

Wauwatosa
Community Health Survey Report
November 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:
Wauwatosa Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Wauwatosa 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 Wauwatosa 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=366). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=34). 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 September 11, 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 Wauwatosa. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Wauwatosa Community Health Survey

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

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	45%
Female	55
Age	
18 to 34	28%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	21
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	17%
Some Post High School	16
College Graduate	67
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51
Not Sure/No Answer	16
Married	58%

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

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Wauwatosa Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 36,230 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 360 adults. So, when 6% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 2,160 residents \pm 1,800 individuals. Therefore, from 360 to 3,960 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 20,388 occupied housing units in Wauwatosa. 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 200 households. For example, 6% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 1,200.

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 Wauwatosa 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.

Men's Health (40 and Older)					Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Wauwatosa	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Prostate Cancer Screening					Binge Drinker	15%	17%	22%	28%	
Within Past 2 Years	65%	81%	60%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
					Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	5%	4%	
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					Other Research: (2010)					
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	32%	22%	--	13%	Binge Drinker				22%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			8%	8%						
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			63%	63%						
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			65%	67%						
Cigarette Use					Household Problems Associated With...					
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Wauwatosa	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	12%	10%	13%	11%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				2%	
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)				5%	Alcohol	3%	4%	<1%		
Of Current Smokers...					Marijuana				<1%	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	
Year Because Trying to Quit	38%	39%	46%	58%	Gambling				<1%	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year										
And Advised to Quit Smoking	73%	87%	82%		Children in Household					
					Wauwatosa				<u>2012</u>	
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
<i>Current Smokers (2010)</i>			19%	17%	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				94%	
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>			49%	56%	Visited Personal Health Professional for					
					Preventive Care (past 12 months)				92%	
					Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
					Medical Care				1%	
					Dental Care				0%	
					Specialist				0%	
Exposure to Smoke					Current Asthma				7%	
Wauwatosa		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	
Smoking Policy at Home					Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Not allowed anywhere		80%	86%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				84%	
Allowed in some places or at some times		9%	5%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				25%	
Allowed anywhere		1%	<1%		Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days)				75%	
No rules inside home		10%	9%		Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Exposure in Past Seven Days		20%	13%		Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				0%	
					Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				13%	
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Verbally Bullied				13%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>			75%	79%	Physically Bullied				2%	
					Cyber Bullied				0%	
Mental Health Status					Community Health Issues					
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Wauwatosa				<u>2012</u>	
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					Alcohol or Drug Use				62%	
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	3%	4%	4%	2%	Chronic Diseases				57%	
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					Violence				55%	
Seldom/Never	4%	4%	5%	3%	Teen Pregnancy				34%	
Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	3%	<1%	Infant Mortality				28%	
					Mental Health or Depression				21%	
Personal Safety in Past Year					Infectious Diseases				20%	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Lead Poisoning				2%	
Afraid for Their Safety	7%	6%	5%	2%						
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	1%	2%	1%						
At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	7%	7%	3%						

--Not asked in 2009

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 71% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 6% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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, 5% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

In 2012, 41% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 31% who reported the internet. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or married were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 84% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 50% reported an eye exam in the past year. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 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 who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. 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, 55% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure (26% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, current asthma or 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, 2% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 37% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 36% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Fifty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 77% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 36% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with a college education or who were married 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, 80% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

In 2012, 60% 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, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eight 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 67% 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, 11% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 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; respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-two 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, 86% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

In 2012, 28% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; married respondents were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to

2012, there was 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, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with drinking, marijuana use, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease 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, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 3% reported at least one of these two situations. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. One percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the medical care needed while 0% of respondents each reported their child did not receive the dental care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Thirteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Thirteen percent reported verbal bullying, 2% reported physical bullying and 0% reported cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (62%), chronic diseases (57%) and violence (55%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were male or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top health issues.

Key Findings

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

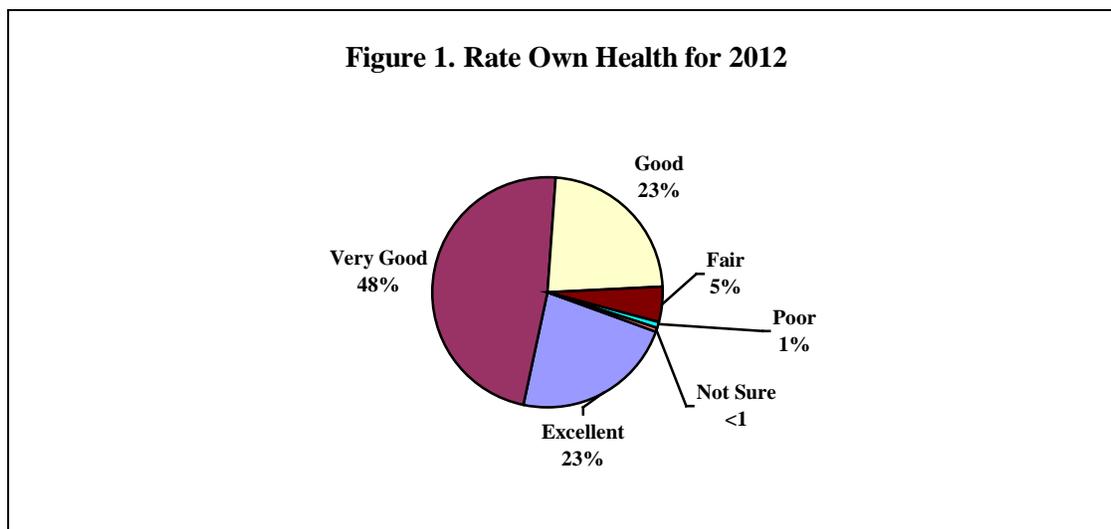
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 71% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 6% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (23%) or very good (48%). A total of 6% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (13%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (4%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 2% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (11% and 2%, respectively).
- Thirty percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 7% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 3% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006 and 2009, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	6%	11%	7%	6%
Gender				
Male	4	8	8	5
Female	8	13	6	7
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	1	7	2	0
35 to 44	3	6	9	5
45 to 54	5	5	4	4
55 to 64	8	5	8	10
65 and Older	16	26	13	13
Education ¹				
High School or Less	12	13	4	7
Some Post High School	9	13	9	6
College Graduate	3	9	7	5
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	18	7	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	8	9	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	8	4	2
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	4	9	5	2
Not Married	11	13	10	11
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	5	11	4	4
Overweight	9	11	8	7
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	25	17	30
Insufficient	--	9	4	7
Recommended ^b	--	9	7	3
Smoking Status ^{2,3}				
Nonsmoker	6	9	6	6
Smoker	10	24	14	9

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

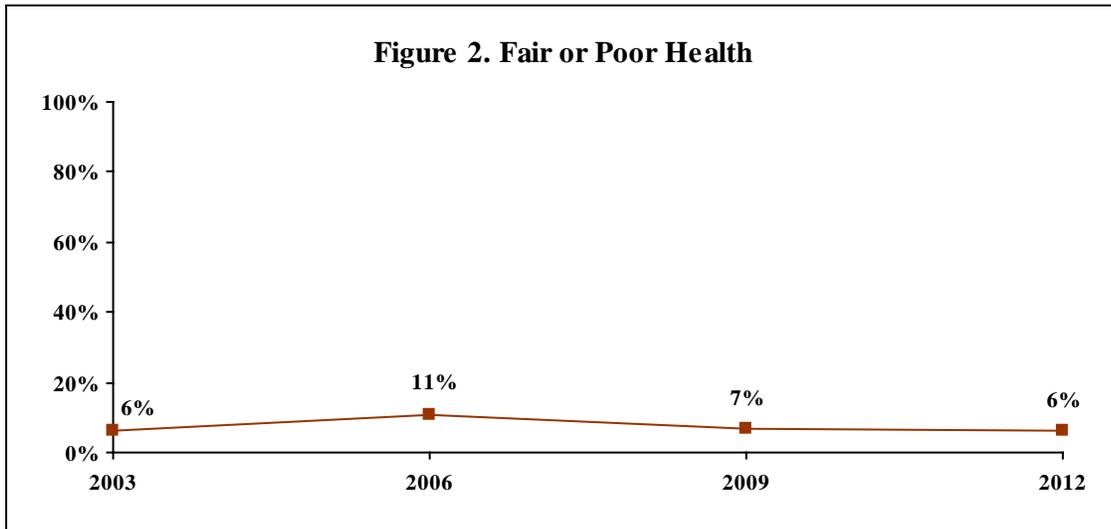
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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.

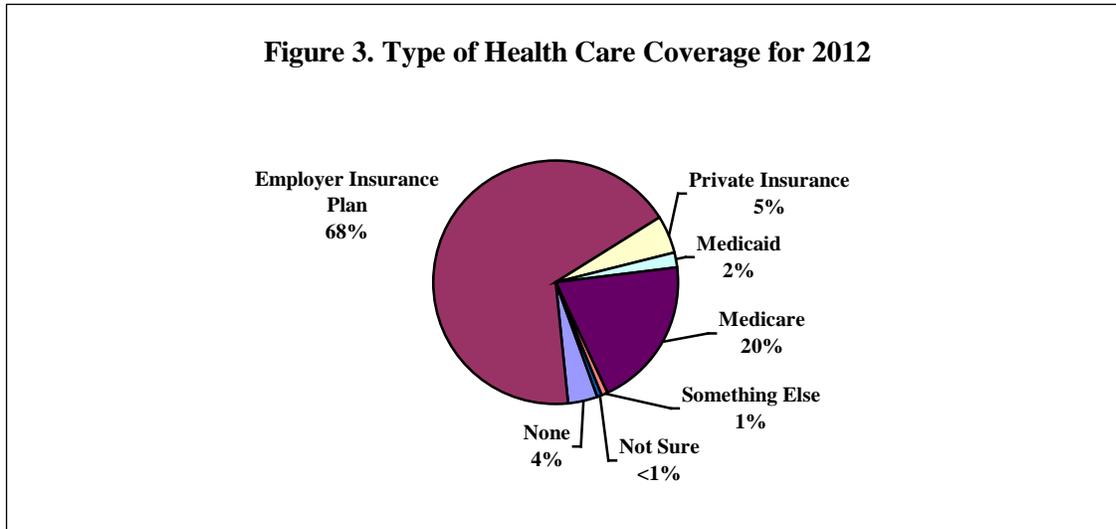
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-eight percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Five percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Two percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 20% reported Medicare, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 20% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (7%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (11%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (1%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no health insurance compared to 3% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 0% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Eight percent of unmarried respondents reported no health insurance compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase since 2003.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 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 no health insurance.
- 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^⓪

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered (9%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Eleven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 9% of those 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered compared to 1% of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were not covered compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to married respondents (10% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 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 a college education reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage, with a noted decrease in 2012.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage, with a noted decrease in 2012.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	10%	6%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	7	9
Female ^a	13	3
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	20	9
35 to 44 ^a	16	1
45 to 54	4	7
55 to 64	5	11
65 and Older	1	1
Education ²		
High School or Less	7	13
Some Post High School	15	8
College Graduate ^a	9	3
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	26	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	2
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	3	3
Not Married ^a	21	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Six 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.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (10% and 3%, 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, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket 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 respondents in the top 60 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 respondents across marital status 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[ⓐ]

