2014 Brown County
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System:
Local, State, and National Data Comparison

Brown County
2014 Brown County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System:

Partners:
Aurora/ BayCare
Bellin Health System
Brown County Health Department
Hospital Sisters Health System
Live54218
Prevea Health
Methodology

• 400 telephone interviews (320 landline, 80 cell-only)
  • conducted 3/10 through 4/7
• Random selection of persons 18 years old and older – data weighted by age and gender to align with 2010 census results for comparison
• Low margin of error
  • 95% confidence obtained in survey
  • +/- 5% margin of error
• One percentage point equals 1,861 individuals
• 2010 US Census estimates for Brown County
  • 186,184 persons 18 years or older
  • 98,383 households
The Data Sources

• LOCAL DATA:
  • 2014 Brown County BRFSS

• STATE AND NATIONAL DATA:
  • CDC BRFSS 2013 SAS datasets
  • http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2013.html#datafiles
The Graphs Explained

• Slide Arrow Color:
  • GREEN arrow indicator

• Local results in 2014 over 5% better than 2013 CDC state results
The Graphs Explained

• Slide Arrow Color:

  • YELLOW arrow indicator

  • Local results in 2014 similar to 2013 CDC state results (within 5%)
The Graphs Explained

• Slide Arrow Color:
  • RED arrow indicator
  • Local results in 2014 over 5% worse than 2013 CDC state results
The Graphs Explained

• AXIS:
  • X-axis:
    • BRFSS survey tool and year
  • Y-axis:
    • Percent Response

• TITLE:
  • Brown County BRFSS TOPIC
  • BRFSS question in quotations

• Note:
  • Not all chart values equal 100% due to “not sure” and “refused” responses being omitted to ease chart readability
Overall Health Status

“Would you say that in general your health is...”

Percent Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local - State Comparison

Overall Health Status
Overall Health Status and Income

“Would you say that in general your health is…”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Percent Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000- Less than $15,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 - Less than $20,000</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000- Less than $25,000</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000- Less than $35,000</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000- Less than $50,000</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000- Less than $75,000</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 or more</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall Health Status

• When asked to rate their general health, 58% of Brown County reported their general health was either Excellent (19%) or Very Good (39%). Twenty-eight percent (28%) reported Good overall health, and 14% gave negative ratings of either Fair (11%) or Poor (3%).

• The majority (65%-75%) of income levels making greater than $35,000 annually reported Excellent or Very Good Health. The highest percentage (75%) among those making $75,000 or more. Conversely, fewer respondents in lower income brackets reported Excellent/Very Good general health (21%-49%).

• Women (64%) gave higher ratings of general health (Excellent/Very Good) compared to Men (53%).

• Respondents with lower BMI scores reported high general health status compared to respondents with high BMI scores. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Neither Overweight/Obese reported Excellent/Very Good general health, 67% of those Overweight responded similarly, and only 35% of those Obese claimed Excellent/Very Good general health.
“Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?”

*CDC categories recoded to match Brown Co. Survey*
“Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>0 days</th>
<th>1-2 days</th>
<th>3 or more days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CDC categories recoded to match Brown Co. Survey*
“During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work or recreation?”

- **0 days**: 56% (2014 BRFSS Brown), 58% (2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin), 58% (2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide)
- **1-2 days**: 16% (2014 BRFSS Brown), 12% (2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin), 11% (2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide)
- **3 or more days**: 28% (2014 BRFSS Brown), 31% (2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin), 32% (2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide)

*CDC categories recoded to match Brown Co. Survey*
Healthy Days- Physical and Mental

- The majority (62%) of Brown County survey respondents reported having No days of poor physical health. Of the 38% who, over the past 30 days, have experienced days of poor physical health, including physical illness and injury, 14% said it lasted 1-2 Days and 24% lasted 3 or More days.

- Similarly, the majority (59%) reported No Days (0) of poor mental health during the past 30 days. Of the 41% who indicated having days where their mental health, including stress, depression, and emotional problems was not good, 15% said these conditions lasted for 1-2 days and a quarter (26%) indicated that on 3 or More Days they experienced unstable mental health.

- Fifty-six percent (56%) of survey participants indicated that during the past 30 days neither their physical nor mental health kept them from doing their usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation. Sixteen percent (16%) said 1-2 Days their usual activities were interrupted due to poor physical or mental health and 28% were kept from usual activities for 3 or More Days.
Health Insurance

“Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?”

![Bar chart showing percent response to the question for three different years and comparison levels.]

- **2014 BRFSS Brown**:
  - Yes: 92%
  - No: 8%

- **2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin**:
  - Yes: 88%
  - No: 12%

- **2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide**:
  - Yes: 83%
  - No: 17%

*CDC question wording slightly differs to include “Indian Health Service”*
Health Insurance and Education

“Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some High School or Less</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate/ GED</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College/ Tech School</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate or Higher</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Ninety-two percent (92%) of Brown County report having some form of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMO’s, or government plans such as Medicare.

• Respondent’s level of education showed a statistically significant difference for health insurance coverage. Greater percentages of higher educated respondents report having healthcare coverage compared to less educated participants (99% College Graduate or Higher, 91% Some College/Tech School, 85% High School Graduate/GED, and 88% Some High School).

• The majority of respondents across BMI categories stated having health care coverage. Ninety-five percent (95%) of Obese, 94% of Neither Overweight/Obese, and 89% Overweight indicated having health care coverage.
Health Care Doctors

“Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?”

- Yes, only one
- Yes, multiple
- No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>Yes: 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, multiple: 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No: 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>Yes: 76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, multiple: 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No: 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>Yes: 69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, multiple: 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No: 24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Care Doctors and Gender

“Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?”

- **Yes, only one**
  - Female: 77%
  - Male: 65%

- **Yes, multiple**
  - Female: 12%
  - Male: 5%

- **No**
  - Male: 30%
• When asked if there was one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider, the majority (71%) of Brown County respondents reported one person coming to mind, 8% consider multiple individuals as their care providers, the remaining 21% do not have one person they identify as their personal doctor.

• More Women (77%) than Men (65%) reported having only One Doctor they consider their personal health care provider. Women (12%) were also more likely than Men (5%) to have More than One doctor they consider their personal doctor. Significantly, 30% of males do not have a personal doctor or health care provider.

• BMI is statistically significant for the number of health care providers a respondent has. The majority across BMI categories consider Only One individual as their personal doctor, yet the highest percentage is among Obese BMI (82%).

