West Allis/West Milwaukee
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:
West Allis/West Milwaukee Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Title</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Findings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating Their Own Health</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Coverage</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Needed</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Information and Services</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Procedures</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinations</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of Select Health Conditions</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Well Being and Body Weight</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Health</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Health</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Cigarette Smoke</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Problems</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Status</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Safety Issues</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Household</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Issues</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A: Questionnaire Frequencies</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B: Survey Methodology</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Title</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 9. Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 10. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 13. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 14. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 15. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 16. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Title</td>
<td>Page Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 17. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 18. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 19. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 20. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 21. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 24. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 29. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 31. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 32. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 33. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 34. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 35. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 36. Nonsmokers’ Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 37. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 38. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 39. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 40. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 41. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 42. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 43. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 44. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 45. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 46. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for 2012 (All Children)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 47. Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 48. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 49. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure Title</td>
<td>Page Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2012</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2012</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 4. Health Care Coverage</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 5. Health Information and Services</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 6. Routine Procedures</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 7. Vaccinations</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2012</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 10. Physical Activity/Week for 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 11. Physical Well Being and Body Weight</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 12. Fruit and Vegetable Consumption on an Average Day</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 13. Women's Health Tests</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 14. Prostate Cancer Screening in Past Two Years (Male Respondents 40 and Older)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 15. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 16. Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 17. Smoking Cessation in Past 12 Months (Current Smokers)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2012</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 19. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 20. Alcohol Use in Past Month</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2012</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 23. Mental Health Status</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 25. Community Health Issues for 2012</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose

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

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

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 West Allis/West Milwaukee 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=342). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=58). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between June 20, 2012 and August 27, 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 West Allis/West Milwaukee. 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 West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>TOTAL 100%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate or Less</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure/No Answer</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Married          | 43%   |

*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 West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 51,270 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 510 adults. So, when 18% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 9,180 residents ±2,550 individuals. Therefore, from 6,630 to 11,730 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 29,663 occupied housing units in West Allis/West Milwaukee. 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 300 households. For example, 13% 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 3,900.
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 West Allis/West Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. All other study years were five or more drinks, regardless of gender.
This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of West Allis/West Milwaukee residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

### Overall Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair or Poor</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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### Vaccinations (65 and Older)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (past year)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia (ever)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
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### Health Care Coverage

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personally (past 12 months)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Member (past 12 months)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
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</table>

### Health Conditions in Past 3 Years

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Pressure</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Cholesterol</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Condition</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease/Condition</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
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### Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)

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<th>Health Information and Services</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Care Plan</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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### Physical Health

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity/Week</td>
<td>Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Moderate or Vigorous</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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### Routine Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Checkup (past year)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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### Women's Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women's Health</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamogram (40+; within past 2 years)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone Density Scan (65 and older)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>89%</td>
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### Other Research:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Research</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamogram (40+; within past 2 years)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's Health (40 and Older)</td>
<td>Alcohol Use in Past Month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Cancer Screening</td>
<td>Binge Drinker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Past 2 Years</td>
<td>Past 12 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59% 64% 55%</td>
<td>9% 21% 24% 30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)</td>
<td>Other Research: (2010)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Stool Test (within past year)</td>
<td>Binge Drinker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31% 23% ~ 14%</td>
<td>22% 23% 24% 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)</td>
<td>Other Research: (WI: 2003; U.S: 2006)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9% 11%</td>
<td>Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonscopy (within past 10 years)</td>
<td>Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56% 63%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</td>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57% 66%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Use</td>
<td>Smoking Policy at Home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47% 43% 47% 40%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year</td>
<td>Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And Advised to Quit Smoking</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61% 65% 73%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)</td>
<td>Preventive Care (past 12 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% 28% 28% 26%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use</td>
<td>Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Smoke</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Policy at Home</td>
<td>Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not allowed anywhere</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68% 75%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Allowed in some places or at some times</td>
<td>Safety in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12% 10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowed anywhere</td>
<td>Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% 4%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No rules inside home</td>
<td>Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17% 11%</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exposure in Past Seven Days</td>
<td>Children 8 to 17 Years Old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28% 24%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Status</td>
<td>Cyber Bullied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed</td>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)</td>
<td>Violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7% 5% 8% 8%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life</td>
<td>Alcohol or Drug Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seldom/Never</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% 5% 8% 7%</td>
<td>Chronic Diseases</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Considered Suicide (past year)</td>
<td>Chronic Diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2% 5% 4% 5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Safety in Past Year</td>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Allis/West Milwaukee</td>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against Their Safety</td>
<td>Mental Health or Depression</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% 8% 7% 6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit</td>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2% 2% 5% 4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>At Least One of the Safety Issues</td>
<td>Lead Poisoning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7% 9% 9% 9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

In 2012, 54% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 8% 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 or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased 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 decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2012, 11% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Seventeen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage 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. Eleven percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

In 2012, 49% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 23% who reported the internet. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office; respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 77% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 55 and older or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.*
In 2012, 40% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-six percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (30% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. 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, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 48% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 24% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 55% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Male respondents 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 a statistical increase 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, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or met
the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

In 2012, 70% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

In 2012, 55% 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, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 63% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 66% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

In 2012, 26% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried 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; male respondents were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 40% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-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, 75% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-four percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

In 2012, 30% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in
the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs while one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with marijuana or gambling. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.