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	12%	17%	13%	6%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	19	31	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	16	25	15	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	12	2	2
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married ^a	8	9	6	3
Not Married ^a	20	28	24	10

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

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

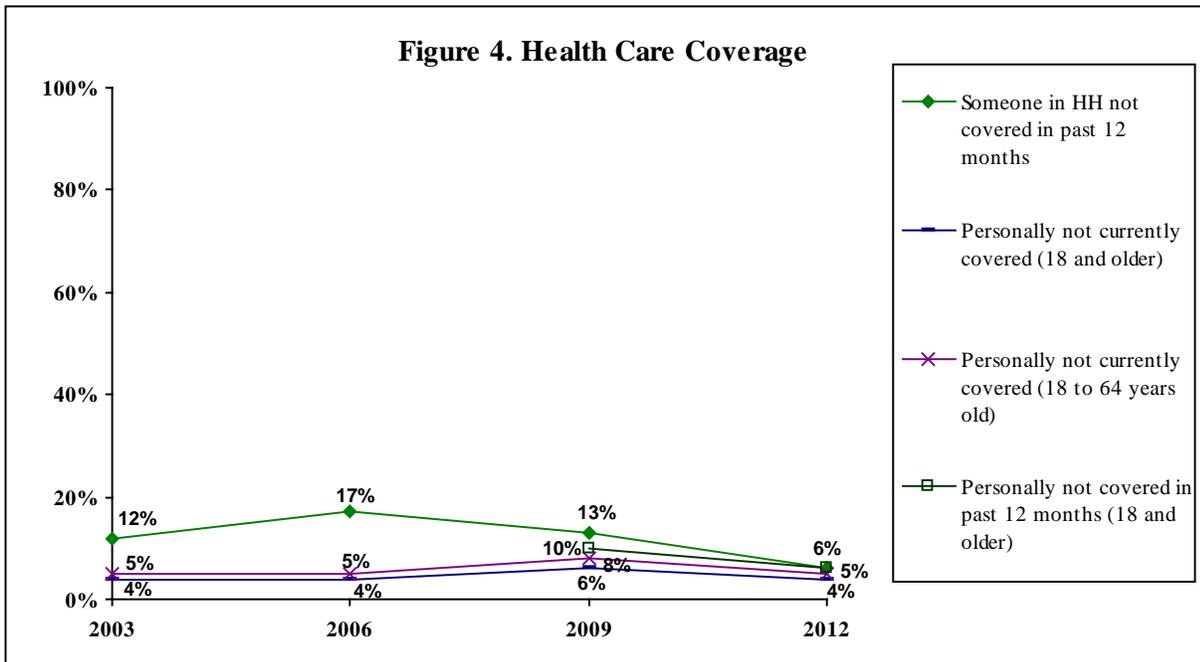
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

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 Needed (Tables 6 & 7)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 5% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 2% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

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

	2012
TOTAL	5%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status ¹	
Married	3
Not Married	9
Children in Household	
Yes	4
No	5

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

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

Unmet Health Care

2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 4% did not get the medical care needed and less than one percent reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed or medical care needed compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed compared to their counterparts.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed compared to married respondents (7% and 3%, respectively).
 - 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 2012^①

	Dental Care	Medical Care	Mental Health Care ^②
TOTAL	9%	4%	<1%
Gender			
Male	8	4	--
Female	9	5	--
Age			
18 to 34	13*	3*	--
35 to 44	6*	1*	--
45 to 54	3*	4*	--
55 to 64	18*	15*	--
65 and Older	5*	2*	--
Education			
High School or Less	1*	0*	--
Some Post High School	3*	9*	--
College Graduate	12*	4*	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16*	11*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15*	7*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6*	2*	--
Marital Status			
Married	9	3*	--
Not Married	9	7*	--

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

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

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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 41% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 31% who reported the internet. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or married were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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

Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Forty-one percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 31% reported the internet and 9% reported myself/family member in health care field.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the internet compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their primary source. Respondents with a college education were split between doctor and the internet as their primary source.

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

	Doctor	Internet
TOTAL	41%	31%
Gender		
Male	37	34
Female	45	29
Age ¹		
18 to 34	43	32
35 to 44	30	39
45 to 54	36	45
55 to 64	34	34
65 and older	55	10
Education ¹		
High School or Less	49	13
Some Post High School	32	26
College Graduate	41	37
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	36
Marital Status		
Married	40	35
Not Married	42	25

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

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

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick or need health advice while 6% reported urgent care center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office (90%) compared to male respondents (74%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to unmarried respondents (87% and 76%, 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 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Advance Care Plan

2012 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 24% of those 35 to 44 years old or 18% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 48% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they had an advance care plan.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they had an advance care plan.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	32%	39%	41%	42%
Gender				
Male ^a	28	37	37	40
Female ^a	35	41	45	45
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	17	8	26	18
35 to 44	25	23	18	24
45 to 54 ^a	27	43	44	47
55 to 64	39	58	46	52
65 and Older ^a	53	79	75	77
Education				
High School or Less ^a	22	43	42	48
Some Post High School	34	44	35	46
College Graduate	34	36	43	40
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	40	53	42	57
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	24	21	40	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	36	38	34
Marital Status				
Married ^a	31	43	41	42
Not Married	33	34	41	43

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

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

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

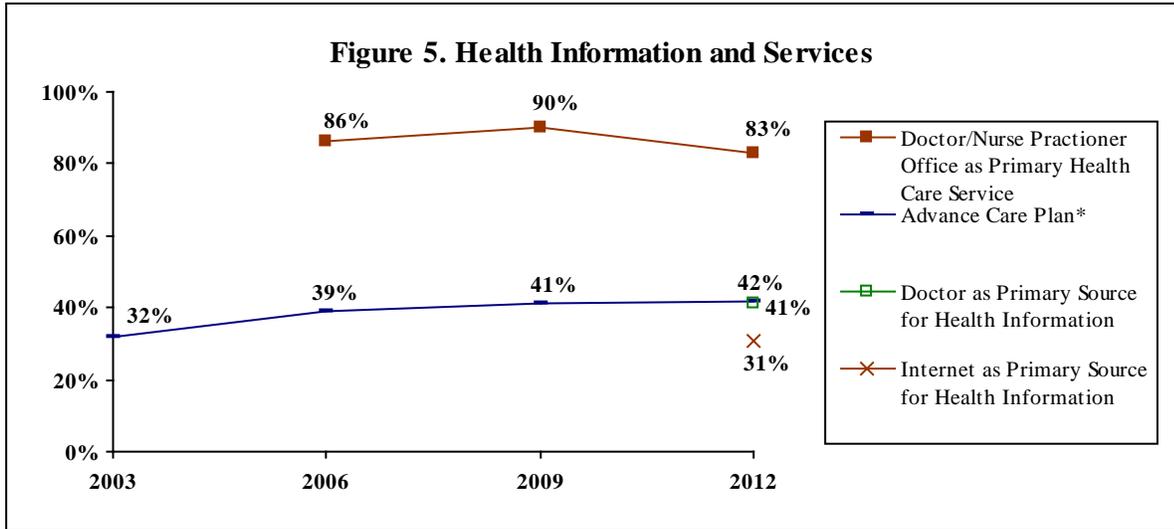
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 84% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 50% reported an eye exam in the past year. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 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 who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. 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-eight percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (92%) compared to male respondents (82%).

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 2006 and 2012, 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 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 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, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 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[ⓐ]

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	87%	81%	87%	88%
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male	85	71	84	82
Female	88	88	89	92
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34	90	70	78	86
35 to 44	78	76	83	82
45 to 54	80	82	92	88
55 to 64	92	90	95	84
65 and Older	95	91	91	95
Education ¹				
High School or Less	83	84	91	88
Some Post High School	94	86	84	88
College Graduate	85	78	86	87
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	85	80	86	88
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85	69	89	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	85	86	86
Marital Status ²				
Married	86	86	87	86
Not Married	89	74	86	90

[ⓐ]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

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Four percent reported five or more years ago while 7% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (94% each) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (86%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (66%).

- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 84% of those with some post high school education or 58% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 74%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	76%	77%	81%	84%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	70	78	80	82
Female	80	76	82	86
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	61	58	53	66
35 to 44 ^a	67	75	85	94
45 to 54	77	81	92	86
55 to 64	97	97	92	89
65 and Older	88	86	96	94
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	81	82	63	58
Some Post High School	72	82	78	84
College Graduate ^a	75	73	86	91
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	79	72	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	75	83	75	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	74	68	85	87
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married ^a	77	77	86	91
Not Married	74	76	74	74

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 13% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 78% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 57% 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 (80% and 71%, 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.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 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 55 to 64 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003 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 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	83%	83%	79%	77%
Gender ²				
Male	81	79	81	74
Female	84	86	77	78
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 34	83	94	72	71
35 to 44	82	82	76	80
45 to 54	89	70	92	81
55 to 64 ^a	92	88	78	71
65 and Older	77	80	80	79
Education				
High School or Less	81	79	72	76
Some Post High School ^a	86	82	75	72
College Graduate	82	84	81	78
Household Income ^{1,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	75	79	57	57
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	72	84	83	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	89	86	86	81
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married ^a	88	80	82	80
Not Married	73	86	74	71

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Eye Exam

2012 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 29% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (55%) compared to male respondents (43%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (64%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (40%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (39%).
- Fifty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 54% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 26% 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 an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less or 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 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 an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	50%	51%	51%	50%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male	45	44	44	43
Female	54	56	56	55
Age ^{2,4}				
18 to 34	52	49	53	46
35 to 44	40	51	43	40
45 to 54	49	36	49	55
55 to 64	56	50	51	39
65 and Older	57	66	59	64
Education ³				
High School or Less	54	43	54	47
Some Post High School	44	58	36	56
College Graduate	52	50	55	49
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	51	46	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	51	49	51	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	48	52	50	54
Marital Status				
Married	47	48	51	53
Not Married	56	53	51	45

