

Wauwatosa
Community Health Survey Report
2015

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
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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 along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

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 Center for Urban Population Health and the Wauwatosa Health Department.

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 the Wauwatosa Health Department at (414) 479-8936.

Methodology

Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the service area. 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 and based on the number of adults in the household (n=313). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=87). 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 March 16 and May 6, 2015.

Weighting of Data

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, if an adult, 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.

Margin of Error

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 with telephones in the service area. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than ± 5 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 36,162 adult residents in the health department's service area. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 360 adults. So, when 14% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 5,040 residents $\pm 1,800$ individuals. Therefore, from 3,240 to 6,840 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 20,170 occupied housing units in Wauwatosa. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 200 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had been treated for or been told they had high blood pressure in the past three years in the 2003 Community Health Survey (20%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (24%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found “statistically significant” and “not statistically significant” are both important for stakeholders to better understand residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data cannot be broken down for race and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as Wisconsin and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

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.

Definitions

Certain variables were recoded for better analysis and are listed below.

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 and 2006, 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 2009, 2012 and 2015, 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 2009 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 status 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 as obese. Throughout the report, the category “overweight” includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette 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, 2012 and 2015, 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. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the health department service area.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2015[Ⓢ]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	46%
Female	54
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	15%
Some Post High School	21
College Graduate	65
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	52
Not Sure/No Answer	11
Married	59%

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

Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Wauwatosa residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)							
Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015		
Excellent	26%	25%	29%	23%	19%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	75%	76%	72%	69%	81%		
Very Good	46%	42%	44%	48%	36%	Pneumonia (ever)	52%	73%	71%	75%	80%		
Fair or Poor	6%	11%	7%	6%	14%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Flu Vaccination (past year)					55%	63%
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					15%	17%	Pneumonia (ever)					73%	70%
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years							
Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015		
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	20%	20%	27%	24%	24%		
Personally (currently)	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	High Blood Cholesterol	21%	19%	25%	26%	19%		
Personally (past 12 months)				10%	6%	5%	Mental Health Condition				12%	15%	17%
Household Member (past 12 months)	12%	17%	13%	6%	6%	Heart Disease/Condition	7%	7%	8%	5%	9%		
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Asthma (Current)	9%	6%	8%	8%	8%	
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					12%	17%	Diabetes	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%	
Did Not Receive Care Needed						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes							
Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	High Blood Pressure						98%	98%
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol						95%	89%
Cost (past 12 months)					14%	Mental Health Condition						98%	87%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Heart Disease/Condition						100%	89%
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				5%	11%	Asthma (Current)						97%	88%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)						Diabetes						96%	96%
Medical Care				4%	8%	Routine Procedures							
Dental Care				9%	16%	Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015		
Mental Health Care				<1%	3%	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	81%	87%	88%	84%		
Health Information and Services						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	76%	77%	81%	84%	79%		
Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	Dental Checkup (past year)	83%	83%	79%	77%	74%		
Primary Source for Health Information						Eye Exam (past year)	50%	51%	51%	50%	59%		
Doctor	35%		--	41%	47%	<i>Other Research:</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
Internet	15%		--	31%	25%	Routine Checkup (≤ 2 years; 2013)					82%	81%	
Myself/Family Member in Health Field	2%		--	9%	12%	Cholesterol Test (≤ 5 years; 2013)					77%	76%	
Have a Primary Care Physician					86%	Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)					72%	67%	
Primary Health Services						Physical Health							
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	86%	90%	83%	78%	Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015			
Urgent care center	3%	4%	6%	10%	Physical Activity/Week								
Public health clinic/com. health center	2%	<1%	2%	2%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	31%	37%	36%	37%	33%			
Hospital emergency room	1%	<1%	2%	3%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)	32%		28%	36%	36%			
Hospital outpatient	3%	2%	<1%	2%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	55%		51%	57%	47%			
No usual place	4%		3%	7%	4%	Overweight	47%	51%	55%	58%	60%		
Advance Care Plan	32%	39%	41%	42%	43%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	77%	75%	71%	77%	71%		
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	35%	33%	31%	36%	37%		
Wauwatosa	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015	Often Read Food Label of New Product						63%	
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	32%	22%	--	13%	11%	Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)						62%	
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)				8%	8%	4%	<i>Other Research:</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			63%	63%	67%	Overweight (2013)					67%	64%	
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			65%	67%	70%	Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)					53%	51%	

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month						
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	87%	86%	78%	78%	80%	Binge Drinker	15%	17%	22%	28%	40%	
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	84%	82%	83%	79%		Driver/Passenger When Driver						
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	5%	4%	1%	
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	95%	92%	96%	85%	91%							
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)				61%		<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
Screening in Recommended Time Frame (18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)				94%		<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	17%	
						Household Problems Associated With...						
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Wauwatosa		<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>				82%	77%	Alcohol		3%	4%	<1%	3%	
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>				85%	81%	Marijuana				<1%	1%	
						Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				2%	<1%	
						Gambling				<1%	<1%	
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	0%	
Wauwatosa	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>							
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	12%	10%	13%	11%	12%	Distracted Driving						
Of Current Smokers...						Wauwatosa					<u>2015</u>	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	38%	39%	46%	58%	55%	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					24%	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	73%	87%	82%	64%		Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					21%	
						Mental Health Status						
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Wauwatosa		<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>				19%	19%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed						
<i>Tried to Quit (2006)</i>				49%	56%	Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%	
						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life						
						Seldom/Never	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	
Exposure to Smoke						Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	3%	<1%	4%	
Wauwatosa		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>								
Smoking Policy at Home						Children in Household						
Not allowed anywhere	80%	86%	86%			Wauwatosa				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Allowed in some places/at some times	9%	5%	4%			Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who						
Allowed anywhere	1%	<1%	2%			Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				94%	93%	
No rules inside home	10%	9%	8%			Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for						
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	20%	13%	12%			Preventive Care (past 12 months)				92%	88%	
						Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)						
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Medical Care				1%	<1%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>				75%	79%	Dental Care				0%	0%	
						Specialist				0%	<1%	
						Current Asthma				7%	8%	
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	0%	
Wauwatosa				<u>2015</u>		Children 5 to 17 Years Old						
Electronic Cigarettes				6%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				84%	83%	
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				3%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				25%	21%	
Smokeless Tobacco				<1%		Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				75%	71%	
						Children 8 to 17 Years Old						
Top Community Health Issues						Unhappy, Sad or Depressed						
Wauwatosa				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				0%	2%	
Chronic Diseases				57%	79%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				13%	15%	
Alcohol or Drug Use				62%	45%	Verbally Bullied				13%	12%	
Violence				55%	17%	Physically Bullied				2%	3%	
Mental Health or Depression				21%	48%	Cyber Bullied				0%	2%	
Infectious Diseases				20%	22%							
Teen Pregnancy				34%	8%	Personal Safety in Past Year						
Infant Mortality				28%	4%	Wauwatosa		<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Lead Poisoning				2%	2%	Afraid for Their Safety		7%	6%	5%	2%	13%
						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit		2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
						At Least One of the Safety Issues		8%	7%	7%	3%	13%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 55% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Five 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 or 55 to 64 years old 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. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 14% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report someone in the household did not take their prescription medication due cost. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents with some post high school education or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health care need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 25% reported they go to the Internet. Twelve percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source for information. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Male respondents were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field and their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Forty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor, the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 79% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 59% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 35 and older, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less.*

In 2015, 54% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (24%), high blood cholesterol (19%) or a mental health condition (17%). Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told, they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Six percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent reported current asthma; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their mental health condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma was under control.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 33% 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, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were inactive were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 71% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 37% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported they often read the information labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, with a college education, married, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents 55 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were not overweight were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 80% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 11% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Four percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 70% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, 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 2015, 12% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 55% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-four percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was*

no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

In 2015, 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 who had a child in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twelve 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, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month while less than one percent used smokeless tobacco.