• A higher percentage of older respondents have only One personal doctor (86% of ages 55-64 and 79% of ages 65 and Older). Whereas younger respondents (32% of age 18-24 and 40% of age 25-34) indicated as not considering one person as their personal doctor or health provider.
Health Care Dr. Cost

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Response
Health Care Cost and Type of Insurance Coverage

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents who responded 'yes' or 'no' when asked if they needed to see a doctor but couldn't because of cost, categorized by type of insurance coverage.

- Your Employer: 95% (Yes), 5% (No)
- Someone Else's Employer: 95% (Yes), 5% (No)
- MediCare: 95% (Yes), 5% (No)
- Medicaid or Medical Assistance: 91% (Yes), 9% (No)
- The Military, CHAMPUS or the VA: 78% (Yes), 22% (No)
- The Indian Health Service (1%): 67% (Yes), 33% (No)
- Some Other Source (1%): 0% (Yes), 100% (No)
- None: 78% (Yes), 22% (No)

Percent Response

Type of Insurance Coverage
The majority (92%) of Brown County indicated *not* having experienced a financial barrier when they needed to see a doctor during the past 12 months.

Under most health insurance providers, the majority (90%-100%) of Brown County survey participants do not experience a financial barrier when needing to see a doctor.

However, higher percentages of individuals covered by Some Other Source (67%) of insurance reported a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost. In addition, coverage by The Military, CHAMPUS, or VA (22%) or No health care coverage at all (22%) also indicated encountering financial barriers when seeking care.
“About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.”

- Within past year (1-12 months ago)
- Within past 2 years (1-2 years ago)
- Within past 5 years (2-5 years ago)
- 5 or more years ago
- Never
“About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>Age of Respondent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76%</td>
<td>18-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64%</td>
<td>25-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71%</td>
<td>34-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73%</td>
<td>45-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>55-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97%</td>
<td>65+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Within past year (1-12 months ago)
- Within past 2 years (1-2 years ago)
- Within past 5 years (2-5 years ago)
- 5 or more years ago
- Never
Routine Health Care Check-up

• The majority (76%) of Brown County indicate their last routine checkup from a doctor to be Within the Past Year (1-12 months ago). Ten percent (10%) Within the Past 2 years, 5% Within the Past 5 Years, 7% went 5 or More years ago.

• More females (85%) visited their doctor for a routine checkup Within the Past Year than Males (69%)

• Body Mass Index is statistically significant for determining a respondent’s last doctor visit. Eighty-four percent (84%) Neither Overweight/Obese and 83% Obese reported their last routine doctor visit to be Within the Past Year. Significantly less, 66% of those Overweight responded similarly.

• A statistically significant higher percentage of respondents age 65 and Older (97%) and age 55-64 (88%) indicated their last visit Within the Past Year compared to younger respondents (76% ages 18-24, 64% ages 25-34, 71% ages 34-44, and 73% ages 45-54).
Average Hours of Sleep

“On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24 hour period?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>1 to 4 Hours</th>
<th>5 to 6 Hours</th>
<th>7 to 8 Hours</th>
<th>9 to 10 Hours</th>
<th>11 or More Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*BRFSS results for Brown Co., State, and National data coded into response categories*
Average Hours of Sleep

• On average, Brown County survey respondents get 7.09 hours of sleep in a 24 hour period.

• The Brown County sleeping average is higher than averages of both Wisconsin residents (7.03 hours) and National data (6.98 hours).

• The majority (63%) of Brown County gets between 7 to 8 Hours of sleep in a 24 hour period and 23% get an average of 5 to 6 Hours of sleep in a day.
“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have had a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction?”

- **Yes**: 98% (2014 BRFSS Brown)
- **No**: 4% (2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin)
- **No**: 4% (2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide)
“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have had a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some High School or Less</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate/GED</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College/ Tech School</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate or Higher</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heart Attack Prevalence

• The majority (98%) of Brown County respondents indicate never having been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they have had a heart attack, also referred to as a myocardial infarction.

• As age increases, so too does the prevalence of heart attacks. Five percent (5%) of ages 55-64 and 8% of ages 65 and Older have been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they have had a heart attack. No respondents (0%) under age 55 reported prevalence of a heart attack.

• Incidents of heart attacks is also greater among individuals with lower levels of education. Eleven percent (11%) of Some High School or Less indicated experiencing a heart attack, compared to 3% of respondents with a High School Diploma/GED, 1% with Some College/Tech School, and 1% of College Graduates.
Heart Disease Prevalence

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local - State Comparison
"Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?"

- **18-24**: 100% Yes, 0% No
- **25-34**: 100% Yes, 0% No
- **35-44**: 100% Yes, 0% No
- **45-54**: 100% Yes, 0% No
- **55-64**: 93% Yes, 7% No
- **65+**: 87% Yes, 13% No
• When asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional has ever told them they had angina or coronary heart disease, 97% of Brown County reported no occurrence of heart disease.

• Age is the only statistically significant demographic variable regarding angina or coronary heart disease. Heart disease is only prevalent in older respondents. No (0%) respondents under age 55 report coronary heart disease. However, seven percent (7%) of ages 55-64 and 13% of ages 65 and Older have been diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease.
Stroke Prevalence

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

- 2014 BRFSS Brown: 97%
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin: 98%
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide: 97%

Percent Response

Local - State Comparison
Stroke and Age

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Respondent</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stroke Prevalence

• The majority (97%) of Brown County report no diagnosed history of stroke by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

• Age is statistically significant for stroke prevalence. As age increases so too does a stroke diagnosis. Ages 45 and younger report no (0%) incidents of a stroke. However, 6% of adults age 45-54, 5% ages 55-64, and 8% ages 65 and Older have had a stroke.
Asthma Prevalence

“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have asthma?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Do you still have Asthma?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Asthma Problems
“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have asthma?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMI Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neither Overweight or Obese</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Asthma Prevalence

• Compared to other health conditions asked in the survey, asthma is among one of the more prevalent. In light of this however, the majority (92%) of Brown County reports no history of asthma.

• Of the 8% of Brown County participants who have been diagnosed with asthma, 16% currently still have asthma.

• Total household income is statistically significant for asthma prevalence. A substantial percent (29%) of Less than $10,000 and of $15,000-Less than $20,000 (29%) have been diagnosed as asthmatic.