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

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

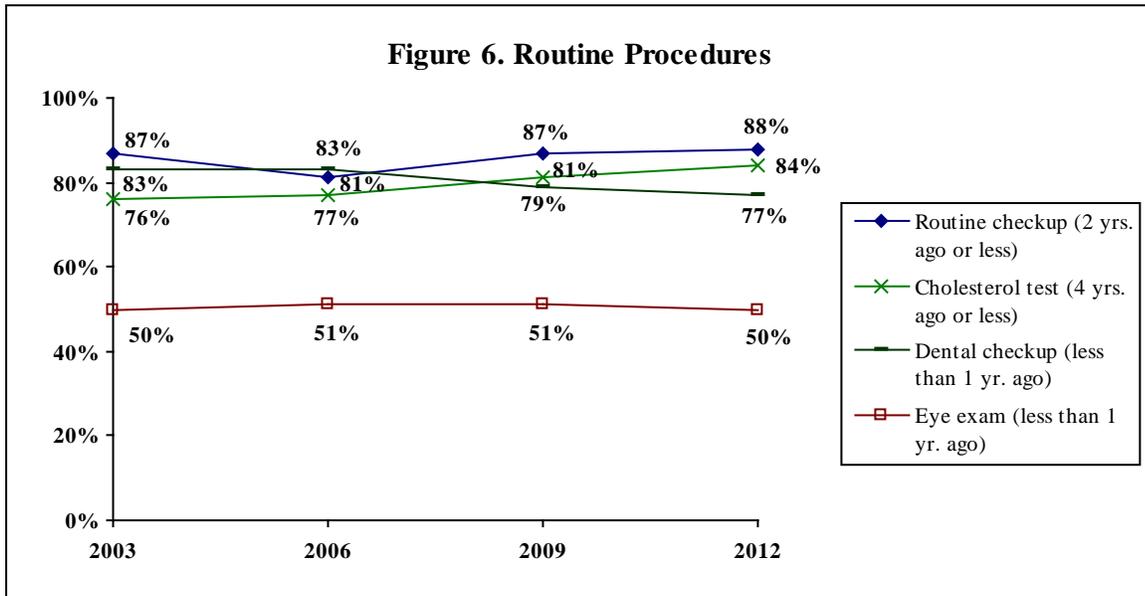
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 55% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 68% of those 35 to 44 years old reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 42% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003, 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 increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003 and 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	40%	39%	52%	55%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	29	35	48	50
Female ^a	48	42	55	60
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	20	20	54	44
35 to 44 ^a	20	24	31	68
45 to 54 ^a	29	32	43	57
55 to 64 ^a	64	45	56	42
65 and Older	75	76	72	69
Education ^{1,2}				
High School or Less	46	50	51	56
Some Post High School	47	49	43	45
College Graduate ^a	33	32	54	57
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51	43	48	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	37	53	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	34	31	55	58
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}				
Married ^a	35	34	57	59
Not Married	51	45	45	50

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

^②In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

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

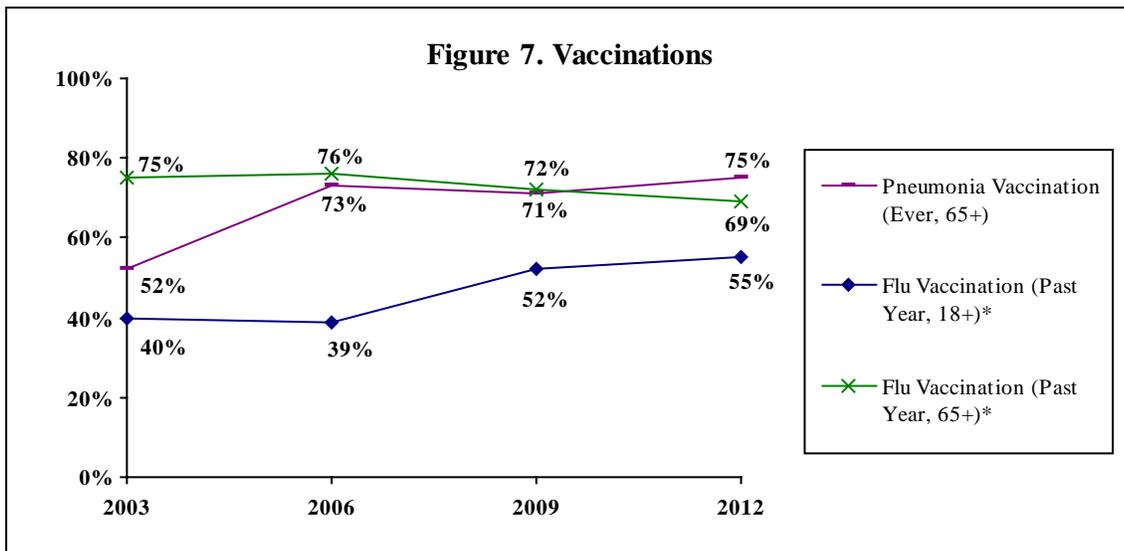
Year Comparisons

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

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

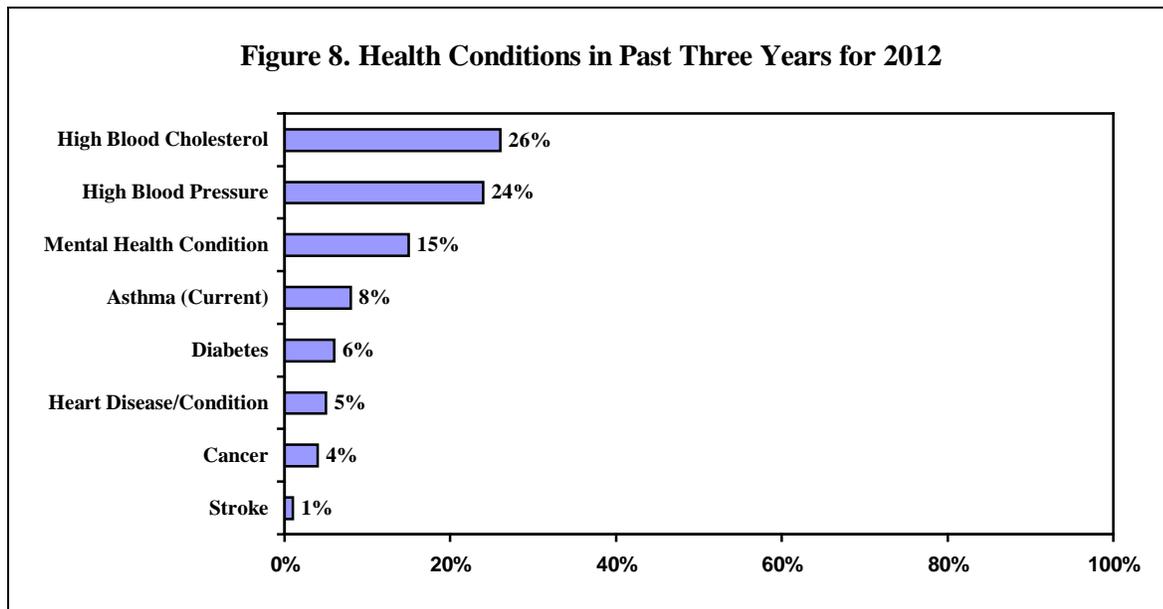
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood cholesterol or high blood pressure (26% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, current asthma or 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 cholesterol (26%) or high blood pressure (24%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

2012 Findings

- Twenty-four 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 (62%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (5%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Forty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 33% of those with some post high school education or 17% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 22% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 12% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to married respondents (34% and 16%, respectively).
- Fifty-four percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 29% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 17% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 94 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 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 high blood pressure.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood pressure.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	20%	20%	27%	24%
Gender ²				
Male	17	14	29	24
Female	23	24	26	23
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	3	3	5	5
35 to 44	3	2	13	0
45 to 54	13	16	29	21
55 to 64	30	35	36	31
65 and Older	57	48	61	62
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less	33	41	32	40
Some Post High School	21	23	36	33
College Graduate	15	14	24	17
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43	38	44	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	14	22	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	12	13	12
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	16	21	22	16
Not Married	29	18	35	34
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}				
Not Overweight	15	13	16	20
Overweight	26	26	36	25
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	40	57	54
Insufficient	--	20	26	29
Recommended	--	17	22	17
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	21	20	27	22
Smoker ^a	12	16	26	31

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

High Blood Cholesterol

2012 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 23% of those 35 to 44 years old or 6% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (31%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (19%).
- Fifty percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 26% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 23% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to smokers (27% and 12%, respectively).
 - Of the 102 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were male, with at least some post high school education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. 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 high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006 and 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	21%	19%	25%	26%
Gender ¹				
Male	26	16	28	26
Female	17	20	23	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	3	10	9	6
35 to 44	20	3	12	23
45 to 54	25	16	32	27
55 to 64	25	28	45	31
65 and Older	35	39	44	44
Education ²				
High School or Less	20	20	26	34
Some Post High School	25	36	32	25
College Graduate	20	12	23	24
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	26	27	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	9	28	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	15	24	24
Marital Status ²				
Married	22	14	26	24
Not Married	19	24	25	28
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4}				
Not Overweight	16	13	21	19
Overweight	29	24	28	31
Physical Activity ⁴				
Inactive	--	31	23	50
Insufficient	--	17	28	26
Recommended	--	17	24	23
Smoking Status ⁴				
Nonsmoker	22	19	26	27
Smoker	14	18	20	12

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 10% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 54 years old.
- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education and 9% of those with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (15%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (6%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (4%).
 - Of the 20 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2009, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

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

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

- 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 (18%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 9% of those 35 to 44 years old or 6% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 12% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 58 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 98% 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 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	12%	15%
Gender ²		
Male	13	10
Female ^a	10	18
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	11	27
35 to 44	17	9
45 to 54	15	16
55 to 64	15	11
65 and Older	4	6
Education		
High School or Less	7	15
Some Post High School	12	20
College Graduate	13	13
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12	12
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	8	15
Not Married	18	14

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Diabetes

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 14% of those 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 0% of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (9%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (2%).
- Twenty-one percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes compared to 7% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 4% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 25 respondents who reported diabetes, 96% 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 2006, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

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

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

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

^③Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Current Asthma

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

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting current asthma.
 - Of the 32 respondents who reported current asthma, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

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

^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

Cancer

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Breast or prostate cancer was most often mentioned (4 responses each) followed by melanoma/skin cancer (3 responses).