In 2015, 40% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana while less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with gambling. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.*

In 2015, 24% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 44% reported zero times. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 40% reported zero times. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 13% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 13% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of*

respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 88% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Zero percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Less than one percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eight percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Two 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. Fifteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 12% reported verbal bullying, 3% reported physical bullying and 2% cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, unmet medical need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit a day, ate three or more servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months or was bullied in the past 12 months.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Wauwatosa out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (79%), mental health/depression (48%) and alcohol/drug use (45%). Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Respondents with a college education or who were unmarried were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Twenty-two percent reported infectious diseases as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent reported infant mortality; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases or lead poisoning as a top health issue.*

Key Findings

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

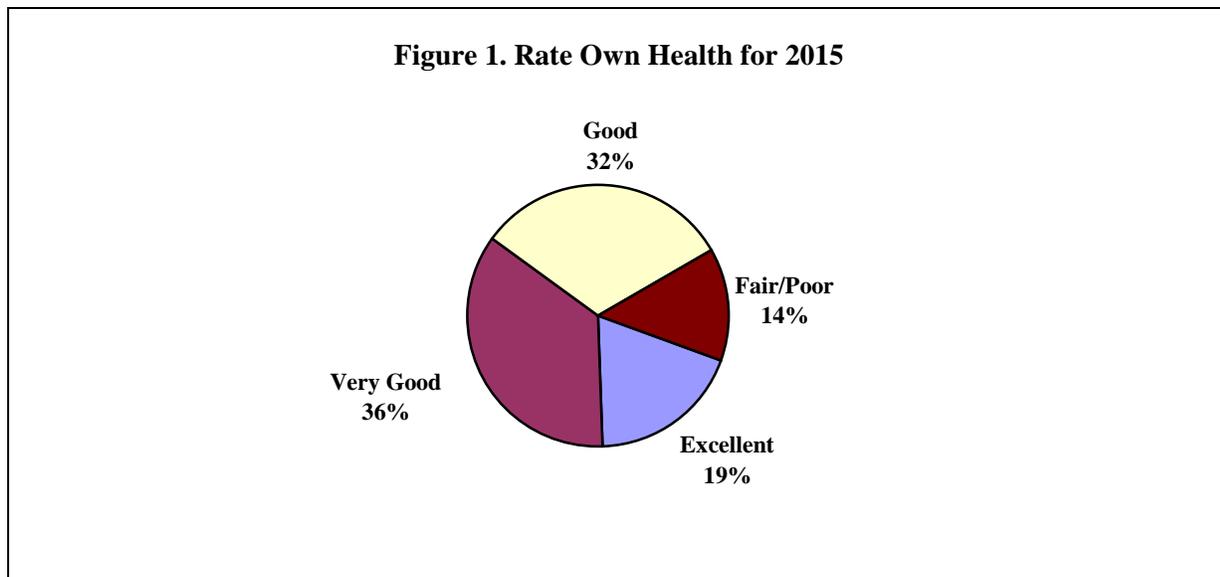
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 55% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

In 2013, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (19%) or very good (36%). A total of 14% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (22%) compared to respondents with a college education (9%).
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 18% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health (18%) compared to married respondents (10%).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (33%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (14%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (9%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- Overweight status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	6%	11%	7%	6%	14%
Gender					
Male ^a	4	8	8	5	10
Female ^a	8	13	6	7	16
Age ^{1,2,3,4}					
18 to 34 ^a	1	7	2	0	15
35 to 44 ^a	3	6	9	5	14
45 to 54	5	5	4	4	7
55 to 64	8	5	8	10	13
65 and Older	16	26	13	13	18
Education ^{1,5}					
High School or Less	12	13	4	7	22
Some Post High School ^a	9	13	9	6	22
College Graduate ^a	3	9	7	5	9
Household Income ^{1,2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	18	7	18	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	3	8	9	2	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	8	4	2	9
Marital Status ^{1,3,4,5}					
Married ^a	4	9	5	2	10
Not Married	11	13	10	11	18
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight ^a	5	11	4	4	13
Overweight	9	11	8	7	15
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4,5}					
Inactive	--	25	17	30	33
Insufficient	--	9	4	7	14
Recommended	--	9	7	3	9
Smoking Status ^{2,3}					
Nonsmoker ^a	6	9	6	6	12
Smoker	10	24	14	9	21

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

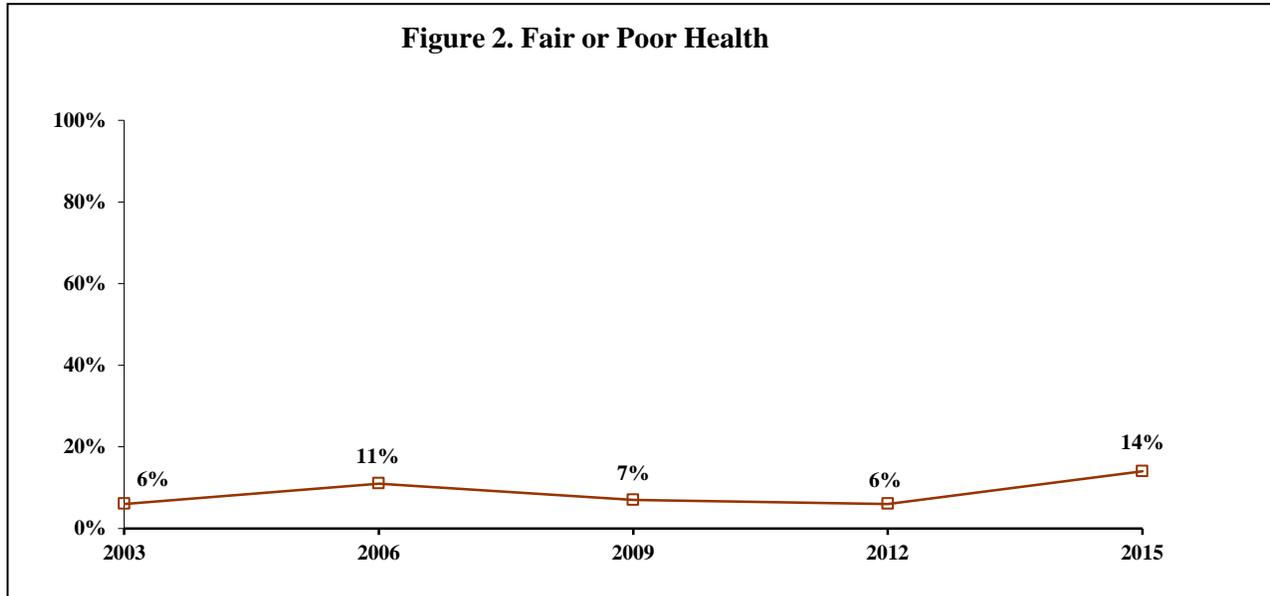
② Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Five 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 or 55 to 64 years old 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.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, 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.

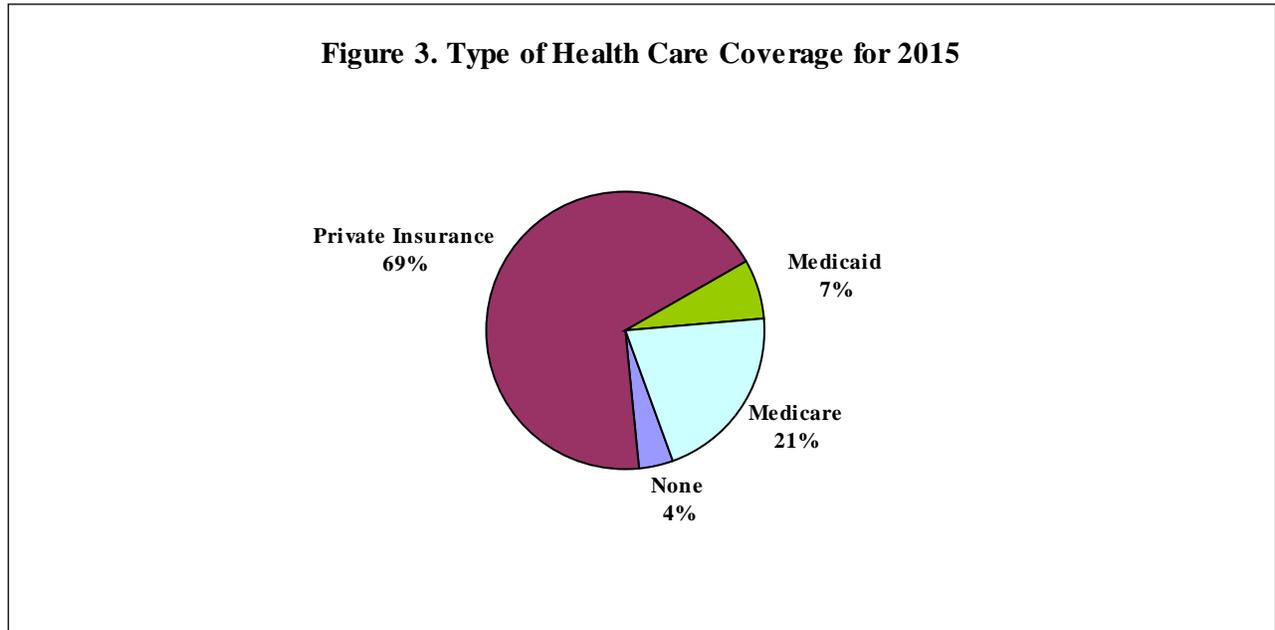
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

In 2013, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fourteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-nine percent reported private insurance. Seven percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 21% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care coverage (9%) compared to female respondents (0%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health care coverage (10%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older (0% each).
 - Of the 275 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 88% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 6% reported directly from an insurance company while another 6% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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, 2012 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006 and 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting no current health care coverage.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, 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.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance coverage. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance coverage. 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 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting no health insurance.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL					
All Respondents	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	5	5	8	5	5
Gender ^{1,4,5}					
Male	6	6	6	7	9
Female ^a	2	3	6	1	0
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	12	9	11	6	10
35 to 44	2	5	8	1	0
45 to 54	1	4	4	3	1
55 to 64	0	0	5	11	6
65 and Older	1	0	0	0	0
Education ^{2,4}					
High School or Less	6	7	4	10	8
Some Post High School	5	9	4	2	2
College Graduate	2	2	7	3	3
Household Income ^{1,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	11	10	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	0	11	0	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	0	6	<1	0	5
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}					
Married ^a	<1	<1	3	<1	4
Not Married	10	8	9	8	4

^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 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; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Five 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 no health insurance coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months (9%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year (10% each) compared to respondents 65 and older (0%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting no coverage at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage at least part of the time in the past year. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting no coverage at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting no coverage.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage at least part of the time in the past year. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance at least part of the time in the past year. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year⁰

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	10%	6%	5%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	7	9	9
Female ^a	13	3	1
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	20	9	10
35 to 44 ^a	16	1	3
45 to 54	4	7	1
55 to 64	5	11	10
65 and Older	1	1	0
Education ²			
High School or Less	7	13	8
Some Post High School	15	8	6
College Graduate ^a	9	3	4
Household Income ^{1,2}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	26	11	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	4	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	<1	2	5
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	3	3	4
Not Married ^a	21	10	6

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 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of someone in the household not covered in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered 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. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone in the 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^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	12%	17%	13%	6%	6%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	23	19	31	13	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	16	25	15	4	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	12	2	2	6
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}					
Married	8	9	6	3	5
Not Married ^a	20	28	24	10	7

^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.