In 2012, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents with some post high school education 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-five percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse, with 94% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% 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. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 19% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty 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. Seven 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. Three percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Twenty-four percent reported verbal bullying and 2% each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were violence (58%), alcohol or drug use (54%) and chronic diseases (50%). Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents 55 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were female, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression as one of the top health issues.
Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 54% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (16%) or very good (38%). A total of 18% reported their health was fair or poor.

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

- Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (14%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (5%).

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 10% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
• Fifty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 13% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

• Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (25%) compared to nonsmokers (16%).

Year Comparisons

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

• In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. 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 fair or poor health.

• In 2003 and 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.

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

• In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. 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 reporting fair or poor health.

• In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

• In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting fair or poor health.

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

• In 2006, 2009 and 2012, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.
Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\textsuperscript{3,4}

<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\textsuperscript{a}</strong></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender\textsuperscript{3}</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age\textsuperscript{1,2,3,4}</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>18 to 34\textsuperscript{a}</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64\textsuperscript{a}</td>
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<td>23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education\textsuperscript{1,4}</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School\textsuperscript{a}</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income\textsuperscript{3,4}</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket\textsuperscript{a}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status\textsuperscript{3}</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overweight Status\textsuperscript{1}</strong></td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Physical Activity\textsuperscript{2,3,4}</strong></td>
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<td>Inactive\textsuperscript{b}</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{3}Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

\textsuperscript{1}demographic difference at p\leq0.05 in 2003; \textsuperscript{2}demographic difference at p\leq0.05 in 2006

\textsuperscript{3}demographic difference at p\leq0.05 in 2009; \textsuperscript{4}demographic difference at p\leq0.05 in 2012

\textsuperscript{4}year difference at p\leq0.05 from 2003 to 2012

\textsuperscript{5}year difference at p\leq0.05 from 2006 to 2012
- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

**Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health**

![Graph showing the percentage of fair or poor health from 2003 to 2012](image)

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

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 8% 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 or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

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

- Eight percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Fifty-six percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Five percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Twelve percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 17% 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 (10%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health care insurance (17%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (1%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no health insurance compared to 3% of respondents with at least some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (12% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting no health insurance.
• In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. 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 no health insurance.

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

• In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Respondents</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</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>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</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.
^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
Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

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

- Eighteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were not covered compared to 6% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to married respondents (14% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased 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 who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting no coverage.

- In 2012, respondents with a 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 decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting no coverage.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. 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 and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage, with a noted decrease since 2009.
Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<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>Married</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</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.

\[1\] demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

\[2\] demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\[3\] year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

**2012 Findings**

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

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (19% and 5%, respectively).

**Year Comparisons**

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
• In 2003, 2006 and 2009, 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 2012, 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 someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

• In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL²</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Income¹,²,³</td>
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<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket¹</td>
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<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status¹,²,³,⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married¹</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Percentages 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
Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![Health Care Coverage Graph](image)

Figure 4. Health Care Coverage

Health Care Needed (Tables 6 & 7)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 11% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Seventeen percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.
**Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost**

**2012 Findings**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012&lt;sup&gt;©&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong>&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Household Income**
  - Bottom 40 Percent Bracket: 13
  - Middle 20 Percent Bracket: 6
  - Top 40 Percent Bracket: 11

- **Marital Status**
  - Married: 9
  - Not Married: 13

- **Children in Household**
  - Yes: 13
  - No: 10

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

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

**Unmet Health Care**

**2012 Findings**

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 11% did not get the medical care needed and 4% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.

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

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to those with a college education or respondents with some post high school education.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or mental health care needed compared to their counterparts.
• Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or mental health care needed compared to their counterparts.
  
  o The inability to pay, being uninsured, and insurance did not cover it were the most often mentioned reasons for unmet care.

Table 7. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012\(^{a}\)

<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>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9*</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&lt;1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>26*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6*</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.

*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
Health Information and Services (Figure 5; Tables 8 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 49% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 23% who reported the internet. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office; respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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

Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 23% reported the internet, 5% each reported family/friends or health newsletter.

- All respondent age groups reported doctor most often. However, respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report the internet compared to respondents 65 and older.

- All respondent education levels reported doctor most often. However, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the internet as their primary source compared to their counterparts.

- All respondent household income levels reported doctor most often. However, respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket were more likely to report the internet as their primary source compared to their counterparts.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Married respondents were more likely to be split between doctor and the internet compared to unmarried respondents.
Table 8. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>Internet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender
- Male: 46% (26%)
- Female: 51% (19%)

Age
- 18 to 34: 47% (29%)
- 35 to 44: 48% (19%)
- 45 to 54: 42% (28%)
- 55 to 64: 49% (20%)
- 65 and older: 61% (10%)

Education
- High School or Less: 57% (15%)
- Some Post High School: 44% (17%)
- College Graduate: 44% (39%)

Household Income
- Bottom 40 Percent Bracket: 55% (15%)
- Middle 20 Percent Bracket: 44% (20%)
- Top 40 Percent Bracket: 43% (36%)

Marital Status
- Married: 43% (35%)
- Not Married: 53% (13%)

*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

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick or need health advice. Nine percent reported urgent care center while seven percent report hospital emergency room.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 82% of those 45 to 54 years old or 61% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 74% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 72% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 66%, respectively).
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. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.