Year Comparisons

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

Stroke

2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
 - Of the 4 respondents who reported a stroke, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

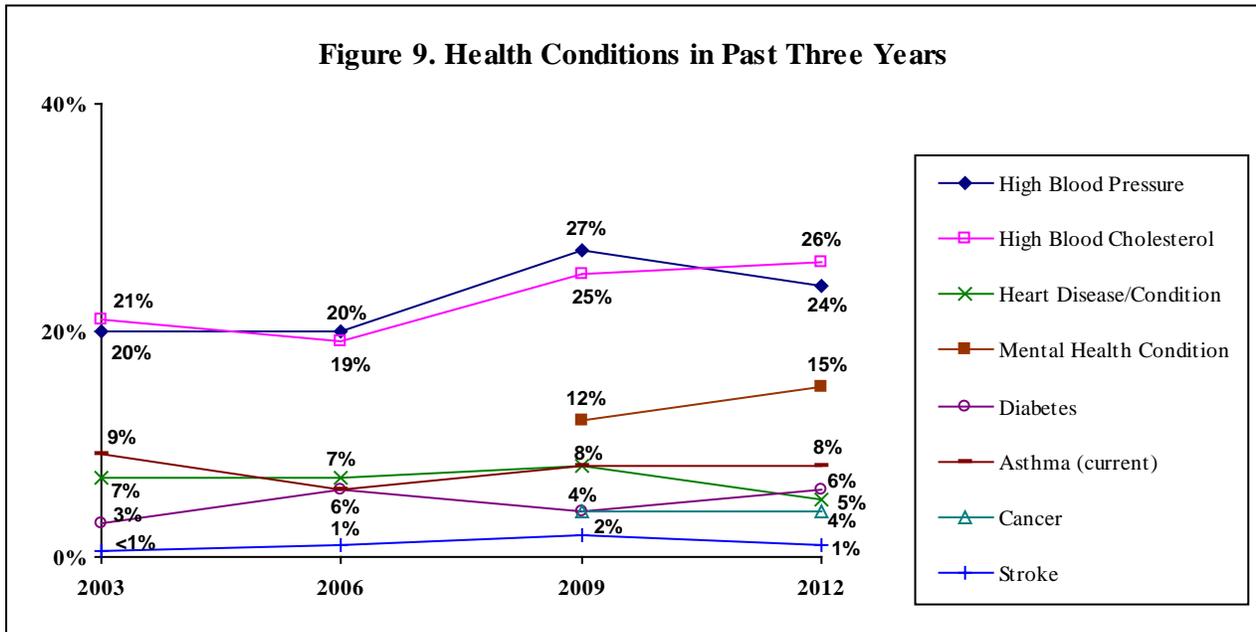
Year Comparisons

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

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 37% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 36% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Fifty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

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

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty percent did some moderate activity, while 10% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Forty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 41% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 23% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 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.
- In 2003, 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 unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- Overweight status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	31%	37%	36%	37%
Gender ²				
Male	31	31	37	38
Female	31	42	34	35
Age				
18 to 34	34	43	38	40
35 to 44	33	34	28	46
45 to 54	24	40	46	34
55 to 64	33	28	40	38
65 and Older	31	36	32	27
Education				
High School or Less	27	36	47	26
Some Post High School	30	42	37	44
College Graduate	33	36	33	38
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	33	31	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	33	50	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	41	39	41
Marital Status ¹				
Married	36	40	36	39
Not Married ^a	19	34	35	33
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	34	36	38	35
Overweight ^a	27	39	34	39

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

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

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

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

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

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-six percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Seventeen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 45% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (41%) compared to female respondents (32%).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 46% of those 35 to 44 years old reported vigorous physical activity compared to 15% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 39% of those with a college education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported vigorous physical activity compared to 39% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (41% and 29%, 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 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 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. In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	32%	28%	36%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	36	36	41
Female	29	21	32
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	46	30	47
35 to 44	38	48	46
45 to 54	33	23	39
55 to 64	25	23	30
65 and Older	16	12	15
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	16	21	16
Some Post High School	31	26	45
College Graduate	36	30	39
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	7	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	19	40	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	36	45
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	36	27	41
Not Married	27	29	29
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	34	30	40
Overweight	31	26	32

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

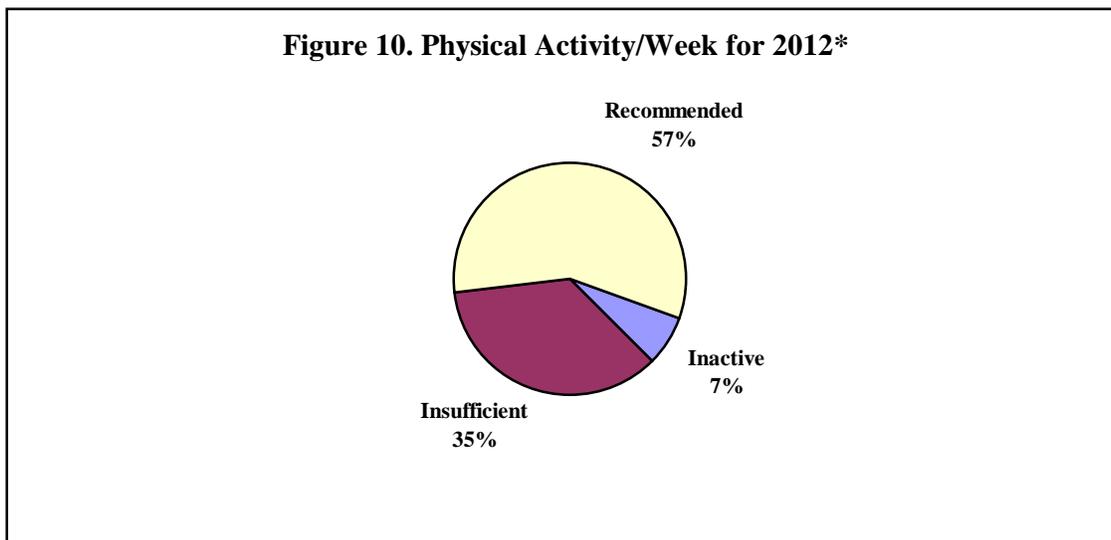
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-five percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 7% did no physical activity in a typical week.



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

- Seventy-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 72% of those 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 35% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 58% of those with some post high school education or 39% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 63% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 35% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (63% and 50%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	55%	51%	57%
Gender ²			
Male	53	57	57
Female	56	47	58
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	61	50	72
35 to 44	60	61	73
45 to 54	59	57	57
55 to 64	43	51	48
65 and Older	45	38	35
Education ³			
High School or Less	41	53	39
Some Post High School	57	53	58
College Graduate	57	51	61
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	38	33	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47	65	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	66	59	67
Marital Status ³			
Married	58	51	63
Not Married	51	51	50
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	55	56	62
Overweight	56	48	55

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

Body Weight

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- According to the definition, 58% of respondents were overweight (38% overweight and 20% obese).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight (71%) compared to those 65 and older (59%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (47%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of college respondents being overweight.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.
- In 2003, 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 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity being overweight.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	47%	51%	55%	58%
Gender ^{1,2,3}				
Male	59	58	69	60
Female ^a	37	45	43	57
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	36	36	51	47
35 to 44	50	48	55	62
45 to 54	57	71	42	62
55 to 64	64	61	76	71
65 and Older ^a	42	49	59	59
Education ²				
High School or Less	46	61	58	52
Some Post High School	51	58	65	62
College Graduate ^a	46	46	51	59
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	48	49	57	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54	43	34	60
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	46	53	61	60
Marital Status ¹				
Married	53	52	55	59
Not Married ^a	35	50	53	58
Physical Activity ^{2,3}				
Inactive	--	70	74	58
Insufficient ^b	--	46	56	65
Recommended	--	51	51	57

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

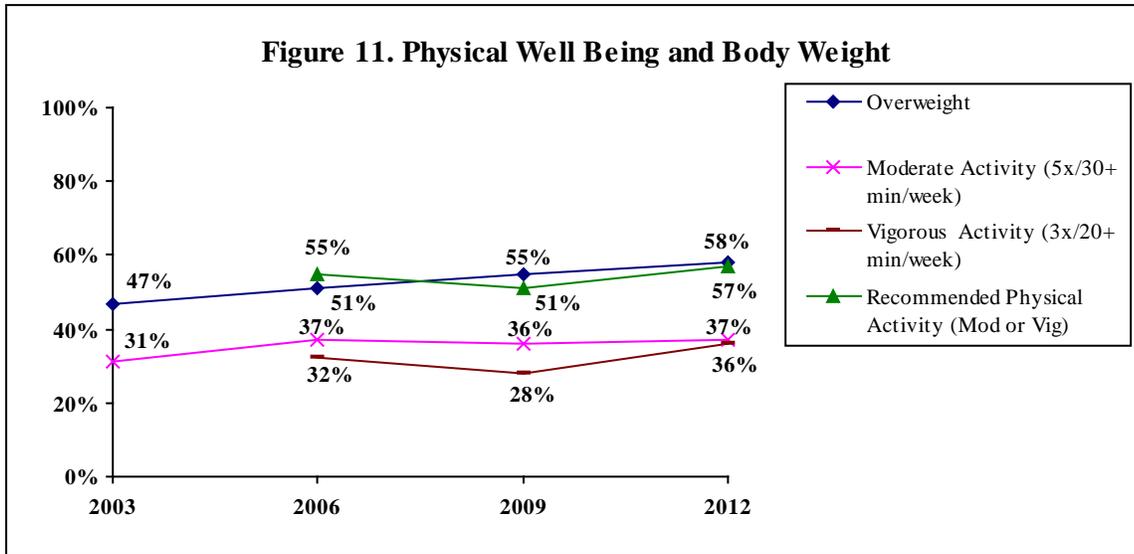
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 77% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 36% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with a college education or who were married 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

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (82%) compared to male respondents (72%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 71% of those 35 to 44 years old or 69% of respondents 65 and older.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 65% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (81% and 72%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (86%) compared to overweight respondents (71%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 72% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 46% 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 all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	77%	75%	71%	77%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	70	65	66	72
Female	83	82	76	82
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^a	79	81	69	95
35 to 44	80	67	74	71
45 to 54	71	74	73	72
55 to 64	72	74	72	73
65 and Older	79	74	72	69
Education ^{2,3}				
High School or Less	80	51	69	79
Some Post High School	74	76	58	78
College Graduate	78	80	76	76
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	62	57	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	78	75	72	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	79	74	84
Marital Status ^{2,4}				
Married	77	80	75	81
Not Married	76	67	67	72
Overweight Status ^{3,4}				
Not Overweight ^a	77	77	77	86
Overweight	75	72	66	71
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	69	52	46
Insufficient	--	64	66	72
Recommended	--	82	80	84

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Vegetable Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-six 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 (44%) compared to male respondents (28%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (43%) compared to those with a high school education or less (24%) or respondents with some post high school education (22%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (42% and 28%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 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 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	35%	33%	31%	36%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	27	18	23	28
Female	41	44	37	44
Age				
18 to 34	35	33	34	42
35 to 44	38	33	34	41
45 to 54	30	33	22	40
55 to 64	49	40	33	34
65 and Older	32	28	28	25
Education ^{2,4}				
High School or Less	34	18	21	24
Some Post High School	35	23	26	22
College Graduate	35	39	34	43
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	33	43	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	27	39	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	36	33	22	42
Marital Status ^{2,4}				
Married	38	40	29	42
Not Married	29	23	34	28
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	33	34	35	36
Overweight	37	31	27	37
Physical Activity ²				
Inactive	--	31	17	21
Insufficient ^b	--	19	29	37
Recommended	--	41	34	40

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

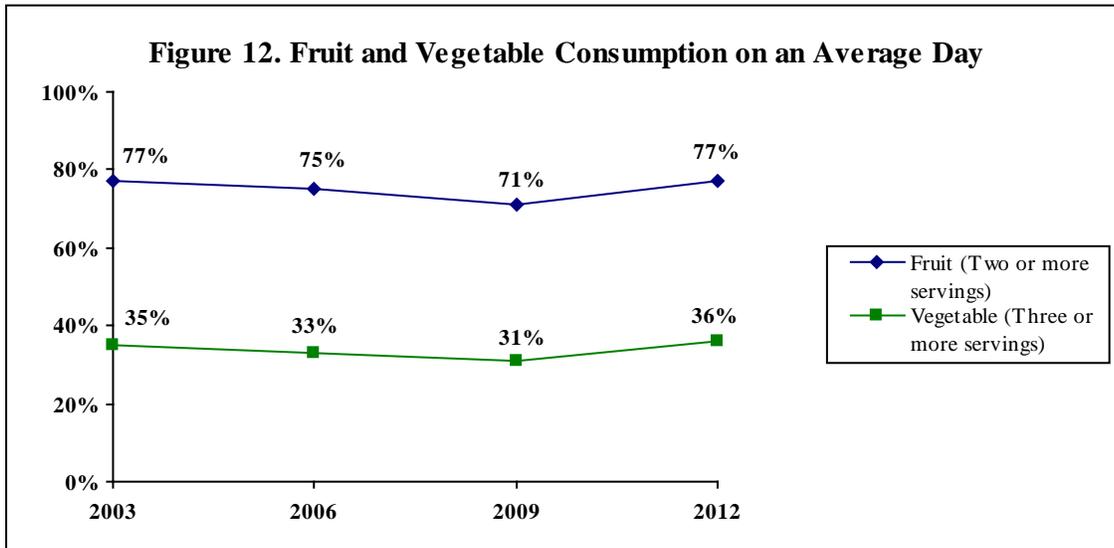
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

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

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Women's Health (Figure 13; Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 80% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this.