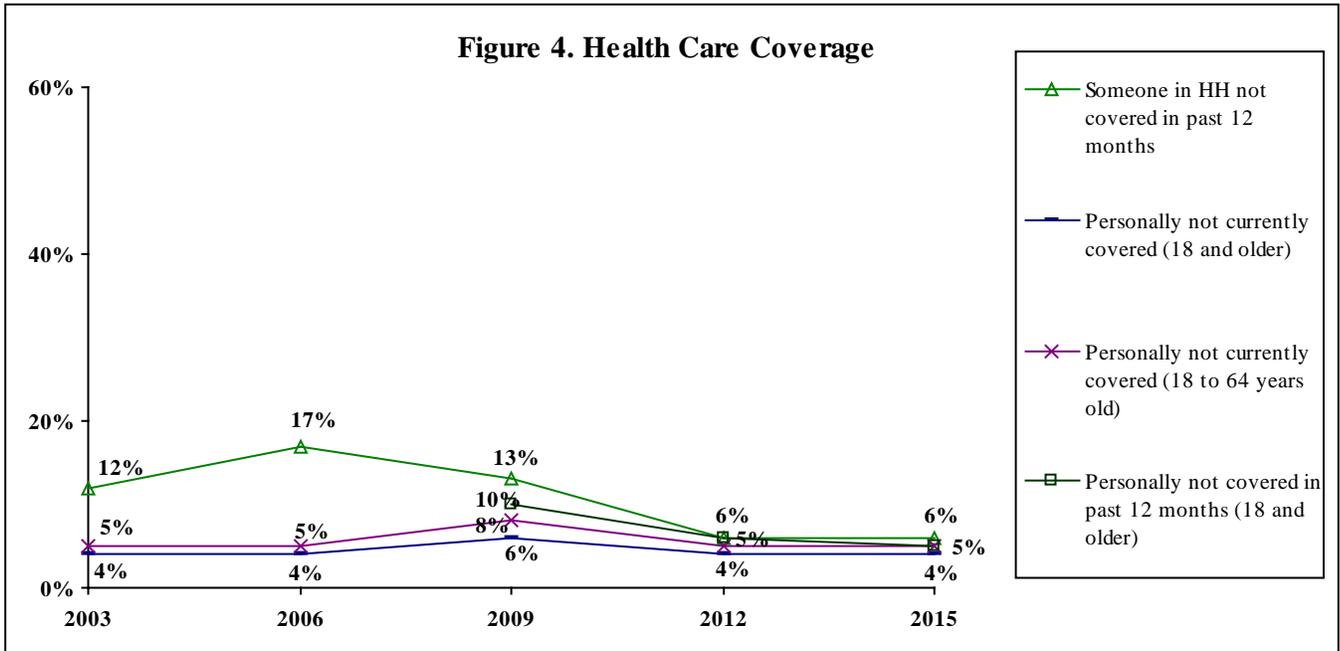
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 14% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report someone in the household did not take their prescription medication due cost. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents with some post high school education or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health care need in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 11% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015[Ⓞ]

	2015
TOTAL	14%
Gender	
Male	15
Female	13
Age ¹	
18 to 34	24
35 to 44	18
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	11
65 and Older	1
Education	
High School or Less	8
Some Post High School	18
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	13

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-6.4)

2015 Findings

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

- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Sixteen percent of unmarried respondents reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 7% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- In 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase across marital status reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	5%	11%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	5
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	3	7
Not Married ^a	9	16

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-6.2)

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 7% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to married respondents (14% and 4%, respectively).
 - Of the 33 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 32% reported being uninsured as the reason for not receiving the medical care needed, while 25% reported poor medical care. Fourteen percent of respondents each reported co-payments were too high or they could not afford to pay for the medical care needed. Eleven percent reported insurance did not cover it.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In both study years, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they did not receive the medical care needed in the past 12 months.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	4%	8%
Gender		
Male	4	9
Female	5	8
Age ¹		
18 to 34 ^a	3	13
35 to 44 ^a	1	11
45 to 54	4	7
55 to 64	15	5
65 and Older	2	5
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	0	5
Some Post High School	9	16
College Graduate	4	7
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	5
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	3	4
Not Married ^a	7	14

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 5%. (Objective AHS-6.3)

2015 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- Twenty-two percent of male respondents reported they did not receive the dental care needed in the past 12 months compared to 12% of female respondents.
- Thirty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 11% of those 65 and older or 3% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed (26%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (13%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (8%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (22% and 13%, respectively).
 - Of the 65 respondents who reported an unmet dental care need, 46% reported they were uninsured as the reason while 25% reported they cannot afford to pay. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they were unable to get an appointment. Nine percent of respondents reported the co-payments were too high.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	9%	16%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	8	22
Female	9	12
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	13	30
35 to 44 ^a	6	19
45 to 54	3	3
55 to 64	18	15
65 and Older	5	11
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	1	12
Some Post High School ^a	3	20
College Graduate	12	17
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	13
Marital Status ²		
Married	9	13
Not Married ^a	9	22

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.
 - Of the 10 respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need, four respondents reported being uninsured was the reason while three respondents reported the co-payments were too high.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.

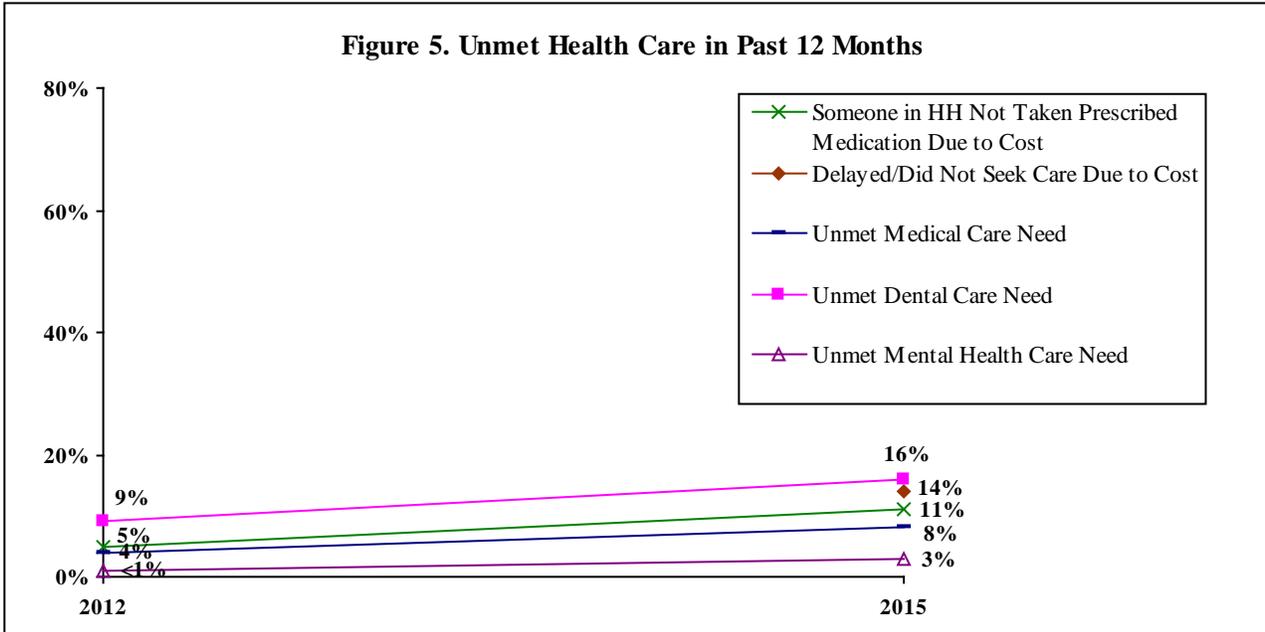
Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did not receive the mental health care needed in both study years.

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need, or unmet mental health care need in the past 12 months.



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 10 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 25% reported they go to the Internet. Twelve percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source for information. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Male respondents were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field and their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Forty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor, the Internet or

themselves/family member in the health field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 25% reported they go on the Internet. Twelve percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor as their source for health information compared to 44% of those 35 to 44 years old or 29% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor as their source for information.