- In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.
Table 9. Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender(^1,2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(^2)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(^1,2,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(^2,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status(^1,3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>66</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 2006; \(^2\)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 2006 to 2012

**Advance Care Plan**

**2012 Findings**

- Thirty-one 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-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 14% of those 35 to 44 years old or 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (36% and 27%, respectively).
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change 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.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012.

- In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- 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 having an advance care plan. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 10. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\textsuperscript{1,2,3,4}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender\textsuperscript{2}</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age\textsuperscript{1,2,3,4}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status\textsuperscript{4}</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{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.

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

\textsuperscript{1}demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; \textsuperscript{2}demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006
\textsuperscript{3}demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; \textsuperscript{4}demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

\textsuperscript{4}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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

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

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

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 77% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 55 and older or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 65 and older and 93% of those 55 to 64 years old reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 77% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 80%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 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>89%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>89%</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>88%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>83%</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 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

**Cholesterol Test**

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

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

**2012 Findings**

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 16% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Ninety-three percent of respondents 65 and older, 92% of those 35 to 44 years old and 91% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 49% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (85%) compared to those with a college education (73%) or respondents with a high school education or less (72%).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006, 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, 2006 and 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents who were 35 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 decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2006, 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.
Table 12. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003 (%)</th>
<th>2006 (%)</th>
<th>2009 (%)</th>
<th>2012 (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</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.

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

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

- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 23% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (66%) compared to those with a high school education or less (56%) or respondents with some post high school education (49%).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 57% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 45% 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 (66% and 49%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. 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 dental checkup.

- In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 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 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.

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

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup.
### Table 13. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^\circ\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL(^a)</strong></td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male(^a)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(^a)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^2,3)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34(^a)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education(^2,3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School(^a)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^2,3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket(^a)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status(^1,2,3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>49</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  
\(^5\)year difference at \(p \leq 0.05\) from 2003 to 2012

### Eye Exam

#### 2012 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 28% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (61%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (42%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (37%).

#### 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, 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago.

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

• In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

• In 2009, married 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* |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL                         | 2003 | 2006 | 2009 | 2012 |
| Gender*                      |      |      |      |      |
| Male                         | 45%  | 36%  | 43%  | 41%  |
| Female                       | 51%  | 49%  | 50%  | 50%  |
| Age*                         |      |      |      |      |
| 18 to 34                     | 34%  | 37%  | 27%  | 43%  |
| 35 to 44                     | 44%  | 34%  | 64%  | 37%  |
| 45 to 54                     | 51%  | 39%  | 38%  | 45%  |
| 55 to 64                     | 36%  | 43%  | 44%  | 42%  |
| 65 and Older                 | 72%  | 60%  | 66%  | 61%  |
| Education*                   |      |      |      |      |
| High School or Less          | 53%  | 37%  | 45%  | 48%  |
| Some Post High School        | 47%  | 34%  | 43%  | 38%  |
| College Graduate             | 42%  | 62%  | 55%  | 51%  |
| Household Income*            |      |      |      |      |
| Bottom 40 Percent Bracket    | 47%  | 47%  | 45%  | 40%  |
| Middle 20 Percent Bracket    | 42%  | 33%  | 35%  | 44%  |
| Top 40 Percent Bracket       | 54%  | 50%  | 60%  | 50%  |
| Marital Status*              |      |      |      |      |
| Married                      | 46%  | 43%  | 55%  | 44%  |
| Not Married                  | 52%  | 42%  | 40%  | 46%  |

*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
Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![Figure 6. Routine Procedures](image)

Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 15)

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

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

Flu Vaccination

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

- Forty percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.

- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (48%) compared to male respondents (31%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (64%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (39%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (23%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination compared to unmarried respondents (46% and 35%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease 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.

- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report 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 reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 15. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\textsuperscript{3,2,4}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender\textsuperscript{2,3,4}</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age\textsuperscript{1,2,3,4}</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>65 and Older\textsuperscript{a}</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>College Graduate</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Income\textsuperscript{1,3}</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Marital Status\textsuperscript{4}</td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{b}In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.
\textsuperscript{1}demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \textsuperscript{2}demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
\textsuperscript{3}demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \textsuperscript{4}demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
\textsuperscript{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-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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

*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 16 - 21)

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (30% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. 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 (30%) or high blood cholesterol (26%) in the past three years.

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (65%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (17%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (10%).
- Thirty-four percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 18% of respondents who were not overweight.
  - Of the 117 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 95% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were 55 and older, with at least some post high school education, who were overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood pressure.
Table 16. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year¹,²

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</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.
²Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁶demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
⁷year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012
⁸year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
High Blood Cholesterol

2012 Findings

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

- Fifty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 17% of those 35 to 44 years old or 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 22% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% 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 (34%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (10%).

- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to smokers (30% and 17%, respectively).
  - Of the 105 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting high blood cholesterol.

- 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 cholesterol.

- In 2009 and 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.

- 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 high blood cholesterol.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase in 2012.
• Physical activity was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.

• In 2003, 2006 and 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood cholesterol.
### Table 17. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^\text{D,2}\)

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL(^a)</strong></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male(^a)</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^1,2,3,4)</strong></td>
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<td>18 to 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44(^a)</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and Older(^a)</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate(^a)</td>
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<td><strong>Household Income(^3,4)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>Married(^a)</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
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</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 \(p\leq0.05\) in 2003; \(^2\)demographic difference at \(p\leq0.05\) in 2006

\(^3\)demographic difference at \(p\leq0.05\) in 2009; \(^4\)demographic difference at \(p\leq0.05\) in 2012

\(^a\)year difference at \(p\leq0.05\) from 2003 to 2012

\(^b\)year difference at \(p\leq0.05\) from 2006 to 2012
Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.