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

Mammogram

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

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of the 53 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.

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

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 85% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 67% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. 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 or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

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

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	95%	92%	96%	85%
Age				
18 to 34	90	89	98	79
35 to 44	96	98	98	97
45 and Older ^a	97	92	95	86
Education ^{2,3,4}				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	95	85	90	67
College Graduate	95	95	98	91
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	92	85	91	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	97	96	99	88
Marital Status ³				
Married ^a	96	93	99	87
Not Married	92	91	91	82

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

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

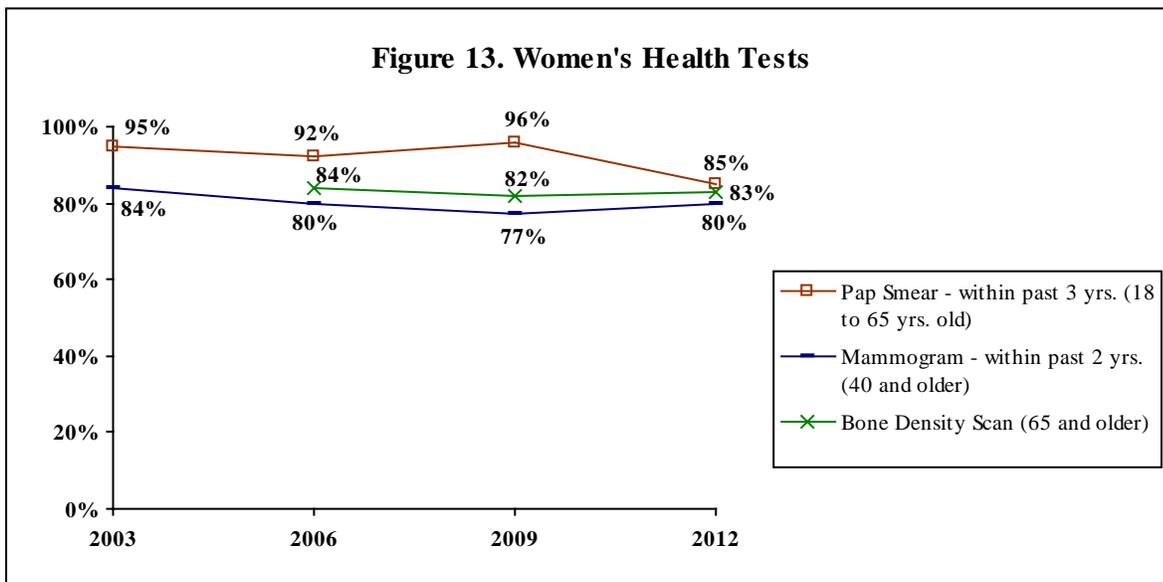
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Women’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Men's Health (Figure 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 60% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test.

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

Prostate Cancer Screening

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

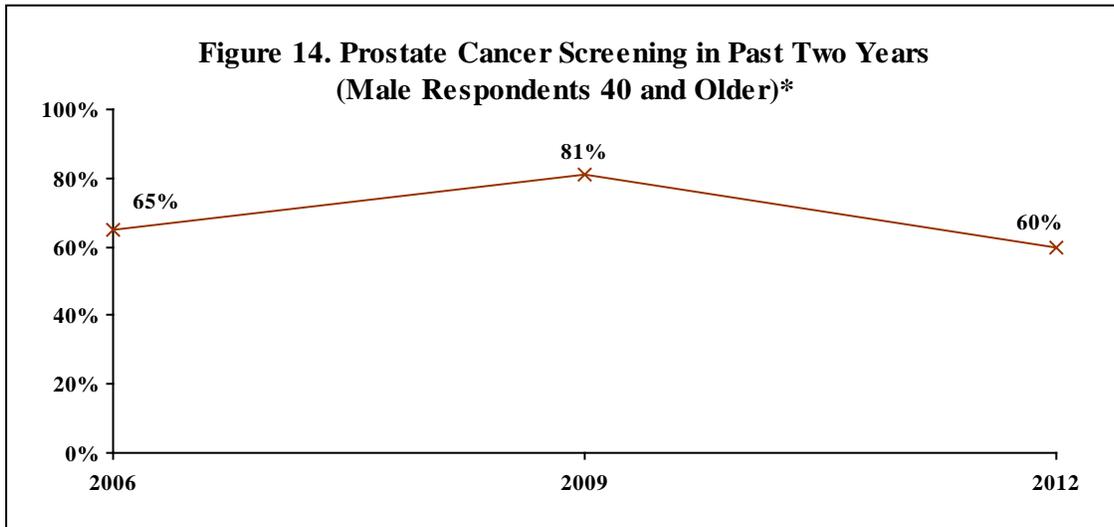
- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

Men's Health Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eight 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 67% 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

- Thirteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-five percent reported never while 4% were not sure.

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

Year Comparisons

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

Table 29. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL ^a	32%	22%	13%
Gender			
Male	26	30	17
Female ^a	36	18	10
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	36	20	11
College Graduate ^a	27	24	15
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	31	25	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	29	24	15
Marital Status			
Married ^a	30	23	11
Not Married ^a	35	22	16

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	8%
Gender		
Male	6	11
Female	10	6
Education ¹		
Some Post High School or Less	13	9
College Graduate	4	8
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	9	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	10
Marital Status		
Married	9	9
Not Married	7	8

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

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

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

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

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

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-one percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of 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 within the past ten years in both study years.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	63%	63%
Gender		
Male	70	61
Female	58	66
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	60	58
College Graduate	66	67
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	65
Marital Status		
Married	64	64
Not Married	62	62

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	65%	67%
Gender		
Male	71	66
Female	61	68
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	64	62
College Graduate	67	71
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	67	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	73
Marital Status		
Married	66	70
Not Married	65	65

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

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

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

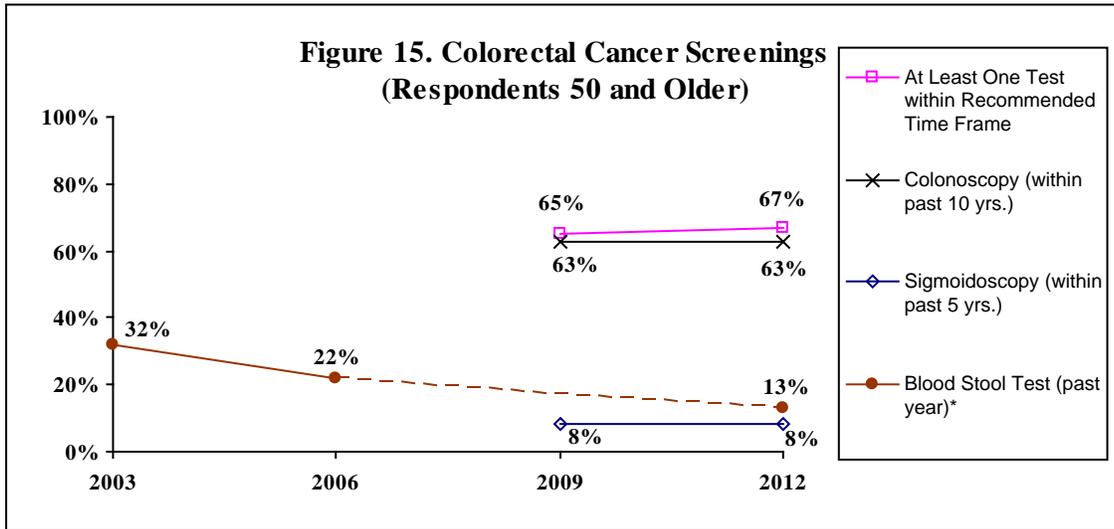
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*Not asked in 2009.

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 11% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 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; respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-two 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

- Eleven percent of respondents were current smokers.
- Male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker (17%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (17% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 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 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current smokers.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	12%	10%	13%	11%
Gender ⁴				
Male	11	11	16	17
Female ^a	13	8	10	6
Age ²				
18 to 34	19	0	16	13
35 to 44	13	13	15	9
45 to 54	11	16	15	15
55 to 64	17	13	10	11
65 and Older	5	10	6	5
Education ^{1,4}				
High School or Less	18	14	18	28
Some Post High School ^a	20	13	16	8
College Graduate	7	7	10	7
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	15	7	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	6	26	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	10	8	9
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	7	10	5	6
Not Married	23	8	24	17

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Male respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (11%) compared to female respondents (0%).
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

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

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

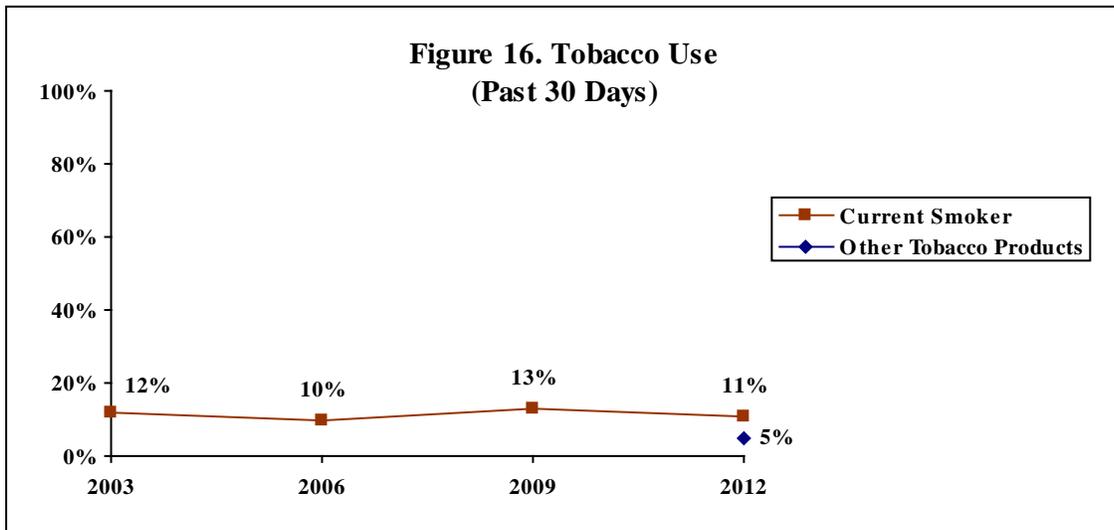
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