Table 10. Doctor as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	35%	41%	47%
Gender			
Male ^a	32	37	47
Female	38	45	47
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	37	43	29
35 to 44	31	30	44
45 to 54 ^a	23	36	55
55 to 64	33	34	53
65 and Older	48	55	62
Education			
High School or Less	41	49	57
Some Post High School	37	33	48
College Graduate ^a	34	41	45
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	38	44	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	43	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	38	50
Marital Status			
Married ^a	34	40	46
Not Married ^a	37	42	49

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information.
- Female respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (30%) compared to male respondents (19%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (42%) compared to respondents 65 and older (7%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet, with a noted increase since 2006. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2012 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 11. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	15%	31%	25%
Gender ³			
Male	13	34	19
Female ^a	17	29	30
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	22	32	24
35 to 44 ^a	20	39	42
45 to 54	20	46	30
55 to 64	10	34	24
65 and Older ^a	1	10	7
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less	4	13	14
Some Post High School ^a	10	26	22
College Graduate ^a	20	37	28
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	24	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	36	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18	36	24
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	22	35	27
Not Married ^a	6	25	22

^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 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Myself/Family Member in Health Field as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and was their source for health information.
- Sixteen percent of male respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information compared to 7% of female respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and was their source of health information.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

Table 12. Myself or Family Member Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006 ^②	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	2%	9%	12%
Gender ³			
Male	--	8	16
Female	--	10	7
Age ²			
18 to 34	--	2	18
35 to 44	--	19	9
45 to 54	--	7	9
55 to 64	--	18	15
65 and Older	--	5	6
Education			
High School or Less	--	1	7
Some Post High School	--	8	18
College Graduate	--	11	11
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	10	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	2	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	11	13
Marital Status			
Married	--	11	14
Not Married	--	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 2006; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- Ninety-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 86% of those 35 to 44 years old or 68% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician (97%) compared to those with a college education (86%) or respondents with some post high school education (80%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 91% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported having a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic to visit compared to 78% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 13. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	86%
Gender	
Male	85
Female	88
Age ¹	
18 to 34	68
35 to 44	86
45 to 54	93
55 to 64	92
65 and Older	96
Education ¹	
High School or Less	97
Some Post High School	80
College Graduate	86
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	78
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	91
Marital Status	
Married	87
Not Married	85

^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 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick. Ten percent reported urgent care center while 4% reported using no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office (83%) compared to male respondents (72%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported using a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 73% of those 45 to 54 years old or 70% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 81% of those with a college education reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 68% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office (95%) compared to respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket (76% each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care service.
- In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education 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 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services. In 2006 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care service.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 14. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	86%	90%	83%	78%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male	78	88	74	72
Female ^a	91	92	90	83
Age ^{1,4}				
18 to 34	76	84	81	70
35 to 44	88	93	81	79
45 to 54	84	95	86	73
55 to 64	90	92	73	92
65 and Older	91	88	89	85
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	84	88	74	83
Some Post High School ^a	90	88	86	68
College Graduate	84	91	84	81
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	82	88	83	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	82	77	80	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	87	95	84	76
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}				
Married ^a	89	96	87	79
Not Married	81	81	76	78

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Advance Care Plan

2015 Findings

- Forty-three 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-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 21% of those 18 to 34 years old or 18% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (61%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (42%) or respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket (32%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an advance care plan.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting an advance care plan.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting 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 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 15. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	32%	39%	41%	42%	43%
Gender					
Male ^a	28	37	37	40	42
Female ^a	35	41	45	45	45
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	17	8	26	18	21
35 to 44	25	23	18	24	18
45 to 54	27	43	44	47	41
55 to 64 ^a	39	58	46	52	68
65 and Older ^a	53	79	75	77	78
Education					
High School or Less ^a	22	43	42	48	42
Some Post High School	34	44	35	46	37
College Graduate ^a	34	36	43	40	45
Household Income ^{2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	40	53	42	57	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	24	21	40	48	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	36	38	34	42
Marital Status					
Married ^a	31	43	41	42	43
Not Married	33	34	41	43	44

^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.

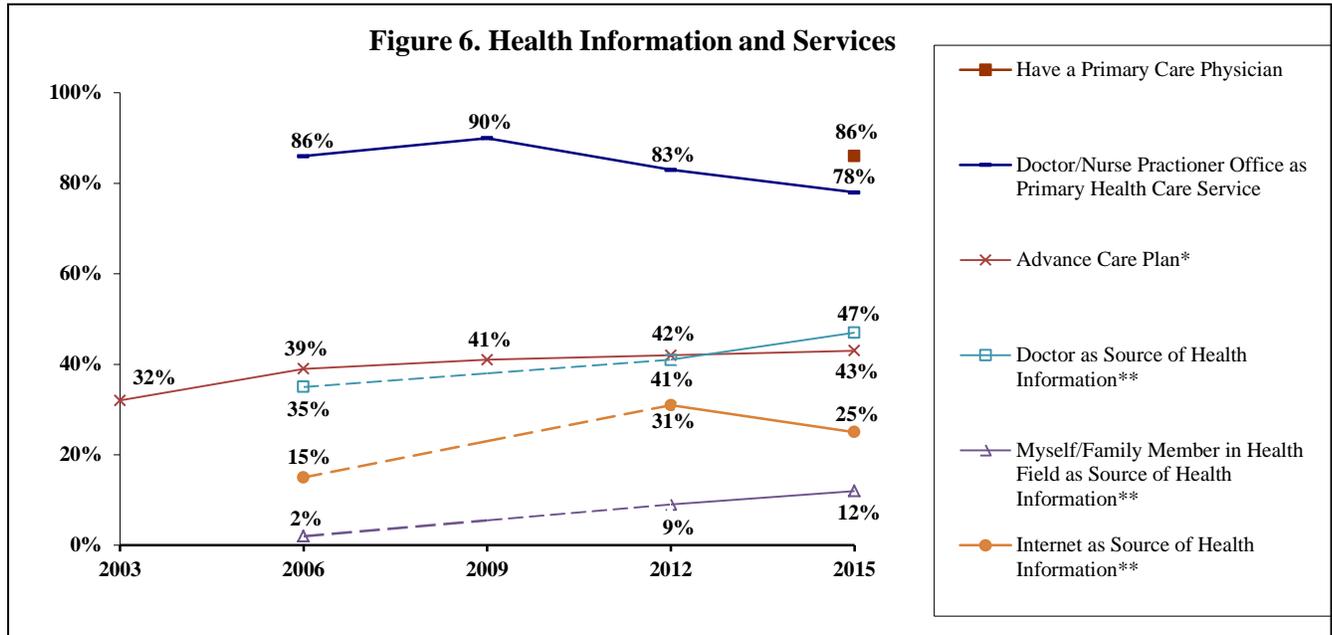
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor, the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, 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.

** Not asked in 2009

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 16 - 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 79% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 59% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 35 and older, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Routine Checkup

In 2013, 68% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported past two years, 9% past five years and 8% five or more years ago. Nationally, 68% reported past year, 13% past two years, 8% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 65 and older and 93% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 65% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 87% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 74% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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. In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report this. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- 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 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 16. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	87%	81%	87%	88%	84%
Gender ^{2,4}					
Male	85	71	84	82	82
Female	88	88	89	92	86
Age ^{1,2,3,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	90	70	78	86	65
35 to 44	78	76	83	82	88
45 to 54 ^a	80	82	92	88	93
55 to 64	92	90	95	84	89
65 and Older	95	91	91	95	94
Education ¹					
High School or Less	83	84	91	88	79
Some Post High School ^a	94	86	84	88	84
College Graduate	85	78	86	87	85
Household Income ^{2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	85	80	86	88	74
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	85	69	89	80	97
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	85	86	86	87
Marital Status ^{2,5}					
Married	86	86	87	86	88
Not Married ^a	89	74	86	90	78

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2013, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 11% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 80% of those 35 to 44 years old or 56% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 70% of those with some post high school education or 60% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 87% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 59% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (85% and 71%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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.
- 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 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, 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. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2003 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003 and 2006, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 17. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	76%	77%	81%	84%	79%
Gender ¹					
Male	70	78	80	82	78
Female	80	76	82	86	79
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	61	58	53	66	56
35 to 44	67	75	85	94	80
45 to 54 ^a	77	81	92	86	93
55 to 64	97	97	92	89	87
65 and Older	88	86	96	94	88
Education ^{3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	81	82	63	58	60
Some Post High School	72	82	78	84	70
College Graduate ^a	75	73	86	91	86
Household Income ^{2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	81	79	72	80	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	83	75	89	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	74	68	85	87	87
Marital Status ^{3,4,5}					
Married ^a	77	77	86	91	85
Not Married	74	76	74	74	71

^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 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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 2012, 72% of Wisconsin respondents and 67% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to male respondents (79% and 68%, respectively).
- Respondents 35 and older were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year (range from 79% to 81%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (58%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (81%) compared to those with some post high school education (72%) or respondents with a high school education or less (49%).
- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 78% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 58% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2006 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- 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 2015, respondents 35 and older were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003 and 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 18. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	83%	83%	79%	77%	74%
Gender ^{2,5}					
Male ^a	81	79	81	74	68
Female	84	86	77	78	79
Age ^{2,3,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	83	94	72	71	58
35 to 44	82	82	76	80	80
45 to 54	89	70	92	81	81
55 to 64	92	88	78	71	80
65 and Older	77	80	80	79	79
Education ⁵					
High School or Less ^a	81	79	72	76	49
Some Post High School ^a	86	82	75	72	72
College Graduate	82	84	81	78	81
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	75	79	57	57	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	72	84	83	78	86
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	89	86	86	81	78
Marital Status ^{1,4}					
Married ^a	88	80	82	80	78
Not Married	73	86	74	71	70

^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 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 23% reported one to two years ago.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of an eye exam less than a year ago.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an eye exam less than one year ago.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2012, respondents 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.