• Body Mass Index (BMI) is also a statistically significant predictor of asthma prevalence. Two times as many Obese (14%) than Overweight (7%) report having had asthma, and only 5% Neither Overweight/Obese respond similarly.
Skin Cancer Prevalence

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local - State Comparison
Cancer Prevalence

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Response vs. Cancer Prevalence
“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer?” AND “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had Skin Cancer?”

Cancer Prevalence and Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Respondent</th>
<th>Skin Cancer</th>
<th>Other Cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skin and Other Types of Cancer

- The majority (94%) of Brown County respondents indicate not being diagnosed with skin cancer.

- Similarly, 94% of Brown County also reported no prevalence of any other type of cancer.

- Age is the only statistically significant variable for cancer incidence. With the exception of ages 25-34, skin cancer and other types of cancer are more prevalent in older respondents. Twelve percent (12%) of ages 55-64 reported a diagnoses of either skin cancer or another type of cancer. Furthermore, ages 65 and Older had the highest prevalence of skin cancer (13%) and other types of cancer (19%).

- Among ages 25-34, 8% reported being diagnosed with skin cancer, and 4% reported a positive diagnosis of some other form of cancer.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

“How a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?”

- 2014 BRFSS Brown: 97% Yes, 3% No
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin: 94% Yes, 6% No
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide: 94% Yes, 6% No
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

- The majority (97%) report no positive diagnosis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

- As age increases, so too does the prevalence of COPD. None (0%) of respondents under the age of 35 report being diagnosed with COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis. However, 3% age 35-44 and age 45-54 report a history of one of these conditions. In addition, 7% age 55-64, and 8% age 65 and Older have been diagnosed with COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.
“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you, you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local - State Comparison
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you, you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

Bar chart showing the percent response by gender:
- Female: 67% Yes, 33% No
- Male: 17% Yes, 83% No
Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia

- Of all the chronic conditions reported, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, and/or fibromyalgia had the highest prevalence (25%) among Brown County.

- As age increases, so too does the occurrence of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus and/or fibromyalgia. Six percent (6%) of age 18-24 reported a positive diagnosis, compared to 55% of age 65 and Older.

- Body Mass Index is statistically significant. As BMI increases so too does the prevalence of a diagnosis of arthritis, gout, lupus, and/or fibromyalgia. Eighteen percent (18%) Neither Overweight or Obese, 25% Overweight, and 33% Obese indicate being told they have one of the listed conditions.

- Nearly twice as many Women (33%) as Men (17%) have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, and/or fibromyalgia.
Depression Prevalence

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you, you have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you, you have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression?”

---

**Depression and Body Mass Index**

- **Neither Overweight or Obese:**
  - Yes: 17%
  - No: 83%

- **Overweight:**
  - Yes: 18%
  - No: 82%

- **Obese:**
  - Yes: 34%
  - No: 66%
Depression is the second most prevalent chronic condition reported among the Brown County survey sample with 22% conveying that a doctor, nurse, or other health professional has told them they have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, and/or minor depression.

Body Mass Index is statistically significant for depression. As BMI increases, so too does its prevalence. Seventeen percent (17%) Neither Overweight/Obese and 18% Overweight report a depressive disorder, compared to 34% for those respondents who are Obese.

A higher percent of Women (28%) than Men (16%) indicate having had a depressive disorder.

Age is also a statistically significant variable. The highest prevalence of depressive disorders is among ages 45-54 (30%). Those age 25-34 have the lowest prevalence of a depression condition.

Higher percentages of lower annual household incomes report a diagnosed depressive disorder.
Kidney Disease Prevalence

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you, you have kidney disease? Do NOT include kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kidney Disease Prevalence

- The majority (98%) of Brown County respondents have no history of kidney disease.

- Age is a statistically significant variable for diagnosed kidney diseases. None (0%) of those age 54 and younger report having a kidney disease. Three percent (3%) of respondents age 55-64 and 8% age 65 and Older report a positive diagnosis for kidney disease.

- The definition of kidney disease did not include: kidney stones, bladder infection, or incontinence as a part of the definition of “kidney disease”.
“Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?”

- Yes
- Yes, female during pregnancy
- No
- No, pre-diabetes or borderline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, female</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>during pregnancy</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, pre-diabetes or borderline</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local - State Comparison
“Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMI Category</th>
<th>Percent Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neither Overweight or Obese</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 0% Yes
- 1% Yes, female during pregnancy
- 5% No
- 19% No, pre-diabetes or borderline
Diabetes Prevalence

• The majority (89%) of Brown County has not been diagnosed as diabetic by a doctor. Of the 9% with a positive diagnosis, 1% were females told during their pregnancy. Two percent (2%) report being told they were pre- or borderline diabetic.

• The lowest levels of education have the highest prevalence of diabetes. Twenty-eight percent (28%) with Some High School or Less are diabetic compared to only 4% of College Educated or Higher.

• Income is statistically significant for diabetes. An annual income of $10,000 to Less than $15,000 has the highest prevalence of diabetes (26%). As income levels increase, the prevalence of diabetes steadily decreases.

• As age increases, so too does the prevalence of diabetes. Low percentages (0%-10%) of respondents younger than 65 report being diagnosed with diabetes; however, a quarter (25%) of respondents age 65 and Older indicate being diabetic.

• Body Mass Index is statistically significant for diabetes. Obese BMI reports the highest prevalence of diabetes (19%), compared to 5% Overweight and no (0%) Neither Overweight/Obese. Pre- or borderline diabetes is also higher among Obese (4%) than Overweight (1%) and Neither Overweight/Obese (1%).

• Although only by a slight margin, diabetes due to pregnancy is also higher among Obese (2%) than both Overweight (1%) and Neither Overweight/Obese (1%).
Demographic Age

“What is your age?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Race

“What is your race?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Race</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-race</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Latino

“Are you Hispanic or Latino?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Marital Status

“Are you...”

- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Separated
- Never been married
- A member of an unmarried couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brown</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent Response</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Education

“What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?”