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

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

2012 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Fifty-eight percent of the 43 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2012 Findings

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

- Eighty-two percent of the 28 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

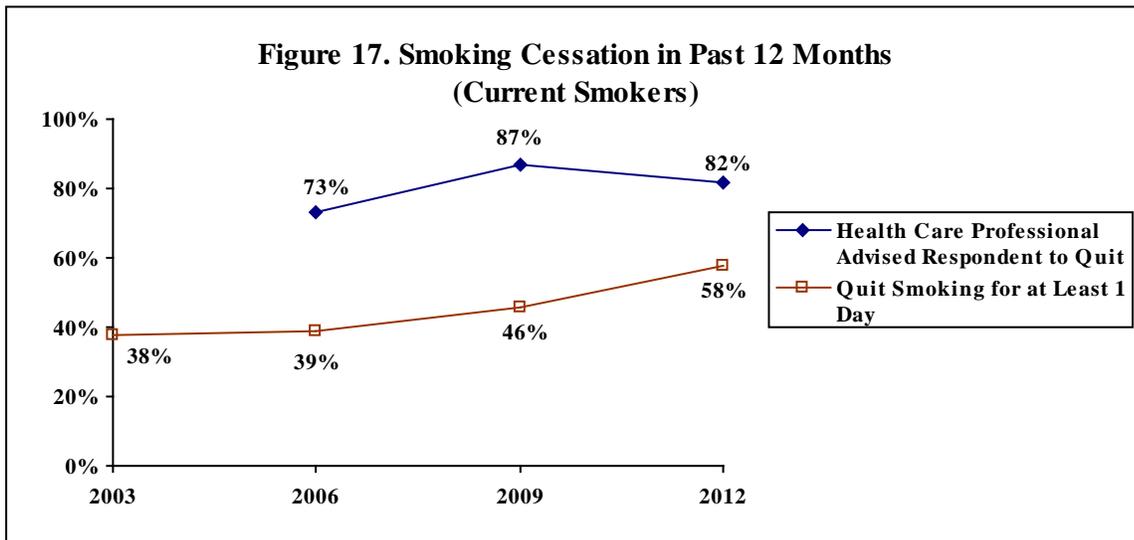
Year Comparisons

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

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 86% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this.

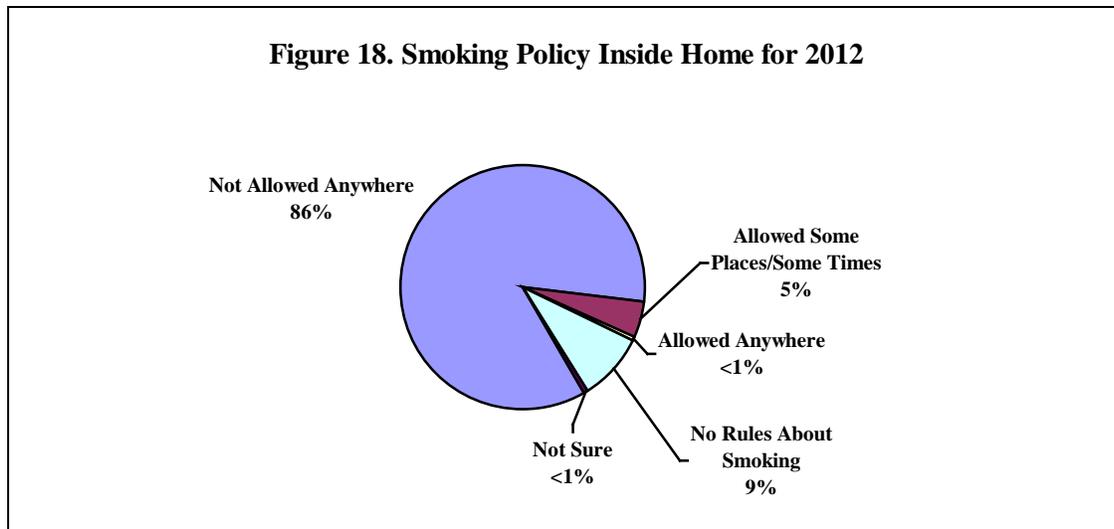
From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 5% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Less than one percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Ninety-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 83% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 78% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (89% and 82%, respectively).

- Eighty-nine percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 57% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (95%) compared to respondents in households without children (79%).

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 both study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home, with a noted increase in 2012.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	80%	86%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71	78
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	92
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	86	89
Not Married ^a	71	82
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	85	89
Smoker	46	57
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes ^a	88	95
No	75	79

[Ⓞ]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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (24%) compared to those 65 and older (8%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (3%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to married respondents (19% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting exposure.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting exposure.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure, with a noted decrease in 2012.

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	20%	13%
Gender		
Male	18	13
Female ^a	21	13
Age ²		
18 to 34	18	24
35 to 44 ^a	30	3
45 to 54	19	14
55 to 64	20	15
65 and Older	13	8
Education		
High School or Less ^a	24	8
Some Post High School	28	15
College Graduate	17	13
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	32	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15	9
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	14	9
Not Married ^a	31	19

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

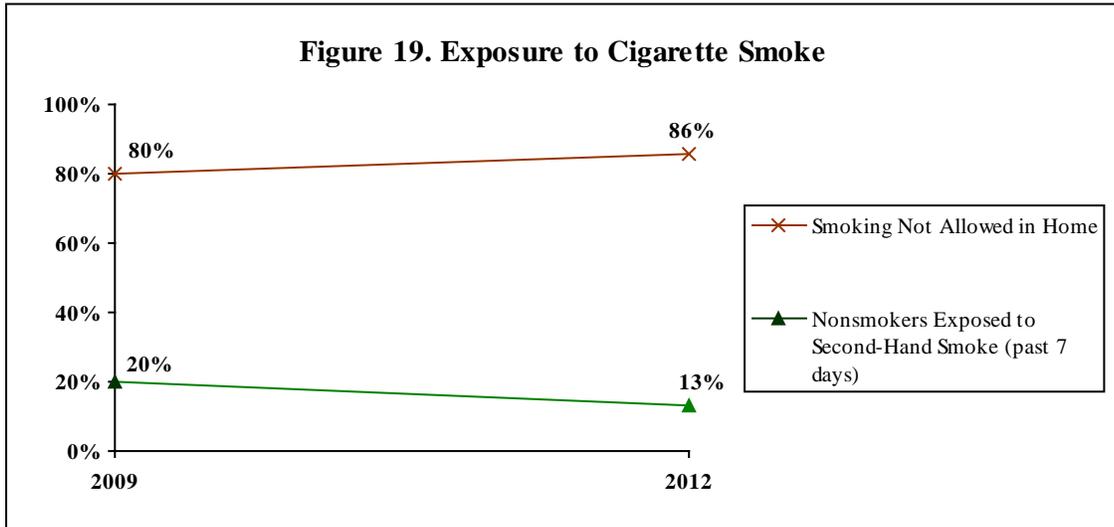
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 37 & 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 28% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; married respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was 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, Wauwatosa defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (47%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (16%) or respondents 65 and older (6%).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2012, the Wauwatosa 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 2003, 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting binge drinking.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	15%	17%	22%	28%
Gender ^{1,2,3}				
Male	22	29	32	29
Female ^a	10	7	14	27
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	35	30	47	47
35 to 44 ^a	18	22	22	34
45 to 54 ^a	8	13	9	27
55 to 64	11	15	21	16
65 and Older	3	2	3	6
Education				
High School or Less	16	13	16	24
Some Post High School ^a	12	16	23	30
College Graduate ^a	16	18	23	28
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	16	24	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	19	26	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	19	26	36
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^a	13	14	22	27
Not Married	21	20	23	28

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

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

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to unmarried respondents (5% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

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

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

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

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

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

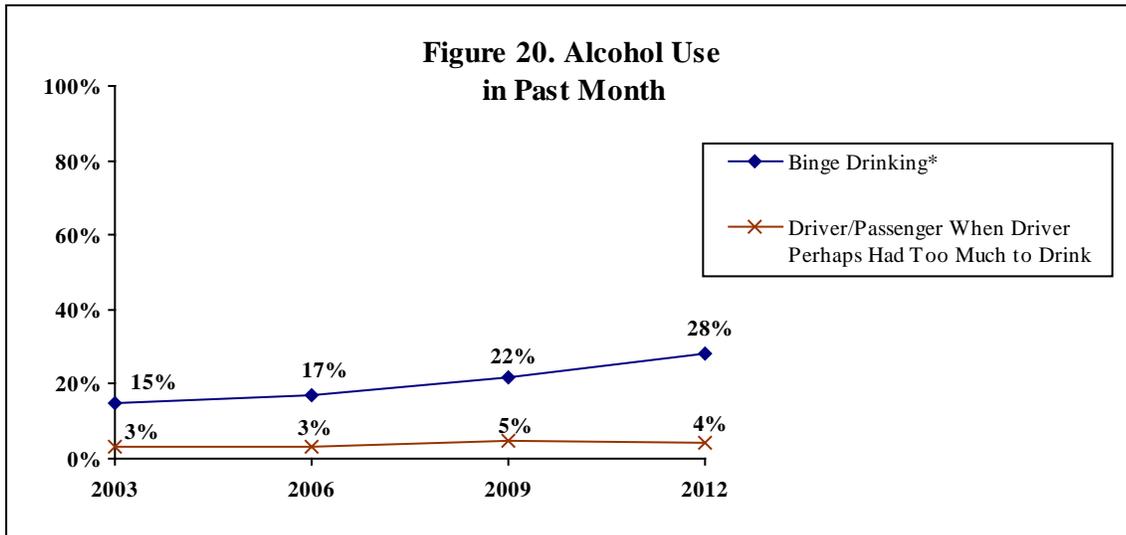
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with drinking, marijuana use, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling.

From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease 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

- Less than one 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 a statistical decrease 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 2009, respondents who were unmarried or in households without children were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking.