Table 19. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	50%	51%	51%	50%	59%
Gender ^{2,3,4}					
Male ^a	45	44	44	43	56
Female	54	56	56	55	61
Age ^{2,4}					
18 to 34	52	49	53	46	50
35 to 44 ^a	40	51	43	40	67
45 to 54	49	36	49	55	55
55 to 64	56	50	51	39	60
65 and Older	57	66	59	64	66
Education ³					
High School or Less	54	43	54	47	50
Some Post High School	44	58	36	56	54
College Graduate ^a	52	50	55	49	62
Household Income ⁴					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	51	46	55	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	49	51	26	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	48	52	50	54	58
Marital Status					
Married ^a	47	48	51	53	57
Not Married	56	53	51	45	61

^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.

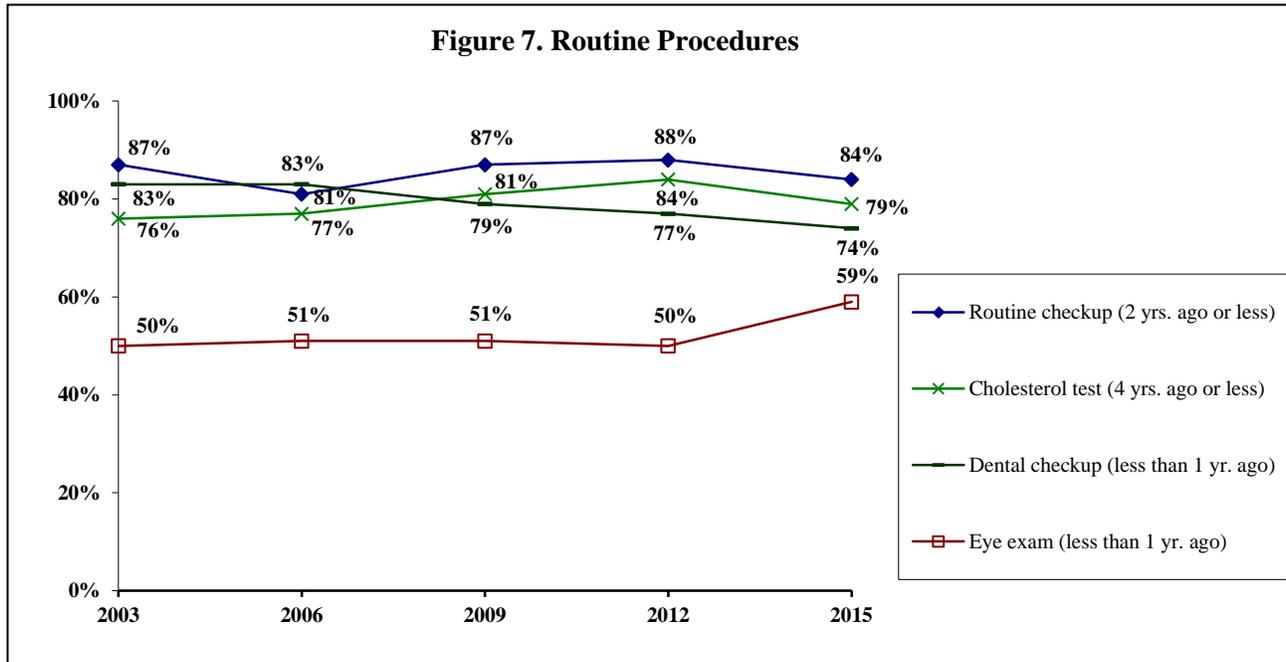
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less.



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 20)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 54% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, 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 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

In 2013, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 63% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Key Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (59%) compared to male respondents (48%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (81%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (41%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (37%).
- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (76%) compared to those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket (55%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (46%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- 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 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 20. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	40%	39%	52%	55%	54%
Gender ^{1,5}					
Male ^a	29	35	48	50	48
Female ^a	48	42	55	60	59
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	20	20	54	44	37
35 to 44 ^a	20	24	31	68	41
45 to 54 ^a	29	32	43	57	55
55 to 64	64	45	56	42	60
65 and Older	75	76	72	69	81
Education ^{1,2}					
High School or Less	46	50	51	56	45
Some Post High School	47	49	43	45	55
College Graduate ^a	33	32	54	57	56
Household Income ^{1,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51	43	48	61	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	35	37	53	46	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	34	31	55	58	46
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}					
Married ^a	35	34	57	59	52
Not Married	51	45	45	50	58

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

In 2013, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty 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.

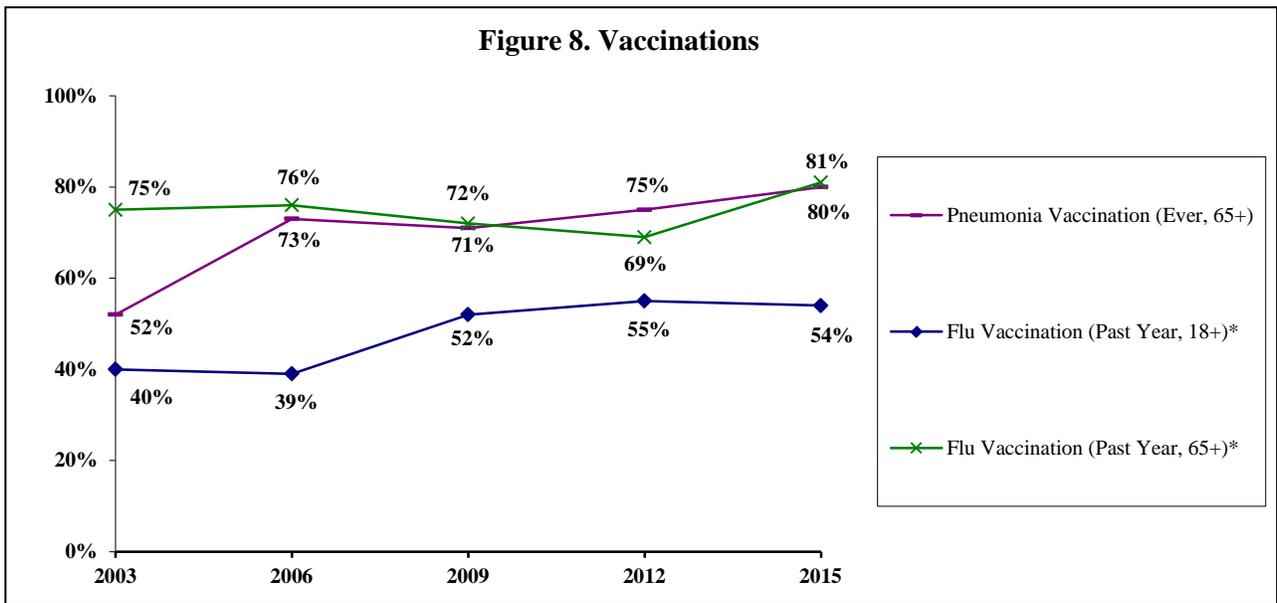
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, 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 9 & 10; Tables 21 - 26)

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.

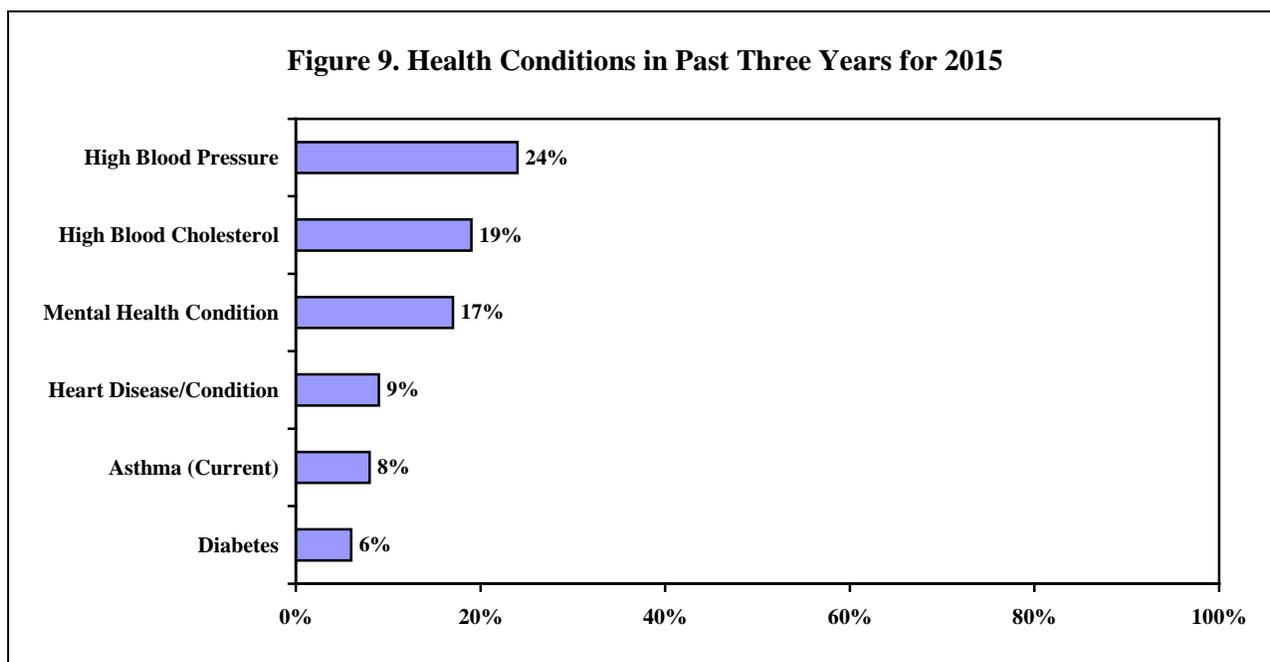
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (24%), high blood cholesterol (19%) or a mental health condition (17%). Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told, they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, unmarried or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Six

