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [57 Current Smokers]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [57 Current Smokers]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [47 Current Smokers]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or not</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are no rules about smoking inside your home</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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? [342 Nonsmokers]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 3 days</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 days</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All 7 days</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not overweight</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, African American</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another race</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple race</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
75. What is your current marital status?

- Single and never married: 19%
- A member of an unmarried couple: 1
- Married: 63%
- Separated: 0
- Divorced: 7
- Widowed: 10
- Not sure: 0

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

- 8th grade or less: <1%
- Some high school: 2
- High school graduate or GED: 18
- Some college: 20
- Technical school graduate: 7
- College graduate: 29
- Advanced or professional degree: 25
- 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]

- Greendale: 100%

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

- 53129: 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $20,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,001 to $30,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,001 to $40,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,001 to $50,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,001 to $60,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60,001 to $75,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,001 to $90,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$90,001 to $105,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$105,001 to $120,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$120,001 to $135,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $135,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [121 Respondents]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86. What is the age of the child? [117 Respondents]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 or younger</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 years old</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [116 Respondents]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [117 Respondents]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
89. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [5 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Co-payments too high..............................................5 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? [117 Respondents]

Yes.................................................................83% →CONTINUE WITH Q91
No.................................................................12% →GO TO Q92
Not sure............................................................. 0 →GO TO Q92

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

Yes.................................................................88% →CONTINUE WITH Q93
No.................................................................12% →GO TO Q94
Not sure............................................................. 0 →GO TO Q94

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? [117 Respondents]

Yes.................................................................4% →CONTINUE WITH Q93
No.................................................................96% →GO TO Q94
Not sure............................................................. 0 →GO TO Q94

93. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [5 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Co-payments too high..............................................5 respondents

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [117 Respondents]

Yes.................................................................9% →CONTINUE WITH Q95
No.................................................................91% →GO TO Q96
Not sure............................................................. 0 →GO TO Q96

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [10 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay ..............................................5 respondents
Can’t find dentist who accepts child’s insurance........5 respondents

96. Does your child have asthma? [117 Respondents]

Yes.................................................................13% →CONTINUE WITH Q97
No.................................................................87% →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? [15 Respondents]

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

98. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [23 Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette...........................................100%
Swing .............................................................. 0
Pack n’ Play ..................................................... 0
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? [117 Respondents]

Always ..............................................................63%
Nearly always ..................................................36
Sometimes ......................................................<1
Seldom ............................................................. 0
Never .............................................................. 0
Not sure ............................................................ 0

100. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [60 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always .............................................................. 0%
Nearly always .................................................. 0
Sometimes ......................................................28
Seldom ..............................................................42
Never ..............................................................30
Not sure ............................................................ 0

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [60 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes .................................................................23%
No .................................................................77
Not sure ............................................................ 0
102. What type of bullying did your child experience?
[60 Children 8 to 17 years old; More than One Response Accepted]

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group...23%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked............................................. 2
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods................................................................. 3

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [81 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings........................31%
Two servings......................................28
Three or more servings.........................40
Not sure............................................. 1

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [82 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings........................46%
Two servings.....................................29
Three or more servings.........................23
Not sure............................................. 1

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
[81 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days..............................12% →CONTINUE WITH Q106
2 through 4 days.................................33 →GO TO Q107
5 or more days.................................51 →GO TO Q107
Not sure............................................. 4 →GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [37 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Child does not like to be physically active ...............8 respondents
Likes to play video games or on computer..............8 respondents
Lack of time........................................8 respondents
School/homework/other activities......................6 respondents
Prefers to watch TV..................................4 respondents
Other.......................................................5 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.................................................. 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q108
No....................................................98 →GO TO Q109
Not sure............................................. 0 →GO TO Q109
108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend.................. 4 respondents
Brother or sister .......................... 2 respondents
Stranger.................................... 2 respondents
Child ........................................ 1 respondent

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

Yes.............................................. 3% →CONTINUE WITH Q110
No ............................................. 98% →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? [10 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend.................. 7 respondents
Brother or sister ......................... 3 respondents

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

Violence................................................. 62%
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity ........ 57
Alcohol or drug use .................................. 55
Teen pregnancy........................................... 36
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases ............ 26
Infant mortality ........................................ 24
Mental health or depression ....................... 22
Lead poisoning ...................................... 2
2012 Community Health Survey
The 2012 Greendale Community Health Survey was conducted from June 21 through September 12, 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=382). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=18). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey
The 2009 Greendale Community Health Survey was conducted from October 2, 2009 through January 5, 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=393). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=7). A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey
The 2006 Greendale Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 26, 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey
The 2003 Greendale Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.