- Thirty percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 5% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
  
  o Of the 41 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 98% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.
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</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.

\(^1\)Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
\(^2\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2003; \(^3\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2006
\(^4\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2009; \(^5\)demographic difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) in 2012
\(^6\)year difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) from 2003 to 2012
\(^7\)year difference at p\(\leq 0.05\) from 2006 to 2012
Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

- Fifteen 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 (19%) compared to male respondents (11%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 7% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years compared to married respondents (20% and 8%, respectively).
  
  - Of the 61 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 90% 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 both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.
### Table 19. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>20</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>20</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

### Diabetes

**2012 Findings**

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

- Twenty-five percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 22% of those 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 2% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (11%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).

- Eighteen 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

  - Of the 38 respondents who reported diabetes, 100% 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 2009, female respondents were more likely to report diabetes. 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 diabetes.

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

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting diabetes.
Table 20. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>65 and Older</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Marital Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
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<td>Overweight Status</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Overweight</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Physical Activity</td>
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<td>Inactive</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Insufficient</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Recommended</td>
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<td>Nonsmoker</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:
- 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.
- Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
  - 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
  - year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
Current Asthma

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

2012 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.

- Nineteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

  - Of the 42 respondents who reported current asthma, 100% 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 current asthma.

- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting current asthma.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting current asthma.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting current asthma.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, 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 married respondents reporting current asthma.
Table 21. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\textsuperscript{2}

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male\textsuperscript{3}</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64\textsuperscript{3}</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less\textsuperscript{4}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income\textsuperscript{4}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket\textsuperscript{4}</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married\textsuperscript{4}</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{2}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.

\textsuperscript{3}Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; \textsuperscript{4}Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

\textsuperscript{3}Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; \textsuperscript{4}Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\textsuperscript{4}Year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cancer

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
  - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (6 responses) followed by cervical cancer (3 responses). Two respondents each reported prostate or bladder 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

- Less than 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 2 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.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in all study years.

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or heart disease/condition. 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
Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 22 - 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 48% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 24% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 55% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Male respondents 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 a statistical increase 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-eight percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Thirty-eight percent did some moderate activity, while 13% 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 (69%) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (38%) or respondents 65 and older (35%).

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (58%) compared to overweight respondents (44%).

Year Comparisons

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

- 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 2003 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
• In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

• In 2006, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

• In 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>1,2</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>Female&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>45 to 54&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>55 to 64</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&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>Some Post High School&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>College Graduate&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
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<td>29</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>44</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>Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.

<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
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-four percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-two percent did some vigorous physical activity while 54% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (28%) compared to female respondents (20%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (37%) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (19%) or respondents 65 and older (6%).

- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 33% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported vigorous physical activity compared to 13% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (32% and 18%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 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 meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overweight Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</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 vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

1demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; 2demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
3demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
4year 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-five 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). Thirty-three percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 11% did no physical activity in a typical week.

![Figure 10. Physical Activity/Week for 2012*](image)

*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 (74%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (48%) or respondents 65 and older (37%).

- Sixty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 52% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 46% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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 increase 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. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

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

• In 2006, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

• Overweight status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
Table 24. 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&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age&lt;sup&gt;1,3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income&lt;sup&gt;1,2,3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>53%</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>Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
<sup>4</sup>year 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, 70% of respondents were overweight (41% overweight and 29% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (76%) compared to female respondents (64%).

**Year Comparisons**

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight.
- In 2009, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
Table 25. Overweight 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><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender(^{1,3,4})</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age(^{1,3})</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44(^a)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>71</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>63</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income(^2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status(^1,2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married(^a)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Activity(^3)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>67</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.  
\(^{0}\)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
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 a statistical increase 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.

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

Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*
Fruit Consumption

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

2012 Findings

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

- Seventy-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 70% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 56% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Seventy-one percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 53% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 49% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 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 some post high school education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 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 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006 and 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.
Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day 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</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender$^{2,3}$</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education$^3$</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School$^a$</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income$^{2,4}$</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket$^a$</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
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<td><strong>Overweight Status</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
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<td>Overweight</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td><strong>Physical Activity$^d$</strong></td>
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<td>Inactive</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<td>Insufficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended$^b$</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</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.

$^2$Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

$^3$Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; $^2$Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

$^4$Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; $^4$Demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

$^b$Year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

$^b$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

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (31%) compared to male respondents (18%).

- Thirty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 28% of those with a college education or 17% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables per day compared to 14% of those who were inactive or 13% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

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, 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school 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 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

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

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.
Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^{3,4}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender(^{1,2,4})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and Older(^{a})</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education(^{4})</td>
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<td>High School or Less(^{a})</td>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(^{3})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight Status(^{1})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Overweight</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overweight(^{a})</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity(^{2,3,4})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</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.

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

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

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

difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

\(^{1}\)year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012
Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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

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

Women’s Health (Figure 13; Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 70% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

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

Mammogram

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

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

---


2012 Findings

• Seventy percent of female respondents 40 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eight 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.