percent of respondents reported diabetes. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent reported current asthma; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their mental health condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma was under control.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (24%), high blood cholesterol (19%) or a mental health condition (17%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



High Blood Pressure

2015 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 (60%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (11%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (4%).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 34% of those with some post high school education reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 18% of respondents with a college education.

- Forty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 31% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years compared to married respondents (29% and 20%, respectively).
- Thirty-one percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 15% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (44%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (23%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (21%).
 - Of the 96 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 98% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (98% and 98%, respectively).
- 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 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting high blood pressure in the past three years.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

Table 21. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	20%	20%	27%	24%	24%
Gender ²					
Male	17	14	29	24	23
Female	23	24	26	23	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	3	5	5	4
35 to 44	3	2	13	0	11
45 to 54	13	16	29	21	18
55 to 64	30	35	36	31	36
65 and Older	57	48	61	62	60
Education ^{1,2,4,5}					
High School or Less	33	41	32	40	36
Some Post High School ^a	21	23	36	33	34
College Graduate	15	14	24	17	18
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43	38	44	43	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	13	14	22	22	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	12	13	12	15
Marital Status ^{1,3,4,5}					
Married	16	21	22	16	20
Not Married	29	18	35	34	29
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,5}					
Not Overweight	15	13	16	20	15
Overweight	26	26	36	25	31
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4,5}					
Inactive	--	40	57	54	44
Insufficient	--	20	26	29	23
Recommended	--	17	22	17	21
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	21	20	27	22	26
Smoker	12	16	26	31	13

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-one percent of respondents 65 and older and 39% of those 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to less than one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty-six percent of overweight respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 10% of respondents who were not overweight.
 - Of the 76 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (95% and 89%, respectively).
- 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 and 2015, 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, 2012 and 2015, 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, 2009 and 2015, 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 22. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	21%	19%	25%	26%	19%
Gender ¹					
Male	26	16	28	26	21
Female	17	20	23	25	18
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	10	9	6	<1
35 to 44	20	3	12	23	11
45 to 54	25	16	32	27	14
55 to 64	25	28	45	31	39
65 and Older	35	39	44	44	41
Education ²					
High School or Less	20	20	26	34	21
Some Post High School	25	36	32	25	22
College Graduate	20	12	23	24	18
Household Income ²					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	26	27	34	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	9	28	17	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	15	24	24	15
Marital Status ²					
Married	22	14	26	24	17
Not Married	19	24	25	28	22
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Not Overweight	16	13	21	19	10
Overweight	29	24	28	31	26
Physical Activity ⁴					
Inactive	--	31	23	50	29
Insufficient	--	17	28	26	18
Recommended	--	17	24	23	18
Smoking Status ⁴					
Nonsmoker	22	19	26	27	20
Smoker	14	18	20	12	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.

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Fourteen percent of unmarried respondents reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 6% of married respondents.
- Twenty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 9% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 37 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (100% and 89%, respectively).
- 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 all other study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting heart disease/condition in the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2003. 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, 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006 and 2012, 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 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting heart disease/condition in the past three years.

Table 23. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	7%	7%	8%	5%	9%
Gender ³					
Male	6	6	12	6	11
Female	7	8	5	4	8
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	0	6	0	0	4
35 to 44	2	0	7	0	0
45 to 54	1	4	0	0	1
55 to 64 ^a	24	8	8	10	7
65 and Older ^a	16	18	23	15	32
Education ^{4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	7	13	12	9	19
Some Post High School	10	9	10	11	10
College Graduate	5	6	7	3	7
Household Income ^{1,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	8	11	8	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	10	8	7	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	4	2	3	6
Marital Status ^{1,3,5}					
Married	4	8	5	5	6
Not Married	11	6	12	5	14
Overweight Status ³					
Not Overweight	7	7	5	4	8
Overweight	7	7	11	6	10
Physical Activity ^{3,4,5}					
Inactive	--	11	23	15	29
Insufficient	--	4	4	6	9
Recommended	--	8	7	4	6
Smoking Status ³					
Nonsmoker ^a	6	8	7	5	10
Smoker	10	3	16	5	2

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (22%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 11% of those 35 to 44 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 20% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 8% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (26% and 11%, respectively).
 - Of the 69 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 87% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (98% and 87%, respectively).
- In 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009 and 2012, education 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 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	12%	15%	17%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	13	10	12
Female ^a	10	18	22
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	11	27	32
35 to 44	17	9	11
45 to 54	15	16	16
55 to 64	15	11	12
65 and Older	4	6	9
Education ³			
High School or Less ^a	7	15	34
Some Post High School	12	20	20
College Graduate	13	13	13
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	24	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	18	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12	12	11
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	8	15	11
Not Married	18	14	26

^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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 3% of those 18 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Nineteen percent of respondents in middle 20 percent household income bracket reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 6% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Nine percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 3% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Twenty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes compared to 4% of respondents who did at least some 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (96% and 96%, respectively).
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2015, 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 2015, respondents with a high school education or less 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 2015, respondents in the middle 20 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 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①·②}

	2003 ^③	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	3%	6%	4%	6%	6%
Gender ²					
Male	--	9	4	6	8
Female	--	3	3	6	5
Age ^{2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	--	8	0	0	3
35 to 44	--	0	1	4	0
45 to 54	--	4	1	0	5
55 to 64	--	5	10	16	10
65 and Older	--	12	9	14	14
Education ^{2,5}					
High School or Less	--	5	4	10	14
Some Post High School	--	16	5	8	11
College Graduate	--	2	3	4	3
Household Income ^{4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	6	4	15	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	3	2	6	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	7	3	3	4
Marital Status ^{2,4}					
Married	--	3	4	4	5
Not Married	--	9	3	9	8
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	--	2	2	2	3
Overweight	--	10	6	9	9
Physical Activity ^{4,5}					
Inactive	--	11	9	21	29
Insufficient	--	3	6	7	4
Recommended	--	6	2	4	4
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	--	6	4	6	7
Smoker	--	5	0	10	2

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Current Asthma

In 2013, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma (15%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (7%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (12% and 6%, respectively).
 - Of the 33 respondents who reported current asthma, 88% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (97% and 88%, respectively).
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, household income 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 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	9%	6%	8%	8%	8%
Gender ^{1,2,3}					
Male ^a	3	2	4	6	8
Female	12	9	11	10	8
Age ⁵					
18 to 34	10	2	13	5	7
35 to 44 ^a	7	7	3	9	0
45 to 54	6	5	11	5	15
55 to 64	16	13	8	13	12
65 and Older	8	6	4	11	8
Education ³					
High School or Less	8	2	0	10	3
Some Post High School	14	8	7	14	7
College Graduate	6	6	10	6	10
Household Income ³					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	5	2	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	6	17	6	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	7	11	7	6
Marital Status ^{1,5}					
Married	6	6	9	6	6
Not Married	13	6	6	11	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.