- Never Attended or Kindergarten
- Grades 1-8
- Grades 9-11
- Grade 12 or GED
- College 1-3
- College 4 or more

2014 BRFSS Brown:
- Never Attended or Kindergarten: 0%
- Grades 1-8: 1%
- Grades 9-11: 4%
- Grade 12 or GED: 26%
- College 1-3: 32%
- College 4 or more: 37%

2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin:
- Never Attended or Kindergarten: 0%
- Grades 1-8: 2%
- Grades 9-11: 8%
- Grade 12 or GED: 33%
- College 1-3: 33%
- College 4 or more: 24%

2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide:
- Never Attended or Kindergarten: 0%
- Grades 1-8: 5%
- Grades 9-11: 10%
- Grade 12 or GED: 29%
- College 1-3: 31%
- College 4 or more: 26%
**Demographic Employment**

"Are you currently..."

- Employed for wages
- Self-employed
- A Farmer
- Out of work >1yr
- Out of work <1yr
- Homemaker
- Student
- Retired
- Unable to work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employed for wages</th>
<th>Self-employed</th>
<th>A Farmer</th>
<th>Out of work &gt;1yr</th>
<th>Out of work &lt;1yr</th>
<th>Homemaker</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Retired</th>
<th>Unable to work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographic Income

"Is your annual household income before taxes from all sources..."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;$10,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,001-$15,000</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,001-$20,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,001-$25,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,001-$35,000</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,001-$50,000</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,001-$75,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;$75,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Body Mass Index

BMI is calculated as \( \text{weight in pounds} / \text{(height in inches)} \times \text{(height in inches)} \times 703 \)

- Neither overweight or obese
- Overweight
- Obese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neither overweight</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td></td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Body Mass Index and Age

BMI is calculated as \(\frac{\text{weight in pounds}}{\text{(height in inches)}^2} \times 703\)

- Neither overweight or obese
- Overweight
- Obese

Age of Respondent

% Response

- 18-24: 19%, 6%
- 25-34: 35%, 35%, 31%
- 35-44: 32%, 43%, 25%
- 45-54: 27%, 41%, 33%
- 55-64: 31%, 35%, 36%
- 65+: 30%, 38%, 32%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allouez</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashwaubenon</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Suamico</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Pere</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Wrightstown</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Ledgeview</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenmore</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Morrison</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Refused/NA</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Bay (City)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>New Denmark</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Bay (Town)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“In what city, town or village do you legally reside?”
Demographic Gender

Sex of respondent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Smoking

“Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?” (All respondents)

Percent Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Every day</th>
<th>Some days</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Smoking and Education

“Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?” (All respondents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Every day</th>
<th>Some days</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some High School or Less</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate/ GED</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College/ Tech School</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate or Higher</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Response

- Some High School or Less: 78%
- High School Graduate/ GED: 80%
- Some College/ Tech School: 86%
- College Graduate or Higher: 97%
Stopped Smoking

“During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local - State Comparison
Smokeless Tobacco Use

“Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus every day, some days or not at all?”

- Every day
- Some days
- Not at all

2014 BRFSS Brown: 99% Not at all, 1% Some days, 0% Every day
2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin: 96% Not at all, 2% Some days, 2% Every day
2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide: 96% Not at all, 2% Some days, 2% Every day

Local - State Comparison
Current Smoking Habits

- The majority (88%) of Brown County does not currently smoke cigarettes. Of the 12% who do, 8% smoke Every Day and 4% only Some Days.

- Over half (58%) of smokers in Brown County reportedly stopped smoking during the past 12 months in an attempt to quit.

- Current smoking is generally higher in households with lower annual incomes. Twenty-two percent (22%) of $10,000 to Less than $15,000 smoke Everyday compared to 3% of household income of $75,000 or More.

- Education is statistically significant for smoking behaviors. As education increases, the prevalence of current smoking decreases. Therefore, respondents with Some High School education or Less has the lowest percentage of non-smokers (78%) compared to 80% High School Diploma/GED, 86% Some College or Tech School, and 97% College Graduate or Higher.

- The majority (99%) of Brown County does not currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, snus or any other type of smokeless tobacco.
“During the past 30 days, how many days per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?”

*CDC data recoded into Brown County BRFSS survey categories.
Alcohol Consumption - Days

- Thirty-seven percent (37%) of Brown County participants reported not having a drink of alcohol on any day during the past 30 days. Of the remaining 73% who have had at least one drink of alcohol over the past 30 days, a plurality of respondents (13%) said that on 5-9 days of the past 30 they had consumed alcohol.

- A higher percentage of ages 18-24 (45%) and ages 25-34 (42%) never drank alcohol within the last month compared to the older age cohorts. However, age 18-24 also has the highest percent (26%) indicating that on 15 or More days of the Past 30 they have had at least one alcoholic drink.
“During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?”

- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
- **4**
- **5 or more**

Local - State Comparison

*CDC data recoded into Brown County BRFSS survey categories.*
Average Alcohol Consumption

- The majority of Brown County indicated having One (32%) or Two (32%) drinks on average on the days they consumed alcohol. Thirteen percent (13%) drank Three alcoholic beverages, 9% Four, and 14% had 5 or More.

- The highest consumers of an average 5 or More alcoholic drinks are ages 18-24 (59%). Conversely, none (0%) of ages 65 and Older consume an average of 5 or More drinks.

- Body Mass Index is statistically significant for average alcohol consumption. Half (50%) of Neither Overweight or Obese consume on average One alcoholic beverage, compared to only 22% Overweight and 21% Obese, indicating a higher level of drinking for these cohorts.
Alcohol - 5 or More Drinks

“Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 BRFSS CDC Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 BRFSS CDC Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alcohol Consumption: Binge Drinking

- Sixty-two percent (62%) report that they did not consume 5 or More alcoholic beverages on an occasion during the past 30 days.

- Educational attainment is statistically significant for a tendency towards binge drinks (consuming 5 or more alcoholic beverages). Only a quarter (25%) of respondents with Some High School or Less said they never consumed 5 or More drinks at a time in the past 30 days, compared to the majority of respondents (50%-77%) with higher levels of education (High School Graduates and Higher).

- Those age 18-24 have the highest tendency towards binge drinking behavior, with 48% stating that in the past 30 days on 5 or More occasions they have had 5 or More drinks at a time.
“Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?”

- **Male:**
  - 1: 19%
  - 2-4: 12%
  - 5 or more: 19%
  - 0: 50%

- **Female:**
  - 1: 16%
  - 2-4: 3%
  - 5 or more: 74%
  - 0: 6%
Alcohol Consumption and Gender

- Gender is a statistically significant variable for all behavior surrounding alcohol consumption. Slightly more Men (39%) than Women (35%) had not consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. However, of the respondents that do drink, twice as many Men (16%) than Women (8%) indicate consuming alcohol on 15 or More days of the past 30.