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

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

• Eighty percent of the 44 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.

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

Year Comparisons

• From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.

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

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- A total of 89% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (97%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (90%) or respondents 45 and older (78%).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 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 45 and older reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2006, 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.
Table 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)\(^\text{a}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age\(^3,4\)**
- 18 to 34: 98% 92% 67% 97%
- 35 to 44: 92% 80% 89% 90%
- 45 and Older\(^a\): 93% 91% 80% 78%

**Education**
- Some Post High School or Less: 92% 90% 78% 88%
- College Graduate: 98% 85% 78% 91%

**Household Income**
- Bottom 60 Percent Bracket: 91% 88% 76% 91%
- Top 40 Percent Bracket\(^a\): 97% 90% 88% 83%

**Marital Status\(^2\)**
- Married: 96% 96% 80% 89%
- Not Married: 92% 76% 73% 89%

\(^a\)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

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

**Women’s Health Tests Overall**

**Year Comparisons**
- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.
Men’s Health (Figure 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 55% 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).*

2012 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years. Twenty-five 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.

---

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.

*Figure 14. Prostate Cancer Screening in Past Two Years (Male Respondents 40 and Older)*

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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 63% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 66% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

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

Blood Stool Test

2012 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-one percent reported never while 8% were not sure.
• Male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year (21%) compared to female respondents (7%).

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 2012, 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 or household income 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.

• Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>Gender</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
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<tr>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
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</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.
1demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; 2demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
3demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
4year 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.\textsuperscript{5}

2012 Findings

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

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years compared to married respondents (15% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

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

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

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)\textsuperscript{d)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status\textsuperscript{2}</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{d)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.

\textsuperscript{1}demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

\textsuperscript{2}demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

\textsuperscript{3}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

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

Table 31. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7Percentages 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.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-six 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 reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School or Less</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{2}\)In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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

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

*Not asked in 2009.

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 26% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried 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; male respondents were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 40% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-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

- Twenty-six percent of respondents were current smokers (22% every day and 4% some days).
- Male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker (32%) compared to female respondents (20%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker (34%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old (25% each) or respondents 65 and older (10%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 16% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (30% and 20%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2006 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. 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 who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.
### Table 33. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<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>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female*</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</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>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</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>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married*</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</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.

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

### 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 (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>3</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 $p \leq 0.05$ 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...

- Forty percent of the 102 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.
Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2012 Findings

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

- Seventy-three percent of the 77 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)
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 35 & 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 75% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-four percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

Smoking Policy Inside Home


2012 Findings

• Seventy-five percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 10% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Four percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Eleven percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

![Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2012](image)

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (85% and 67%, respectively).
- Eighty-seven percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 41% of smokers.
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 in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

- The presence of children was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsmoker</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</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 2009

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.

- Male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (31%) compared to female respondents (19%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (45%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (11%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 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 45 to 54 years old reporting exposure.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
Table 36. Nonsmokers’ Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days 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>TOTAL</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket †</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</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 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of nonsmoking 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; Table 37)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, 30% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty 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 (38%) compared to female respondents (23%).

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (46%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (23%) or respondents 65 and older (14%).

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education binged in the past month compared to 32% of those with a college education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 38% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2012, the West Allis/West Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 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, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older who reported binge drinking.

- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who reported binge drinking.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.
Table 37. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year(1,2,3,4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(1,2,3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education(3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income(3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
(2) In 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.
(3) demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2003.
(4) demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2006.
(5) demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2009.
(6) demographic difference at p ≤ 0.05 in 2012.
(7) Year difference at p ≤ 0.05 from 2003 to 2012.

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

**2012 Findings**

- One 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 they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
• No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in all study years.

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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

![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; Table 38)

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

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

2012 Findings

- 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.

- In 2006, respondents who were married or in households with children were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Table 38. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year 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>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{\text{\textcircled{\textcopyright}}}\) 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.

\(^{\text{\textcircled{\textregistered}}}\) Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
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 the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs while one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with marijuana or gambling.

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

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year

- Drinking Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs
- Misuse of Prescription Drugs or Over-the-Counter Drugs
- Gambling

2006 2009 2012

0% 10% 20% 30%

4% 3% 3%
Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 39 - 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

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

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 6,630 residents. Seventeen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 75% reported seldom or never.

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

- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a college education.

- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 39. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</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>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</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>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</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

**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**

- Five 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 5,100 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (7%) compared to male respondents (3%).

- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 8% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
• Eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 7% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

**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.

• In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.

• In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.

• In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable.

• In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2012, 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 they considered suicide in the past year. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
Table 40. Considered Suicide in the Past Year 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>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</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>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</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>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</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.

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

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2012 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Fifty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 29% reported nearly always.

- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (17%) compared to those with a college education (2%) or respondents with some post high school education (less than one percent).

- Fourteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 9% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
• Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

• In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

• In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

• In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

• In 2006, 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 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 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 they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

• In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 41. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year$^\text{a}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender$^2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age$^1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34$^a$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>55 to 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education$^3,4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less$^a$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School$^a$</td>
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<td>College Graduate</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income$^2,4$</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status$^4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</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
$^a$year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012
Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

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

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

Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 42 - 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents with some post high school education 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

- Six percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
An ex-spouse or stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (six responses each) followed by an acquaintance (five responses). Three respondents reported boyfriend/girlfriend.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

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

- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 42. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year

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

0Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
1demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; 2demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
3demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; 4demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
5year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (9%) compared to respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older (0% each).
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to less than one percent of those in the top 40 percent household income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (6% and 1%, respectively).
Nine respondents reported an acquaintance pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them. Four respondents reported a boyfriend/girlfriend while three respondents reported a child.