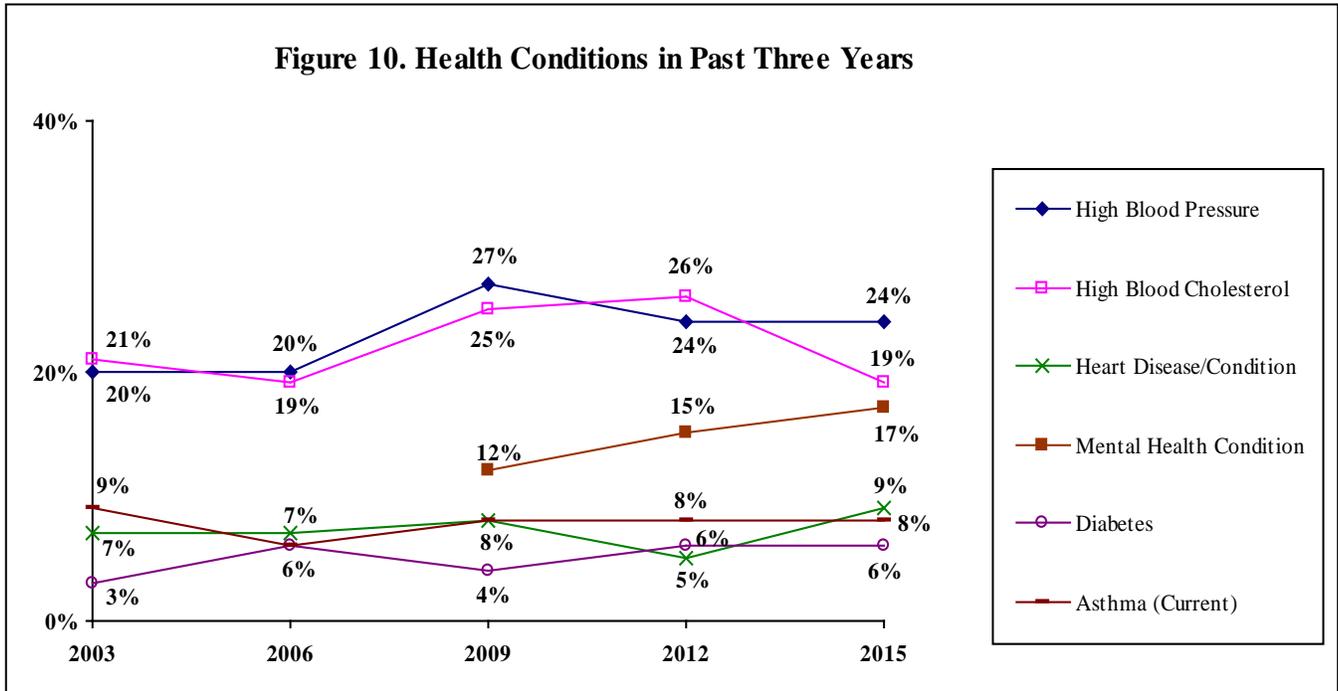
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their mental health condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma were under control.



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 27 - 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 33% 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, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were inactive were more likely to be overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2006, 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 (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-eight percent did some moderate activity, while 9% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (44% each) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (9%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to married respondents (39% and 28%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to overweight respondents (46% and 23%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met 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 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- 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 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 27. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	31%	37%	36%	37%	33%
Gender ²					
Male	31	31	37	38	32
Female	31	42	34	35	33
Age ⁵					
18 to 34	34	43	38	40	44
35 to 44 ^a	33	34	28	46	9
45 to 54	24	40	46	34	31
55 to 64	33	28	40	38	44
65 and Older	31	36	32	27	28
Education					
High School or Less	27	36	47	26	31
Some Post High School	30	42	37	44	33
College Graduate	33	36	33	38	33
Household Income ⁴					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	33	31	23	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	33	50	42	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	41	39	41	31
Marital Status ^{1,5}					
Married	36	40	36	39	28
Not Married ^a	19	34	35	33	39
Overweight Status ⁵					
Not Overweight ^a	34	36	38	35	46
Overweight	27	39	34	39	23

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

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

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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-six percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty percent did some vigorous physical activity while 34% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (69%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (20%) or respondents 65 and older (13%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (42%) compared to those with some post high school education (29%) or respondents with a high school education or less (21%).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to overweight respondents (49% and 29%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met 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 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2015, 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2015, 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 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 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 28. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	32%	28%	36%	36%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	36	36	41	38
Female	29	21	32	34
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	46	30	47	69
35 to 44 ^a	38	48	46	20
45 to 54	33	23	39	32
55 to 64	25	23	30	27
65 and Older	16	12	15	13
Education ^{1,3,4}				
High School or Less	16	21	16	21
Some Post High School	31	26	45	29
College Graduate	36	30	39	42
Household Income ^{1,2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	7	22	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	19	40	39	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	36	45	43
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married	36	27	41	37
Not Married	27	29	29	35
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight ^a	34	30	40	49
Overweight	31	26	32	29

^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; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

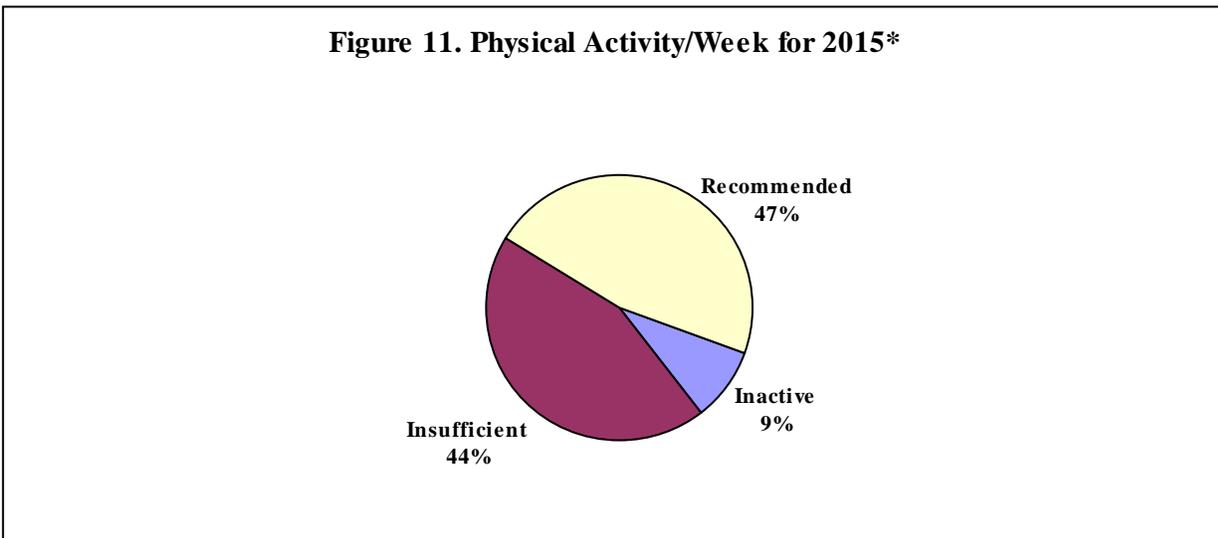
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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).

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-four percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 9% did no physical activity in a typical week.



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

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (70%) compared to those 65 and older (33%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (24%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (53%) compared to those with some post high school education (39%) or respondents with a high school education or less (32%).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (58%) compared to overweight respondents (39%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- 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 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 29. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	55%	51%	57%	47%
Gender ²				
Male	53	57	57	46
Female	56	47	58	48
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	61	50	72	70
35 to 44 ^a	60	61	73	24
45 to 54	59	57	57	45
55 to 64	43	51	48	48
65 and Older	45	38	35	33
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	41	53	39	32
Some Post High School ^a	57	53	58	39
College Graduate	57	51	61	53
Household Income ^{1,2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	38	33	35	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47	65	63	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	66	59	67	50
Marital Status ³				
Married ^a	58	51	63	48
Not Married	51	51	50	45
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight	55	56	62	58
Overweight ^a	56	48	55	39

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

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

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; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

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 2013, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 30% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 29% obese) (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- According to the definition, 60% of respondents were overweight (37% overweight and 23% obese).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were overweight compared to 62% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 54% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight (80%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (66%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (50%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 overweight. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, 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. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education being overweight.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 30. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	47%	51%	55%	58%	60%
Gender ^{1,2,3}					
Male	59	58	69	60	64
Female ^a	37	45	43	57	57
Age ^{1,2,3,4}					
18 to 34 ^a	36	36	51	47	52
35 to 44	50	48	55	62	55
45 to 54	57	71	42	62	69
55 to 64	64	61	76	71	67
65 and Older ^a	42	49	59	59	63
Education ²					
High School or Less ^a	46	61	58	52	64
Some Post High School	51	58	65	62	60
College Graduate ^a	46	46	51	59	59
Household Income ^{3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	48	49	57	66	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54	43	34	60	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	46	53	61	60	54
Marital Status ¹					
Married	53	52	55	59	61
Not Married ^a	35	50	53	58	58
Physical Activity ^{2,3,5}					
Inactive	--	70	74	58	80
Insufficient ^b	--	46	56	65	66
Recommended	--	51	51	57	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.