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

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

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Other Household Problems in Past Year

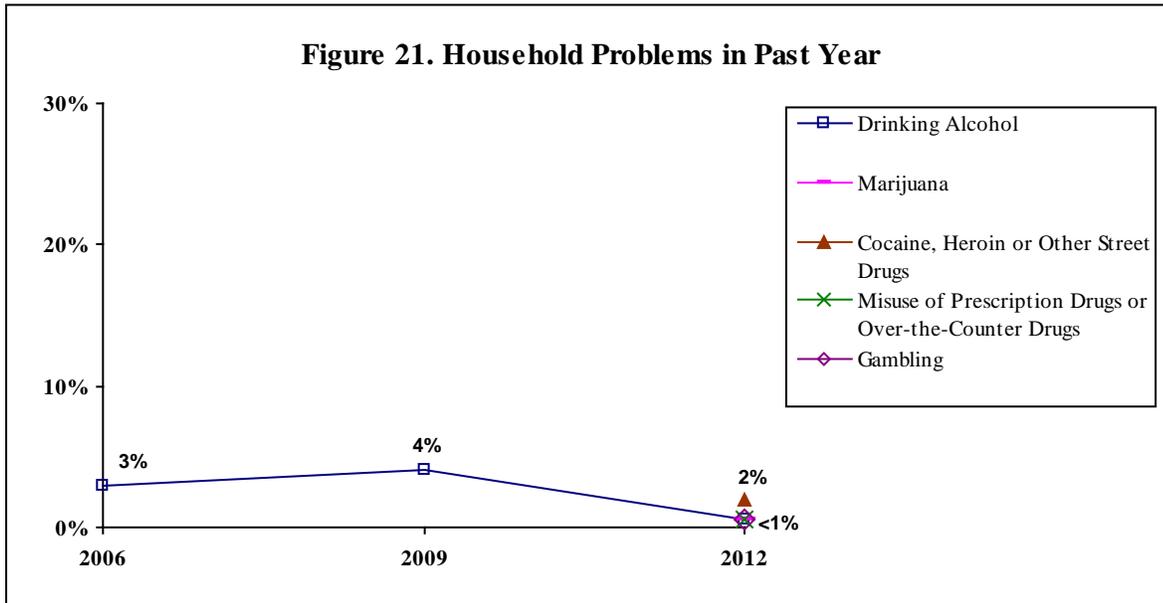
2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with marijuana, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 2% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Less than one percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

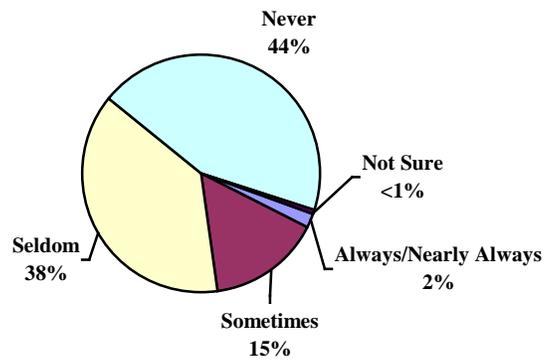
From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents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

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 2,520 residents. Fifteen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 82% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2012



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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Less than one percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 1,980 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in all study years.

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2012 Findings

- A total of 3% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-six percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 36% reported nearly always.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 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 2009, 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 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2006, 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^①

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

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

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

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

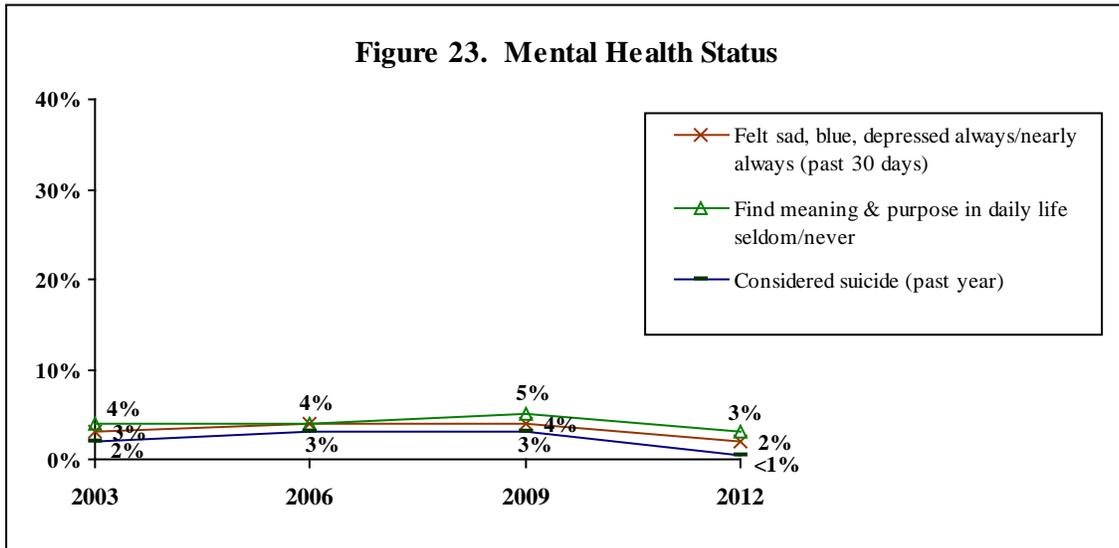
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 3% reported at least one of these two situations.

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
 - A stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (5 responses) followed by a boyfriend/girlfriend, parent, an acquaintance, a child or someone else (1 response each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012 ^②
TOTAL ^a	7%	6%	5%	2%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	8	2	1	--
Female	7	9	9	--
Age ^{1,2}				
18 to 34	16	13	4	--
35 to 44	4	5	8	--
45 to 54	14	3	8	--
55 to 64	3	3	5	--
65 and Older	0	3	2	--
Education ¹				
High School or Less	2	0	2	--
Some Post High School	19	6	6	--
College Graduate	4	7	6	--
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	8	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	9	6	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	4	4	--
Marital Status				
Married	7	6	5	--
Not Married	8	5	6	--

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - Two respondents reported a stranger pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while one respondent each reported a parent or child.

Year Comparisons

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

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2012 Findings

- A total of 3% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 43. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012 ^②
TOTAL ^a	8%	7%	7%	3%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	9	4	4	--
Female	7	9	9	--
Age ^{1,2}				
18 to 34	17	13	7	--
35 to 44	4	7	10	--
45 to 54	14	4	8	--
55 to 64	3	5	8	--
65 and Older	0	3	2	--
Education ¹				
High School or Less	4	0	7	--
Some Post High School	19	6	9	--
College Graduate	4	9	6	--
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	6	11	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	10	8	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	4	4	--
Marital Status				
Married	7	8	5	--
Not Married	9	6	9	--

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

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

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

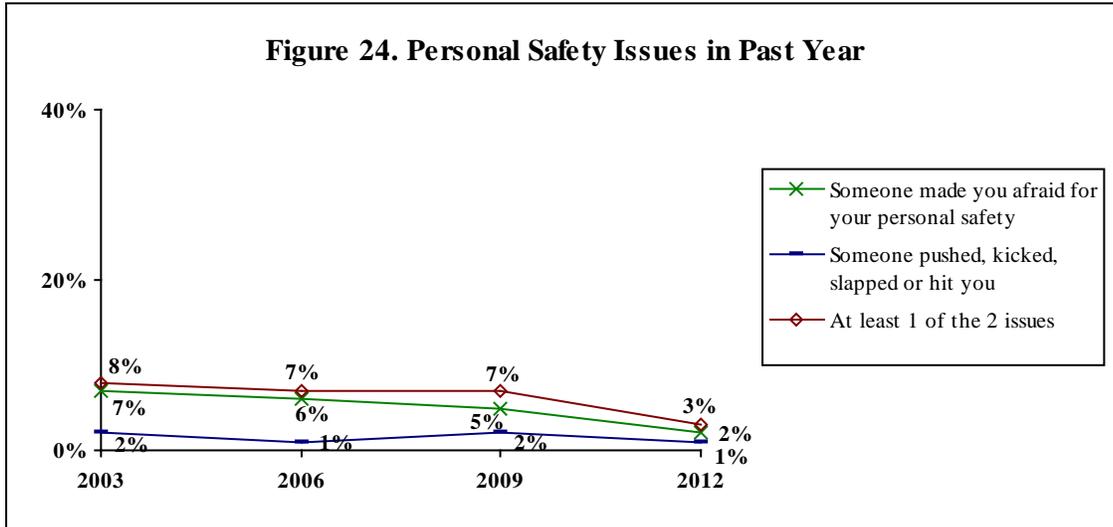
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Children in Household (Tables 44 & 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. One percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the medical care needed while 0% of respondents each reported their child did not receive the dental care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Thirteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Thirteen percent reported verbal bullying, 2% reported physical bullying and 0% reported cyber bullying.

Children in Household

2012 Findings

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households for whom they make the health care decisions. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Seventy-one percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty-three percent were boys. Of these households, 18% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 87% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2012 Findings

- Ninety-four 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, 92% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents who reported about their son were more likely to report their child has one or more persons they think of their child's personal doctor or nurse (100%) compared to respondents who reported about their daughter (89%).
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care (96%) compared to respondents who reported about their son (87%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care compared to unmarried respondents (95% and 76%, respectively).

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

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

Nutrition and Exercise

2012 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.

- Respondents who reported about their child who is 5 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day or they were physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old.
 - 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 (7 responses) followed by their child's work schedule (3 responses).

Table 44. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)^⓪

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	84%	25%	75%
Gender			
Boy	82	24	69
Girl	88	27	83
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	92*	23	90*
13 to 17 Years Old	77*	26	60*
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	88	22	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84	22	70
Marital Status			
Married	82	25	77
Not Married	100	23	62

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

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

Current Asthma

2012 Findings

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

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2012 Findings

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

Neighborhood Safety for Child

2012 Findings

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

Child Experienced Bullying

2012 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 13% 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. Zero 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting their child was bullied in some way.

Table 45. Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012
(Children 8 to 17 Years Old)^①

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Physically ^②	Cyber ^②
TOTAL	13%	13%	2%	0%
Gender				
Boy	13	13	--	--
Girl	16	16	--	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	0	0	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	17	17	--	--
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	0	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18	18	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	15	15	--	--
Not Married	0	0	--	--

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

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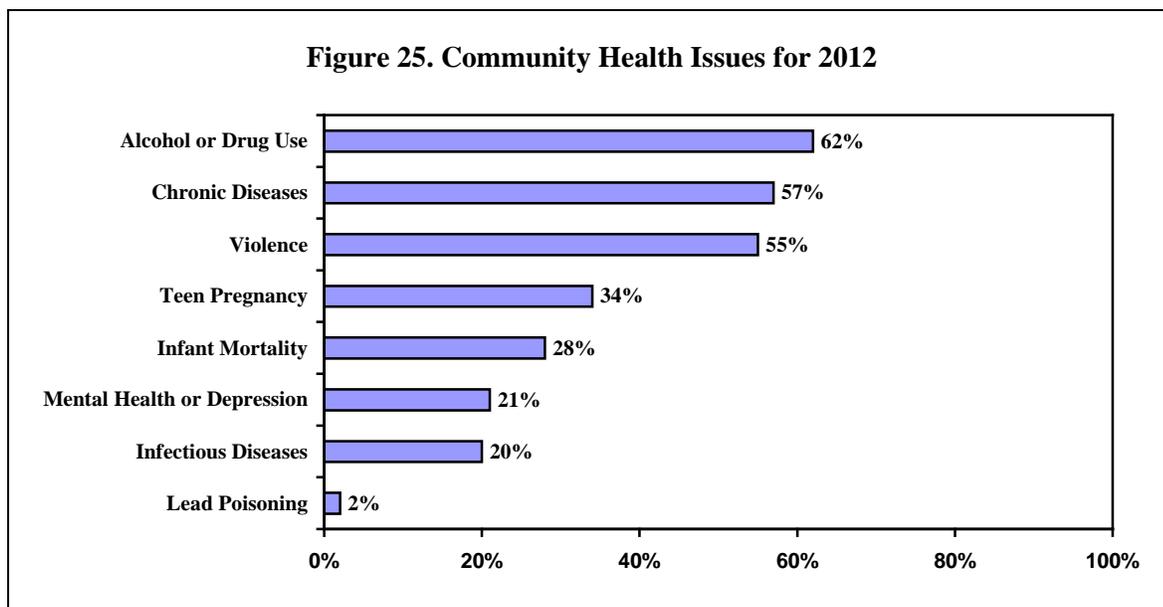
*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Community Health Issues (Figure 25; Table 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (62%), chronic diseases (57%) and violence (55%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were male or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report infectious diseases 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 Wauwatosa. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (62%), chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (57%) or violence (55%).