**Year Comparisons**

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

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.
Table 43. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year\(^\text{a}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003(^\text{a})</th>
<th>2006(^\text{a})</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong>(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong>(^3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</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>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong>(^3,4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong>(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</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.

\(^{1}\)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

**Combined Personal Safety Issues**

**2012 Findings**

- A total of 9% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.

- Thirteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 8% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

**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 2009, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

• In 2003, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.

• In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 44. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year$^0$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender$^3$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
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<td>35 to 44</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and Older</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education$^{1,2,4}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status$^1$</td>
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<td>Married</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</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 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

$^4$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 45 - 47)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child’s health issues. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse, with 94% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% 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. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 19% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty 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. Seven 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. Three percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Twenty-four percent reported verbal bullying and 2% each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying.
Children in Household

2012 Findings

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

- Eighty percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-six percent were boys. Of these households, 63% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 58% were married.

Child’s Personal Doctor

2012 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child’s health history. Of these, 94% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse compared to 79% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they have one or more persons they think of as their child’s personal doctor or nurse compared to married respondents (93% and 80%, respectively).

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Two 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

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 19% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty 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 was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes (75%) compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old (32%).

- Seventy-three percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to 41% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

  - Likes to play video games or on the computer was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes (14 responses) followed by child does not like to be physically active (5 responses). Four respondents reported school, homework or other activities interfered with physical activity.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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>85%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 12 Years Old</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>75*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 Years Old</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>73*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>23</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

Current Asthma

2012 Findings

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

- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child currently had asthma compared to 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
Table 46. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for 2012 (All Children)\textsuperscript{\tiny a}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</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>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 or Younger</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 Years Old</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income\textsuperscript{1}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{\footnotesize 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.

\textsuperscript{1}demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

**Child’s Emotional Well-Being**

**2012 Findings**

- Seven 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**

- Three 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-four percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 24% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Two percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child experienced some form of bullying, more specifically, verbal bullying, compared to married respondents.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Bullied</th>
<th>Verbally</th>
<th>Physically²</th>
<th>Cyber²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 12 Years Old</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 Years Old</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 60 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</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>10*</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>47*</td>
<td>47*</td>
<td>--</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.

²Data 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
Community Health Issues (Figure 25; Table 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were violence (58%), alcohol or drug use (54%) and chronic diseases (50%). Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents 55 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were female, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression as one of the top health issues.

2012 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in West Allis/West Milwaukee. Respondents were more likely to select violence (58%), alcohol or drug use (54%) or chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (50%).

![Figure 25. Community Health Issues for 2012]

- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top health issues compared to male respondents.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as one of the three health issues. Respondents 55 and older were more likely to report chronic diseases compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top health issues compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence while respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the three health issues. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression than their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or infant mortality as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 48. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Violence</th>
<th>Alcohol or Drug Use</th>
<th>Chronic Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45*</td>
<td>53*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>75*</td>
<td>30*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>49*</td>
<td>49*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>44*</td>
<td>57*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63*</td>
<td>56*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>50*</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>49*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>75*</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>63*</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>61*</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48*</td>
<td>53</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 48. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Mental Health or Depression</th>
<th>Infectious Diseases</th>
<th>Lead Poisoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Less</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post High School</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32*</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 40 Percent Bracket</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Married</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</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>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>16%</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>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An employer sponsored insurance plan</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or something else</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>3%</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 Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>2%</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 Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>2%</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>Medication Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>&lt;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.................................................................11%  → CONTINUE WITH Q7
   No.......................................................................88  →GO TO Q8
   Not sure..................................................................<1  →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [44 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

   Cannot afford to pay..............................................35%
   Uninsured.............................................................29%
   Poor medical care..................................................23%
   Insurance did not cover it......................................13%
   Co-payments too high.........................................6%
   Unable to get appointment.....................................3%
   Physical barriers..................................................3%
   Other (2% or less)..................................................3%

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

   Yes........................................................................17%  → CONTINUE WITH Q9
   No.........................................................................83  →GO TO Q10
   Not sure....................................................................0  →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [68 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

   Cannot afford to pay..................................................42%
   Uninsured..................................................................35%
   Unable to get appointment........................................11%
   Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.................................9%
   Insurance did not cover it.........................................7%
   Not enough time......................................................5%
   Poor dental care.......................................................3%
   Other (2% or less).....................................................1%

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

    Yes.......................................................................4%  → CONTINUE WITH Q11
    No.......................................................................96  →GO TO Q12
    Not sure....................................................................0  →GO TO Q12
11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [16 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

- Cannot afford to pay .......................................................... 35%
-Uninsured ............................................................................ 34
- Insurance did not cover it ................................................. 26
- Physical barriers .............................................................. 20
- Poor mental health care .................................................. 14
- Other (2% or less) ............................................................ 0

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

- Doctor ................................................................................. 49%
- Internet ................................................................................ 23
- Family/friends .................................................................... 5
- Health newsletter ............................................................. 5
- Other health professional ............................................... 4
- Myself/family member in health care field .................... 4
- Work .................................................................................... 3
- Magazines ........................................................................... 2
- TV ......................................................................................... 2
- All others (1% or less) ..................................................... 3
- Not sure ................................................................................ <1