- Three times as many Men (21%) than Women (7%) indicate having 5 or More alcoholic beverages on the days they do drink. The plurality of Women (45%) consume only One drink in a sitting, whereas only 18% of Men indicate the same behavior.

- Furthermore, 74% of Women did not have 5 or More Drinks on any occasion in the Past 30 days compared to only half (50%) of Men. Conversely, more Men (19%) than Women (6%) reported that they consumed 5 or More alcoholic drinks on 5 or More occasions in the past 30 Days.
Exercise Participation

“During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking for exercise?”

- 2014 BRFSS Brown: 75% Yes, 25% No
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin: 76% Yes, 24% No
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide: 73% Yes, 27% No
Regular Exercise Participation

• Three quarters (75%) of Brown County respondents participate in physical exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking outside of their regular job.

• Education is statistically significant for physical exercise. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of those that Graduated from College or Higher exercise regularly compared to 71% with Some College/Tech School, 65% High School Graduates/GEDs, and only 67% with Some High School or Less.

• Respondents with incomes of Less than $10,000 have the highest participation (87%) in exercise outside of their regular jobs. Yet, 84% of those with the highest income ($75,000 or More) also indicate exercising outside of their regular job.

• All (100%) of ages 18-24 are physically active outside of their jobs, while respondents age 25-34 had the lowest exercise participation (35%).

• Respondents Neither Overweight/Obese were the most physically active BMI (86%), compared to 79% Overweight and 60% who are Obese.
“Now thinking about the activities you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do activities that increase your heart rate or breathing for at least 10 minutes at a time?”

88% Yes
11% No

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison
Cardiovascular Exercise and Gender

“Now thinking about the activities you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do activities that increase your heart rate or breathing for at least 10 minutes at a time??”

85% Male
15% Male
94% Female
6% Female

Respondent’s Gender

Percent Response

Yes
No
Cardiovascular Exercise

- The majority (88%) of Brown County participate in activities to increase their heart rate for at least 10 minutes at a time when they are not working.

- More Women (94%) than Men (85%) participate in cardiovascular exercise (activities to increase heart rate or breathing) for at least 10 min at a time.

- When asked about their average participation in cardiovascular exercise, on average, Brown County residents take part in these activities 4 days per week. 2013 CDC state and national data show similar results with 4 days as the average for both Wisconsin residents, and Nationwide.

- Brown County residents take part in these activities for an average of 47 minutes per day. There are no CDC data results for State or National comparison.
During the past month did you do physical activities or exercises on a regular basis to strengthen your muscles?
“During the past month did you do physical activities or exercises on a regular basis to strengthen your muscles?"
Strength Training

- The majority of respondents (52%) indicate not participating in physical activities to strengthen their muscles on a regular basis.

- Over half of both those with Less Than a High School Education (59%) or a College Degree or Higher (59%) do report partaking in strengthening exercises for their muscles.

- Respondents age 18-24 have the highest percent (79%) participate in strengthening exercises on a regular basis, as do half (50%) of those age 25-34. Less than half (31%-46%) of respondents age 35 and older work on strengthening their muscles regularly.

- Over half (58%) of respondents Neither Overweight or Obese BMI report doing physical exercises to strengthen their muscles on a regular basis compared to only 48% who are Overweight and 36% Obese.
"A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. There is also a flu vaccine that can be sprayed into your nose. During the past 12 months, have you either had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?"
Flu Vaccinations and Age

“Have you ever had a flu shot/vaccine?”

Flu Shot

Age of Respondent

- 18-24: 36%
- 25-34: 22%
- 35-44: 42%
- 45-54: 37%
- 55-64: 58%
- 65+: 73%
Seasonal Flu Vaccine

- The majority (56%) of Brown County respondents have not gotten a flu vaccination within the past 12 months either by shot or by nasal spray.

- A lower percentage (35%) of those with an Overweight BMI indicated receiving a flu shot within the past 12 months, compared to 48% who are Neither Overweight or Obese and 49% Obese.

- More Women (54%) than Men (33%) had gotten their seasonal flu vaccine either by shot or by nasal spray during the past 12 months.

- Age is statistically significant for receiving a flu vaccination. Generally, higher percentages of the older respondents indicate receiving a flu shot compared to younger age cohorts.
Pneumonia Shot

“A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?”

- Yes
- No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent Response</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia Shot</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Are you currently covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?”

- Your Employer
- Someone else's employer
- A plan bought on own
- Medicare
- Medicaid or Medical Assistance
- The Military
- The Indian Health Service
- Some other source
- None

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
Health Care Access

• A plurality of respondents (35%) indicated their Employer as their means of health insurance coverage, and 26% indicated Someone Else’s Employer as their health care coverage provider.

• In regards to education, respondents with Some High School Education or Less are the highest percentage (12%) of uncovered respondents. In addition, those with Some High School education or Less also reported the highest percent of coverage by The Indian Health Service (6%).

• Fifty-six percent (56%) of respondents with an annual household income of $10,000- Less than $15,000 indicated Medicare as their current type of health care coverage.
More Men (43%) than Women (28%) indicated their health insurance/health coverage plan is through their Employer. Conversely, more Women (30%) than Men (22%) noted that their health coverage plan comes from Someone Else’s Employer.

Also, more Women indicated having government health plans such as Medicare (21%) and Medicaid/Medical Assistance (4%) compared to Men (11% and 2%, respectively).

Respondents age 18-24 had a significant percentage (76%) reporting Someone Else’s Employer as their health coverage plan. Meanwhile, 82% of those 65 and Older indicated Medicare as their primary form of health insurance/coverage plan.
“During the past 30 days, how many days per month did you have at least one drink of regular soda or pop that contains sugar?”

*No direct 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
“During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank regular soda or pop that contains sugar, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?”

- 65% drank 1 drink
- 24% drank 2 drinks
- 4% drank 3 drinks
- 1% drank 4 drinks
- 3% drank 5 or more drinks

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
Soda Consumption

• A plurality of Brown County (41%) indicate not having a regular soda or pop that contains sugar in the past 30 days. However, of the 59% who have had soda over the past 30 days, 19% indicated that on 15 or More days over they past 30 they drank at least one regular soda or pop that contained sugar.