- Male respondents were more likely to report violence as one of the top health issues while female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or chronic diseases. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression while respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report infant mortality while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the three health issues.

- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as one of the top health issues. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy while respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases or infant mortality while unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top health issues.

Table 46. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)^⓪

	Alcohol or Drug Use	Chronic Diseases	Violence	Teen Pregnancy
TOTAL	62%	57%	55%	34%
Gender				
Male	63	55	63*	24*
Female	60	58	49*	41*
Age				
18 to 34	74*	70*	50	30
35 to 44	66*	61*	52	39
45 to 54	61*	41*	62	36
55 to 64	49*	53*	56	35
65 and older	51*	54*	57	30
Education				
High School or Less	59	48	60	34
Some Post High School	55	56	61	30
College Graduate	64	59	53	34
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	50	64*	38*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	56	67*	18*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	64	50*	35*
Marital Status				
Married	61	63*	53	35
Not Married	63	47*	58	32

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

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

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

	Infant Mortality	Mental Health or Depression	Infectious Diseases	Lead Poisoning ^②
TOTAL	28%	21%	20%	2%
Gender				
Male	25	17	22	--
Female	31	24	17	--
Age				
18 to 34	28	16*	26*	--
35 to 44	37	20*	3*	--
45 to 54	30	35*	18*	--
55 to 64	23	26*	34*	--
65 and older	26	14*	15*	--
Education				
High School or Less	13*	18	30*	--
Some Post High School	27*	23	23*	--
College Graduate	32*	21	16*	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23*	14	18	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24*	22	20	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35*	26	19	--
Marital Status				
Married	34*	24	15*	--
Not Married	20*	17	25*	--

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

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

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

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUWATOSA
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: June 20, 2012 through September 11, 2012

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

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

Poor.....	1%
Fair.....	5
Good	23
Very good	48
Excellent	23
Not sure.....	<1

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

No health care coverage.....	4%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	68
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	5
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	2
Medicare	20
Or something else	1
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	94%
Part.....	2
None	4
Not sure.....	0

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

All.....	94%
Part.....	2
None	4
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	5%
No	95
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes..... 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q7
No96 →GO TO Q8
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [17 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay31%
Insurance did not cover it31
Unable to get appointment.....15
Co-payments too high.....13
Not enough time 7
Uninsured..... 3
Poor medical care 3
Other (2% or less)..... 0

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

Yes..... 9% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No91 →GO TO Q10
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q10

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

Uninsured.....58%
Cannot afford to pay29
Insurance did not cover it 4
Poor dental care 3
Inconvenient hours 3
Other (2% or less)..... 3

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

Yes..... <1% →CONTINUE WITH Q11
No100 →GO TO Q12
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q12

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

Uninsured.....53%
Insurance did not cover it53
Cannot afford to pay47
Other (2% or less)..... 0

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

Doctor	41%
Internet.....	31
Myself/family member in health care field	9
Family/friends.....	3
Books	3
Work	3
Other health professional.....	2
Local newspaper	2
TV	2
All others (1% or less).....	4
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.....	83%
Public health clinic or community health center	2
Hospital outpatient department.....	<1
Hospital emergency room.....	2
Urgent care center.....	6
Some other kind of place	0
No usual place	7
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	42%
No	57
Not sure.....	<1

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
15. A routine checkup.....	62%	25%	6%	6%	0%	1%
16. Cholesterol testing	57	20	7	4	7	5
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic	76	13	6	3	<1	<1
18. Eye exam	49	29	6	12	2	<1

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

Yes	55%
No	45
Not sure.....	0

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

18 to 34 years old.....28%
 35 to 44 years old.....17
 45 to 54 years old.....19
 55 to 64 years old.....16
 65 and older21

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

Yes.....75%
 No20
 Not sure..... 5

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure?	24%	77%	0%
23. ...(if yes) [94 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	98	1	1
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	26	72	2
25. ...(if yes) [102 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	94	5	<1
26. You had a stroke?	1	99	<1
27. ...(if yes) [4 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	5	95	0
29. ...(if yes) [20 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	15	86	0
31. ...(if yes) [58 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	98	2	0
32. You have cancer?.....	4	97	0
33. ...(if yes) [14 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?	Breast	4 respondents	
	Prostate.....	4 respondents	
	Melanoma/skin.....	3 respondents	
	All others (1 response each).....	5 respondents	

	Yes	No	Not Sure
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	6%	93%	<1%
35. ...(if yes) [25 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	4	0
36. Do you currently have asthma?	8	92	<1
37. ...(if yes) [32 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	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.....23%
Two servings.....29
Three or more servings49
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.....28%
Two servings.....35
Three or more servings36
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?

Yes90%
No10
Not sure..... 0

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

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

No moderate activity10%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time50
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more37
Not sure..... 4

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?

Yes53%
 No45
 Not sure..... 2

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 activity45%
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
 or less than 20 minutes each time17
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more36
 Not sure..... 2

Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [145 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)66%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....14
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 3
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 6
 5 or more years ago 8
 Never 3
 Not sure<1

47. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [53 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes83%
 No15
 Not sure..... 2

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [156 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)58%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....18
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 9
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 2
 5 or more years ago 3
 Never 4
 Not sure 6

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? [115 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	51%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	9
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	10
5 or more years ago	3
Never	22
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? [181 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	13%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	9
5 years ago or more	19
Never	45
Not sure	4

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? [182 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	5
10 years ago or more	12
Never	72
Not sure	3

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [182 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	13%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	10
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	18
10 years ago or more	5
Never	31
Not sure	1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	44%
Seldom.....	38
Sometimes	15
Nearly always	<1
Always.....	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never	1%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	36
Always.....	46
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	<1%
No	100
Not sure.....	0

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

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

None	72%
One time	10
Two or more times.....	18
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	4%
No	97
Not sure.....	0

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
58. Drinking alcohol.....	<1%	99%	<1%
59. Marijuana.....	<1	100	0
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	2	98	0
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs.....	<1	100	0
62. Gambling.....	<1	100	0

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

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

Every day.....	9%	
Some days.....	2	
Not at all.....	89	→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?
[43 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	58%
No.....	42
Not sure.....	0

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [43 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	67%	→CONTINUE WITH Q663
No.....	33	→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?
[28 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	82%
No.....	18
Not sure.....	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home..	86%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times..	5
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or....	<1
There are no rules about smoking inside your home ...	9
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? [352 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	87%
1 to 3 days.....	12
4 to 6 days.....	<1
All 7 days.....	<1
Not sure.....	<1

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.....	0

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	45%
Female.....	55

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

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	42%
Overweight.....	38
Obese.....	20

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

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

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

White.....	92%
Black, African American.....	3
Asian.....	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race.....	<1
Multiple race.....	2
Not sure.....	0

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	24%
A member of an unmarried couple	<1
Married	58
Separated	<1
Divorced	8
Widowed.....	10
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	0%
Some high school.....	1
High school graduate or GED.....	16
Some college.....	13
Technical school graduate	3
College graduate	36
Advanced or professional degree.....	32
Not sure.....	0

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

Milwaukee	100%
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78. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Wauwatosa.....	100%
All others (3% or less).....	0

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

53213	46%
53226	31
53222	17
53225	7
All others (3% or less).....	<1

Q80 THROUGH Q82 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

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

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

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

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	<1%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	7
\$20,001 to \$30,000	3
\$30,001 to \$40,000	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000	8
\$50,001 to \$60,000	5
\$60,001 to \$75,000	8
\$75,001 to \$90,000	17
\$90,001 to \$105,000	6
\$105,001 to \$120,000	5
\$120,001 to \$135,000	3
Over \$135,000	12
Not sure.....	6
No answer	10

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

None	55%	→GO TO Q107
One	22	
Two or more	23	
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

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

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [180 Respondents]

Yes.....	91%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	9	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [163 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	71%
13 to 17 years old.....	29
Not sure.....	0

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [163 Respondents]

Boy	43%
Girl.....	57
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? [164 Respondents]

Yes.....	1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	99	→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]

Poor medical care 1 respondent
Physical barriers 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? [163 Respondents]

Yes94% →CONTINUE WITH Q91
No 6 →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? [153 Respondents]

Yes92%
No 8
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? [163 Respondents]

Yes 0% →CONTINUE WITH Q93
No100 →GO TO Q94
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q94

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

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [163 Respondents]

Yes 0% →CONTINUE WITH Q95
No100 →GO TO Q96
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q96

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

No dental insurance 1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [163 Respondents]

Yes 7% →CONTINUE WITH Q97
No93 →GO TO Q98
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q98

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

Yes	25%
No	75
Not sure.....	0

98. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [53 Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	94%
Swing	0
Pack n' Play	0
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	6
Not sure.....	0

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [164 Respondents]

Always	76%
Nearly always	24
Sometimes	0
Seldom.....	0
Never	0
Not sure.....	0

100. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [64 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	0%
Nearly always	0
Sometimes	9
Seldom.....	56
Never	34
Not sure.....	0

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [64 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	13%
No	86
Not sure.....	2

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

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group....13%
 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..... 0

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [95 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....16%
 Two servings.....33
 Three or more servings52
 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. [96 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....27%
 Two servings.....48
 Three or more servings25
 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 [96 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days.....	2%	→CONTINUE WITH Q106
2 through 4 days	22	→GO TO Q107
5 or more days	75	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	1	→GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [23 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Likes to play video games or on computer7 respondents
 Work.....3 respondents
 Prefers to watch TV2 respondents
 School/homework/other activities2 respondents
 No afterschool activities2 respondents
 Child does not like to be physically active 1 respondent

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	2%	→CONTINUE WITH Q108
No	97	→GO TO Q109
Not sure.....	1	→GO TO Q109

108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [8 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	5 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	1 respondent
Parent.....	1 respondent
Acquaintance	1 respondent
Child	1 respondent
Someone else	1 respondent

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

Yes	1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q110
No	99	→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? [5 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	2 respondents
Parent.....	1 respondent
Child	1 respondent

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

Alcohol or drug use	62%
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	57
Violence.....	55
Teen pregnancy.....	34
Infant mortality	28
Mental health or depression.....	21
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	20
Lead poisoning	2

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through September 11, 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=366). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=34). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey was conducted from October 2, 2009 through January 5, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=370). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=30). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 28, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through March 31, 2003. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.