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

- Doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office ......................... 76%
- Public health clinic or community health center .......... 2
- Hospital outpatient department ................................. 1
- Hospital emergency room ......................................... 7
- Urgent care center ......................................................... 9
- Some other kind of place ........................................... 1
- No usual place ............................................................. 5
- Not sure .............................................................................. 0

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 ....................................................................................... 31%
- No ....................................................................................... 68
- Not sure ............................................................................... 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Less than 1 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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Cholesterol testing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Eye exam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34 years old</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years old</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years old</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years old</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>18%</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? [72 Respondents 65 and Older]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</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>30%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. …(if yes) [117 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Your blood cholesterol is high?</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. …(if yes) [105 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. You had a stroke?</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. …(if yes) [2 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>10</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. …(if yes) [41 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</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>15</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. …(if yes) [61 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
32. You have cancer?........................................... 4% 96% 0%

33. …(if yes) [17 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer? ......
   Melanoma/skin................................. 6 respondents
   Cervical........................................ 3 respondents
   Prostate........................................ 2 respondents
   Bladder........................................ 2 respondents
   All others (1 response each) .... 6 respondents

34. You have diabetes (men)
   You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)............................. 10 90 <1

35. …(if yes) [38 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.......................... 100 0 0

36. Do you currently have asthma?....................... 11 90 0

37. …(if yes) [42 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.......................... 100 0 0

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

   One or fewer servings...............................37%
   Two servings........................................ 27
   Three or more servings........................... 35
   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...............................46%
   Two servings........................................ 29
   Three or more servings........................... 25
   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.........................................................87%
   No....................................................... 13
   Not sure...............................................<1
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 | 13% |
| Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or | |
| less than 30 minutes each time | 38% |
| 5 times/week for 30 minutes or more | 48% |
| 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 | 46% |
| No | 54% |
| 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 | 54% |
| Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or less than 20 minutes each time | 22% |
| 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more | 24% |
| 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? [126 Respondents 40 and Older]

| Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) | 52% |
| Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) | 17% |
| Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) | 9% |
| Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) | 6% |
| 5 or more years ago | 7% |
| Never | 8% |
| Not sure | 0% |

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? [44 Respondents 65 and Older]

| Yes | 80% |
| No | 16% |
| Not sure | 5% |
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? [155 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ........ 57%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ...... 25
- Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ..... 7
- Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 4
- 5 or more years ago .............................................. 6
- Never ........................................................................ 1
- 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? [111 Respondents 40 and Older]

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ........ 42%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ...... 13
- Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ..... 7
- Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 6
- 5 or more years ago .............................................. 5
- Never ........................................................................ 25
- Not sure ....................................................................... <1

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? [171 Respondents 50 and Older]

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ........ 14%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ...... 2
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 9
- 5 years ago or more .................................................. 16
- Never ........................................................................ 51
- Not sure ....................................................................... 8

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? [169 Respondents 50 and Older]

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ........ 4%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ...... 4
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) ..... 4
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) .. 5
- 10 years ago or more .................................................. 6
- Never ........................................................................ 76
- Not sure ....................................................................... 2
52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [169 Respondents 50 and Older]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years ago or more</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearly always</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearly always</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One time</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more times</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
57. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes......................................................... 1%
No.......................................................... 98
Not sure...................................................<1

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

<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>97%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Marijuana</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Gambling</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>99</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?

Every day......................................................... 22%
Some days..................................................... 4
Not at all.......................................................... 74  →GO TO Q67
Not sure......................................................... 0  →GO TO Q67

64. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit?  [102 Current Smokers]

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

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional?  [102 Current Smokers]

Yes......................................................... 75%  →CONTINUE WITH Q66
No.......................................................... 25  →GO TO Q67
Not sure......................................................... 0  →GO TO Q67

66. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?  [77 Current Smokers]

Yes......................................................... 73%
No.......................................................... 27
Not sure......................................................... 0
67. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home…

- Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..75%
- Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times..10
- Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or.... 4
- There are no rules about smoking inside your home...11
- Not sure.................................................................<1

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? [297 Nonsmokers]

- 0 days.................................................................76%
- 1 to 3 days.........................................................19
- 4 to 6 days......................................................... 1
- All 7 days......................................................... 4
- Not sure.............................................................. 0

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

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

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

- Male .................................................................49%
- Female .............................................................51

71. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
72. About how tall are you, without shoes?
   [CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

- Not overweight ..............................................30%
- Overweight .....................................................41
- Obese .............................................................29

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- Yes................................................................. 8%
- No ...............................................................93
- Not sure........................................................... 0
74. Which of the following would you say is your race?