• Gender is statistically significant for soda consumption. More Females (48%) indicated Not having had a regular soda or pop that contains sugar in the past 30 days compared to Males (35%). In addition of those who drank soda on 15 or More Days, Men (28%) more than doubled Females (11%).

• The majority of Brown County respondents (65%) averaged One regular soda drink on the days when they drank soda over the past 30 days. Nearly a quarter (24%) averaged Two drinks and 3% averaged 5 or More sodas.
“During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank regular soda or pop that contains sugar, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?”

- **Neither Overweight/Obese**
  - 1 drink: 75%
  - 2 drinks: 13%
  - 3 drinks: 9%
  - 4 drinks: 0%
  - 5 or more drinks: 0%

- **Overweight**
  - 1 drink: 68%
  - 2 drinks: 30%
  - 3 drinks: 1%
  - 4 drinks: 0%
  - 5 or more drinks: 1%

- **Obese**
  - 1 drink: 56%
  - 2 drinks: 30%
  - 3 drinks: 2%
  - 4 drinks: 5%
  - 5 or more drinks: 8%
Soda Consumption and BMI

• Body Mass was a significant variable in the average number of sugar sodas survey participants consumed over the past 30 days.

• Three quarters (75%) of Neither Overweight or Obese indicated having only One drink of a regular soda on average. Comparatively, 32% of Overweight respondents usually have Two or more sugary soda drinks when they drink while 45% of Obese BMI respondents have Two or more sugary sodas on average when they drink.
Sugar-Sweetened Fruit Drinks

“During the past 30 days, how many days per month did you have at least one drink of sugar-sweetened fruit drinks, sweet tea, and sports or energy drinks?”

*No direct 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
Sugar- Sweetened Fruit Drinks

- The majority of Brown County respondents (62%) have not had a sugar-sweetened fruit drink, sweet tea, or sports/energy drink in the past 30 days.

- Income is a statistically significant variable regarding fruit drink consumption. Household incomes of $10,000 – Less than $15,000 (88%) and $15,000- Less than $20,000 (85%) have the highest percentage indicating Not having had a sugar-sweetened fruit drink, sweet tea, or sports/energy drink during the past 30 days.

- Significantly more Women (74%) have Not had sugar-sweetened beverages in the past 30 days compared to Men (51%). Additionally, 13% of Men drank sugary drinks on 15 or More days of the past 30 days compared to only 6% of Women.
“During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank sugar-sweetened fruit drinks, sweet tea, and sports or energy drinks, about how many did you drink on the average?”

- 73%
- 11%
- 8%
- 1%
- 4%

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
Average Sugary Fruit Drinks

• The majority (73%) of Brown County respondents indicated that on the days they drank sugar-sweetened fruit drinks, sweet tea, and sports or energy drinks they consumed an average of One Drink. Eleven percent (11%) average Two Drinks per day, 8% consume Three and 1% consume an average of Four a day. Four percent (4%) have 5 or More drinks a day on average.

• Age is a statistically significant variable of sugary fruit drink consumption. Ages 55-64 years old (80%) and ages 65 and Older (84%) had the highest percentages of respondents indicating never having had a sugary drink including sugar-sweetened fruit drinks, sweet tea, and sports/energy drinks over the past 30 days.
Mammogram Test

“A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 BRFSS Brown

2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
Last Mammogram

“How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?”

- Within past year (1-12 months ago)
- Within past 2 years (1-2 years ago)
- Within past 3 years (2-3 years ago)
- Within past 5 years (3-5 years ago)
- 5 or more years ago

2014 BRFSS Brown:
- 71% (Within past year)
- 15% (Within past 2 years)
- 4% (Within past 3 years)
- 3% (Within past 5 years)
- 6% (5 or more years ago)

2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide:
- 61% (Within past year)
- 17% (Within past 2 years)
- 8% (Within past 3 years)
- 5% (Within past 5 years)
- 9% (5 or more years ago)

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
The majority (69%) of Women have had a mammogram to screen for breast cancer.

Age is statistically significant for women who have completed a mammogram. As age increases, so too does the percent of respondents who have had a mammogram (0% ages 18-24, 18% ages 25-34, 59% ages 35-44, 96% ages 45-54, 97% ages 55-64, and 98% ages 65 and Older).

Only 25% of those with incomes of Less Than $10,000 have had a mammogram test, while the majority of women across all other incomes ($10,000 or Higher) indicated they have had a mammogram.

The majority of women from Brown County who have had a mammogram reported their last mammogram to have been Within the Past Year (71%) whereas 15% occurred Within the Past Two Years.

No demographic variables reported statistically significant for when last mammogram was conducted.
Pap Test

“A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?”

- 2014 BRFSS Brown: 93% Yes, 7% No
- 2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide: 92% Yes, 8% No

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
Pap Test and Income

“A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?”

- Yes
- No

Annual Household Income

- Less than $10,000
- $10,000- $15,000
- $15,000 - Less than $20,000
- $20,000- Less than $25,000
- $25,000- Less than $35,000
- $35,000- Less than $50,000
- $50,000- Less than $75,000
- $75,000 or more

Percent Response

- 50% 50%
- 100% 100%
- 83% 17%
- 100% 100%
- 100% 100%
- 100% 100%
- 98% 2%

Less than $10,000  $10,000- $15,000  $15,000 - Less than $20,000  $20,000- Less than $25,000  $25,000- Less than $35,000  $35,000- Less than $50,000  $50,000- Less than $75,000  $75,000 or more
**Last Pap Test**

“How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?”

- Within past year (1-12 months ago)
- Within past 2 years (1-2 years ago)
- Within past 3 years (2-3 years ago)
- Within past 5 years (3-5 years ago)
- 5 or more years ago

*CDC results not reported for Wisconsin*
• The vast majority of women respondents (93%) have had Pap test to screen for cervical cancer.

• Those age 18-24 report the highest percentage (43%) of never having had a Pap test. In addition, only 2% of respondents age 45-54, 3% age 55-64, and 8% age 65 and older reported never having completed a Pap test. All (100%) of women age 25-44 have been screened by a Pap test.

• Education is statistically significant for completion of a pap test. Eighty-six percent (86%) of Brown County women with a High School Diploma/GED have had a Pap test, compared to 92% with Some College/ Tech School, and 99% of College graduates.

• Half (50%) of Brown County women reporting Less than $10,000 income annually and 17% of women with annual income of $15,000- Less Than $20,000 have never completed a Pap Test. All (100%) of females among the remaining income levels have been screened for cervical cancer by a Pap Test.