- White .............................................................. 88%
- Black, African American ................................. 4
- Asian ................................................................. 1
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander ........ 0
- American Indian or Alaska Native .................. 1
- Another race ...................................................... 5
- Multiple race ..................................<1
- Not sure ..............................................................<1

75. What is your current marital status?

- Single and never married ...................................... 33%
- A member of an unmarried couple ...................... 2
- Married ............................................................. 41
- Separated .......................................................... 1
- Divorced ........................................................... 14
- 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 ............................................... 5
- High school graduate or GED .............................. 30
- Some college ...................................................... 26
- Technical school graduate ............................... 10
- College graduate .............................................. 20
- Advanced or professional degree ....................... 9
- 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]

- West Allis .......................................................... 94%
- West Milwaukee ................................................ 6
- All others (3% or less) ................................. 0

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

- 53214 ............................................................... 38%
- 53227 ............................................................... 33
- 53219 ............................................................... 26
- All others (3% or less) ................................. 3
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>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $20,000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,001 to $30,000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,001 to $40,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,001 to $50,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,001 to $60,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60,001 to $75,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,001 to $90,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$90,001 to $105,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$105,001 to $120,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$120,001 to $135,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $135,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</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>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</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]? [142 Respondents]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86. What is the age of the child? [127 Respondents]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 or younger</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 17 years old</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
87. Is the child a boy or girl? [127 Respondents]

Boy .................................................56%
Girl ..................................................44
Not sure ........................................... 0

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [128 Respondents]

Yes .................................................. 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q89
No  ................................................... 98 →GO TO Q90
Not sure ........................................... 0 →GO TO Q90

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

Don’t know where to go ........................................... 1 respondent
Other ............................................................... 1 respondent

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? [128 Respondents]

Yes .....................................................85% →CONTINUE WITH Q91
No ....................................................... 15 →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? [108 Respondents]

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

92. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [128 Respondents]

Yes ..................................................... 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q93
No ....................................................... 98 →GO TO Q94
Not sure ............................................. 0 →GO TO Q94

93. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [3 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay ........................................... 1 respondent
Other ............................................................... 1 respondent
94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [127 Respondents]

Yes................................................................. 8%  \quad \rightarrow \text{CONTINUE WITH Q95}
No ................................................................. 92 \quad \rightarrow \text{GO TO Q96}
Not sure............................................................ 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{GO TO Q96}

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

No dental insurance .............................................. 5 respondents
Unable to get appointment .................................... 5 respondents
Cannot afford to pay ............................................. 1 respondent
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it........... 1 respondent
Not satisfied with dentist ....................................... 1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [127 Respondents]

Yes................................................................. 13%  \quad \rightarrow \text{CONTINUE WITH Q97}
No ................................................................. 87 \quad \rightarrow \text{GO TO Q98}
Not sure............................................................ 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{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? [16 Respondents]

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

98. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [25 Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette.............................................. 68%
Swing .......................................................... 0
Pack n’ Play .................................................. 0
Couch or chair ............................................. 0
Car .............................................................. 0
Car seat ...................................................... 4
Floor ......................................................... 0
In bed with you or another person ......................... 28
Not sure............................................................ 0

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [128 Respondents]

Always............................................................ 70%
Nearly always ................................................ 23
Sometimes ..................................................... 4
Seldom .......................................................... <1
Never ............................................................. 2
Not sure............................................................ 0
100. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed?  
[46 Children 8 to 17 years old]

- Always .......................................................... 0%
- Nearly always ............................................. 7
- Sometimes ..................................................... 20
- Seldom .......................................................... 50
- Never ............................................................ 22
- Not sure .......................................................... 2

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [46 Children 8 to 17 years old]

- Yes .............................................................. 24%
- No ................................................................. 76
- Not sure .......................................................... 0

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

- Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group ... 24%
- 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 ................................................................. 2

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. [74 Children 5 to 17 years old]

- One or fewer servings ....................................... 15%
- Two servings ..................................................... 46
- Three or more servings ...................................... 39
- Not sure ............................................................ 0

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [74 Children 5 to 17 years old]

- One or fewer servings ....................................... 31%
- Two servings ..................................................... 50
- Three or more servings ...................................... 19
- Not sure ............................................................ 0

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

- One or fewer days ........................................... 5% → CONTINUE WITH Q106
- 2 through 4 days .............................................. 34 → GO TO Q107
- 5 or more days .................................................. 60 → GO TO Q107
- Not sure .......................................................... 0 → GO TO Q107
106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [29 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

- Likes to play video games or on computer ............. 14 respondents
- Child does not like to be physically active ............. 5 respondents
- School/homework/other activities ...................... 4 respondents
- Lack of time ................................................. 2 respondents
- Sick/ill ....................................................... 1 respondent
- Other .......................................................... 4 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 .......................................................... 6% ➔ CONTINUE WITH Q108
- No ............................................................ 94 ➔ 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. [24 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

- Ex-spouse ................................................... 6 respondents
- Stranger .................................................... 6 respondents
- Acquaintance ............................................. 5 respondents
- Boyfriend or girlfriend ................................ 3 respondents
- Friend ....................................................... 1 respondent
- Not sure ..................................................... 1 respondent

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

- Yes .......................................................... 4% ➔ CONTINUE WITH Q110
- No ............................................................ 96 ➔ GO TO Q111
- Not sure ..................................................... 0 ➔ GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [16 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

- Acquaintance ............................................. 9 respondents
- Boyfriend or girlfriend ................................. 4 respondents
- Child ......................................................... 3 respondents
- Stranger ..................................................... 1 respondent
- Not sure ..................................................... 1 respondent
111. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in West Allis/West Milwaukee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or drug use</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen pregnancy</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health or depression</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead poisoning</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY
2012 Community Health Survey
The 2012 West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through August 27, 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=342). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=58). 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 West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from September 30, 2009 through January 7, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old or older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=350). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=50). 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 West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through July 5, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the communities 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 West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from February 22 through April 5, 2003. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the communities 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.