• Of those respondents who have had a pap test, 58% reported having the test Within the Past Year (1-12 months), 19% Within the past Two years (1-2 years ago), 6% Within the Past Three years, 3% Within the Past Five years, and 11% Five or More years ago.

• None of the demographic variables were statistically significant in reporting when the respondent’s last Pap test was.
Colonoscopy (Sigmoidoscopy) are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since your last exam?

- Within past year (Any time less than 12 months ago)
- Within past 2 years (1-2 years ago)
- Within past 3 years (2-3 years ago)
- Within past 5 years (3-5 years ago)
- Within the past 10 years (5-10 years ago)
- 10 or more years ago
- Never had an exam

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
Respondents Age 50 or Older were the only respondents asked how long it's been since their last colonoscopy (sigmoidoscopy) exam. Twenty percent (21%) indicated Never having had a colonoscopy exam to screen for cancer or other health problems.

Of the 79% who have undergone a colonoscopy exam, 17% have had one Within the Past Year, 14% Within the Past Two Years, 15% Within the Past Three Years, and 20% Within the Past Five Years. Ten percent (10%) had theirs Within the Past 10 Years, and 3% had a Colonoscopy 10 or More Years Ago.

No demographic variables were statistically significant for respondents having a colonoscopy exam.
“Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
“Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?”

- **Male**: 92% Yes, 8% No
- **Female**: 88% Yes, 22% No
Mental Illness

• The majority of Brown County respondents (85%) are not currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.

• Higher percentages of respondents with lower combined annual household incomes report currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental/emotional condition. Forty percent (40%) of household incomes with Less than $10,000 reported currently taking medicine or receiving treatment for a mental health condition or emotional problem.

• A statistically significant amount of Women (22%) compared to Men (8%) are currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for their mental health.
Access to Nutritious Meals

“How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>2014 BRFSS Brown</th>
<th>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
Access to Nutritious Meals

- Over two-thirds (67%) of Brown County respondents Never feel worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals.

- Age is statistically significant for being worried or stressed about affording nutritious meals. In general, the older the respondent, the less worried they become about being able to buy nutritious meals. Forty-five percent (45%) of those age 25-34 Always feel worried or stressed.

- Three quarters (75%) of respondents Neither Overweight or Obese report Never feeling worried or stressed about buying nutritious meals, compared to only 62% of those Overweight and 63% who are Obese.

- Men (72%) are more likely to report Never feeling worried about affording nutritious meals compared to Women (62%).
Nutritious Meals and Income

“How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>$10,000 - Less than $15,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 - Less than $20,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>$20,000 - Less than $25,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 - Less than $35,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$35,000 - Less than $50,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>71%</td>
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<td>$50,000 - Less than $75,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$75,000 or more</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Affording Nutritious Meals and Income**

- Income is statistically significant for feelings of worry or stress over the ability to afford a nutritious meal.

- Household income levels at $35,000 or higher indicated (71%-82%) Never being worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals compared to only 37% with Less than $10,000 and 29% $10,000-Less than $15,000 annually.

- The majority (53%) with incomes of $10,000-Less than $15,000 indicated Usually feeling stressed or worried about affording nutritious meals.

- Respondents with Less than $10,000 annual income have the highest percentage (13%) Always feeling stressed or worried about having enough money to buy nutritious meals.
Emotional Support

“How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?”

Percent Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Usually</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CDC results not reported for Wisconsin
Life Satisfaction

“In general, how satisfied are you with your life?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>Very satisfied</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Very Dissatisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CDC results not reported for Wisconsin*
Life Satisfaction and Income

“In general, how satisfied are you with your life?”

Percent Response

Annual Household Income

- Less than $10,000: 29%
- $10,000 - Less than $15,000: 21%
- $15,000 - Less than $20,000: 14%
- $20,000 - Less than $25,000: 26%
- $25,000 - Less than $35,000: 47%
- $35,000 - Less than $50,000: 42%
- $50,000 - Less than $75,000: 53%
- $75,000 or more: 64%
Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

- A plurality (46%) of Brown County reported Always getting the social and emotional support they need and one third (33%) feel they Usually get the support they need.

- The majority of survey participants in the Brown County area report either being Very Satisfied (46%) or Satisfied (47%) with their life.

- Annual income is statistically significant towards life satisfaction. In general, as the respondent’s annual household income increases, so too does their level of satisfaction with their life. Sixty-four percent (64%) of respondents with incomes of $75,000 or More are Very Satisfied with their life, compared to only 14% with incomes of $15,000-Less than $20,000.

- No demographic variables are statistically significant regarding emotional support received.
Vegetables

“On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat?”

- One: 34%
- Two: 30%
- Three: 18%
- Four: 8%
- Five or more: 6%
- Not at all: 2%

*No direct 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison (CDC uses 3 vegetable questions in various forms)*
Servings of Vegetables and Gender

“On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Servings of Vegetables</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five or more</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Servings of Vegetables

• Over one-third (34%) of Brown County indicate having One serving of vegetables on an average day.

• Age is statistically significant in the average daily consumption of vegetables. More respondents age 18-24 indicated Not having any servings of vegetables throughout the day compared to all other age categories. Those age 55-64 indicate the highest percent of respondents (12%) consuming 5 or More servings of vegetables in a day.

• Nearly twice as many Men (46%) compared to Women (22%) average One serving of vegetables in a day, however, more Women have higher averages of vegetable consumption in a day with the exception of Five or More servings, in which more Men (8%) than Women (5%) consume this amount of vegetables.
Fruits

“On an average day, not counting juice, how many servings of fruit do you eat?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Response</th>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four</th>
<th>Five or more</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 BRFSS Brown</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Wisconsin</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 CDC BRFSS Nationwide</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CDC State and National Data recoded into Brown Co. Response categories.
* Wording of question slightly differs between Brown Co. & CDC survey.
“On an average day, not counting juice, how many servings of fruit do you eat?”

- **One**: 52%
- **Two**: 25%
- **Three**: 8%
- **Four**: 5%
- **Five or more**: 4%
- **Not at all**: 6%

**Male**
- One: 25%
- Two: 8%
- Three: 5%
- Four: 4%
- Five or more: 6%
- Not at all: 4%

**Female**
- One: 33%
- Two: 31%
- Three: 5%
- Four: 6%
- Five or more: 6%
- Not at all: 5%
Servings of Fruit

• When asked to report on the number of servings of fruit Brown County residents consume in an average day, 42% reported having One serving of fruit on average, 28% indicated Two servings, and 15% report Three servings of fruit as their daily average intake.

• Gender is statistically significant for average consumption of fruit. Over half (52%) of Men indicated having a daily average of One serving of fruit compared to 31% of Women. Consequently, Women averaged higher amounts of average fruit consumption compared to Men.
Oral Health

“Do you currently have any swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which you need to see a dentist but for which you have not sought treatment?”

Percent Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2014 BRFSS Brown

- Yes: 10%
- No: 89%

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison
“Do you currently have any swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which you need to see a dentist but for which you have not sought treatment?”

- Some High School or Less: 18% Yes, 82% No
- High School Graduate/ GED: 22% Yes, 78% No
- Some College/ Tech School: 8% Yes, 92% No
- College Graduate or Higher: 4% Yes, 96% No
Current Oral Health

• The majority (89%) of Brown County respondents indicate that they do not currently have any swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which they need to see a dentist for but have not sought treatment.

• Education is statistically significant regarding current untreated dental concerns. Lower levels of education result in higher percentages of untreated dental care. Eighteen percent (18%) of Some High School or Less and 22% High School Graduates currently have swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, cracked tooth or a cavity for which they have not sought treatment for. Compared to 8% Some College/ Tech School and 4% College Graduates.
Oral Health Visits

“How long has it been since you last visited a dentist/dental clinic for any reason?”

- Within past year (1-12 months ago)
- Within past 2 years (1-2 years ago)
- Within past 5 years (2-5 years ago)
- 5 or more years ago
- Never

*No 2013 CDC results available to compare. State and National data from 2010 CDC database.*
Oral Health Visits

- Ninety-nine percent (99%) of Brown County respondents have visited a dentist/dental clinic for any reason. Furthermore, 75% have seen a dentist or gone to a dental clinic Within the Past Year followed by 12% Within the past Two Years.

- Body Mass Index is statistically significant for dental visits. A higher percentage of those Neither Overweight or Obese (85%) had their last dental visit Within the Past Year compared to 70% of respondents who are Overweight and 68% who are Obese. Conversely, a higher number (16%) of Obese respondents report having last visited the dentist 5 or More Years Ago compared to only 4% Overweight and 1% of Neither Overweight or Obese respondents.
Dental Insurance

“Do you have any kind of insurance that pays for some or all of your routine dental care, including dental insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicaid?”

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- Yes- Commercial Insurance: 63%
- Yes- Government Plan: 31%
- No: 5%

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
Dental Insurance and Age

“Do you have any kind of insurance that pays for some or all of your routine dental care, including dental insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicaid?”

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents with dental insurance by age group.](chart.png)

- **18-24**: 87% Yes- Commercial Insurance, 67% Yes- Government Plan, 0% No
- **25-34**: 67% Yes- Commercial Insurance, 26% Yes- Government Plan, 7% No
- **35-44**: 73% Yes- Commercial Insurance, 21% Yes- Government Plan, 6% No
- **45-54**: 62% Yes- Commercial Insurance, 29% Yes- Government Plan, 9% No
- **55-64**: 61% Yes- Commercial Insurance, 37% Yes- Government Plan, 2% No
- **65+**: 63% Yes- Commercial Insurance, 31% Yes- Government Plan, 7% No
Dental Insurance

• The majority (68%) of respondents have some form of dental insurance that pays for some or all of their routine dental care, including dental insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs or government plans such as Medicaid. Of the insured, 63% are covered by Commercial Insurance and 5% indicated being on a Government Plan.

• Respondents age 18-24 indicate the highest level of dental coverage (87%) by Commercial Insurance compared to all other ages. Conversely, those age 65 and older have the lowest coverage by Commercial Insurance (31%) and the highest percentage uninsured for dental care (63%).

• Educational attainment is statistically significant towards the type of dental insurance. Eighteen percent (18%) with Some High School Education or Less have coverage by a Government plan such as Medicaid, compared to only 4% of High School Graduates, 6% with Some College/ Tech School education, and 5% of College Graduates.
Average Glasses of Water

“About how many glasses (8oz) of water do you drink in an average day?”

- 0: 2%
- 1 to 2: 21%
- 3 to 4: 33%
- 5 to 6: 21%
- 7 to 8: 15%
- 9 or More: 8%

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison.
Brown County has a mean score of 4.81 glasses (8 oz.) of water in a day.

One third (33%) of Brown County drinks 3-4 Glasses (8 oz.) of water daily.

Interestingly, respondents age 18-44 all report they consume at least one glass of water a day, however 4% of respondents age 45-54, 2% age 55-64, and 3% age 65 and Older report not drinking any water in an average day.
Average Screen Time - Work

“On average, approximately how many hours a day do you spend in front of a tv, computer, smartphone, tablet at work?”

- 0%: 31%
- 1 to 2: 22%
- 3 to 4: 12%
- 5 or More: 35%

*No 2013 CDC results available to compare*
Average Screen Time - Work

- Over one third (35%) of Brown County respondents spend 5 or More hours in front of a TV, computer, or other device at or for work.

- Respondents age 65 and Older spend the least amount of time in front of a screen for work. Logically, more respondents age 25-34 (60%) and age 35-44 (56%) spend 5 or More hours in front of a screen for work.

- Education is statistically significant for amount of time spent in front of a screen for work. As education increases, so too does the amount of screen time. More College Graduates or Higher (46%) spend 5 or More hours in front of a screen for work, compared to 0% of respondents with only Some High School.
Average Screen Time - Home

“On average, approximately how many hours a day do you spend in front of a tv, computer, smartphone, tablet, or video gaming system at home for leisure?”

- 0%
- 1 to 2%
- 3 to 4%
- 5 or More%

2014 BRFSS Brown:
- 51%
- 33%
- 15%
- 1%

*No 2013 CDC results available for State or National comparison*
The majority (51%) of Brown County respondents spend 1 to 2 Hours in front of a TV, computer, gaming system or other device at home or for leisure while one third (33%) spend 3 to 4 Hours.

Education is the only statistically significant variable for screen time for leisure. Respondents with lower education spend more time in front of a TV, computer or other screen for leisure. Over half (56%) with Some High School or Less spend 3-4 Hours in front of a screen for leisure compared to only 20% of College Graduates or Higher.