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

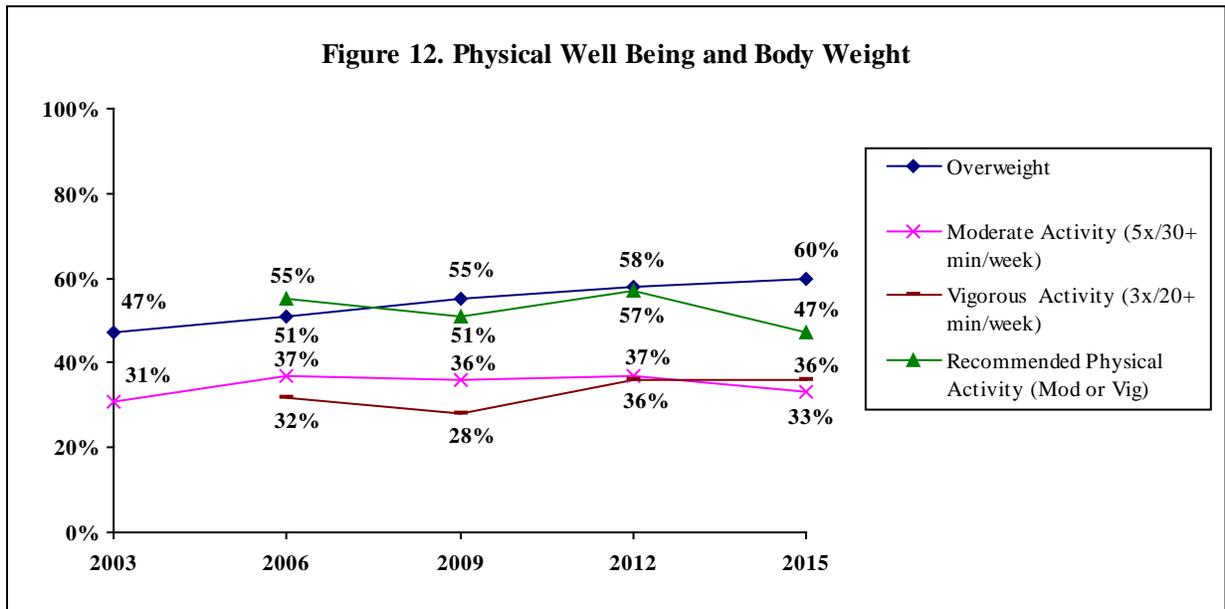
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 31 - 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 71% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 37% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported they often read the information labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, with a college education, married, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents 55 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were not overweight were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

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.

2015 Findings

- Seventy-one 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 (77%) compared to male respondents (64%).
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 70% of those with a college education or 62% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 75% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 59% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents who were not overweight reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 62% of overweight respondents.
- Eighty percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 64% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 57% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who reported at least two servings of fruit a day.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2003 and 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit.

Table 31. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	77%	75%	71%	77%	71%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Male	70	65	66	72	64
Female	83	82	76	82	77
Age ⁴					
18 to 34	79	81	69	95	74
35 to 44 ^a	80	67	74	71	61
45 to 54	71	74	73	72	78
55 to 64	72	74	72	73	68
65 and Older	79	74	72	69	71
Education ^{2,3,5}					
High School or Less ^a	80	51	69	79	62
Some Post High School	74	76	58	78	81
College Graduate	78	80	76	76	70
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	62	57	64	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	78	75	72	65	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	79	74	84	75
Marital Status ^{2,4}					
Married	77	80	75	81	73
Not Married	76	67	67	72	68
Overweight Status ^{3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	77	77	77	86	83
Overweight ^a	75	72	66	71	62
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4,5}					
Inactive	--	69	52	46	57
Insufficient	--	64	66	72	64
Recommended	--	82	80	84	80

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

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.

2015 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 21% of those 35 to 44 years old or 20% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifty percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 29% of those who were inactive or 26% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables on an average day, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting three or more servings of vegetables on an average 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 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 32. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	35%	33%	31%	36%	37%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male	27	18	23	28	35
Female	41	44	37	44	39
Age ⁵					
18 to 34 ^a	35	33	34	42	56
35 to 44 ^a	38	33	34	41	21
45 to 54	30	33	22	40	42
55 to 64	49	40	33	34	40
65 and Older	32	28	28	25	20
Education ^{2,4}					
High School or Less	34	18	21	24	25
Some Post High School	35	23	26	22	40
College Graduate	35	39	34	43	39
Household Income ³					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	33	43	35	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	27	39	26	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket	36	33	22	42	37
Marital Status ^{2,4}					
Married	38	40	29	42	40
Not Married	29	23	34	28	33
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	33	34	35	36	41
Overweight	37	31	27	37	33
Physical Activity ^{2,5}					
Inactive	--	31	17	21	29
Insufficient	--	19	29	37	26
Recommended	--	41	34	40	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.

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported when they buy a product for the first time, they often read the food label information. Nineteen percent reported sometimes while the remaining 18% reported rarely or never.
- Seventy-one percent of female respondents reported they read a new product's label often compared to 53% of male respondents.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported they read a new product's label often compared to 62% of those with some post high school education or 40% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (71%) compared to unmarried respondents (51%).
- Seventy percent of respondents who were not overweight reported reading a new product's label often compared to 58% of overweight respondents.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported reading a new product's label often compared to 51% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 46% of inactive respondents.

Table 33. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015⁰

	2015
TOTAL	63%
Gender ¹	
Male	53
Female	71
Age	
18 to 34	68
35 to 44	67
45 to 54	61
55 to 64	66
65 and Older	54
Education ¹	
High School or Less	40
Some Post High School	62
College Graduate	68
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	67
Marital Status ¹	
Married	71
Not Married	51
Overweight Status ¹	
Not Overweight	70
Overweight	58
Physical Activity ¹	
Inactive	46
Insufficient	51
Recommended	77

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 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at, or ordered from, a restaurant two or fewer times. Twenty-four percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 14% reported five or more times.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 77% of those 55 to 64 years old reported in the past seven days they ate at, or ordered from, a restaurant two or fewer times compared to 40% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 59% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 51% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals (72%) compared to respondents who were overweight (55%).

Table 34. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	62%
Gender	
Male	59
Female	65
Age ¹	
18 to 34	40
35 to 44	58
45 to 54	68
55 to 64	77
65 and Older	79
Education	
High School or Less	66
Some Post High School	68
College Graduate	60
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59
Marital Status	
Married	61
Not Married	65
Overweight Status ¹	
Not Overweight	72
Overweight	55
Physical Activity	
Inactive	67
Insufficient	61
Recommended	63
Children in Household	
Yes	66
No	61

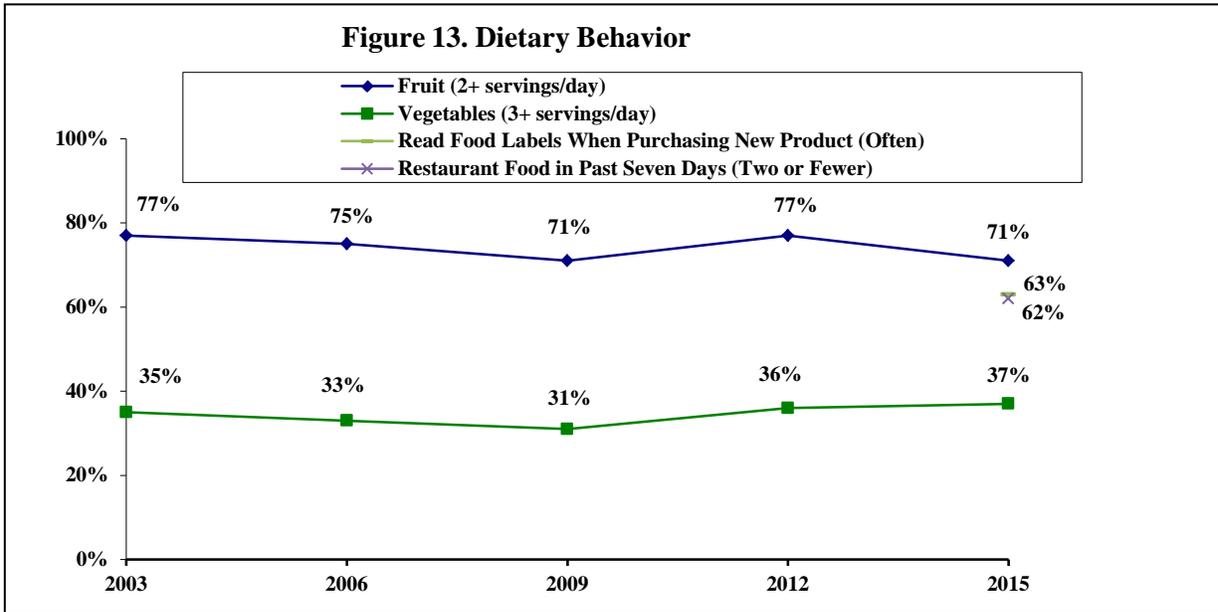
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 35 - 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 80% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years).

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 to 74 years old.²

In 2012, 82% of Wisconsin women and 77% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 in each study year.

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Seventy-nine 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 2015, 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 in each study year.

Pap Smear

The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap smear 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).

²“Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

2015 Findings

- Ninety-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having a pap smear within the past three years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 and 2015, education was not a significant variable.
- 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.
- 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.

Table 35. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	95%	92%	96%	85%	91%
Education ^{2,3,4}					
Some Post High School or Less	95	85	90	67	85
College Graduate	95	95	98	91	94
Household Income ^{2,3}					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	92	85	91	81	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	97	96	99	88	90
Marital Status ³					
Married	96	93	99	87	91
Not Married	92	91	91	82	92

^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 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

HPV Test

An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.

2015 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 47% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 36. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[Ⓞ]

	2015
TOTAL	61%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	71
College Graduate	57
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47
Marital Status	
Married	58
Not Married	66

[Ⓞ]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 2015

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

*Routine screening for cervical cancer in women 21 to 65 years old with a pap smear every three years is recommended. For women 30 to 65 years old who want to lengthen the screening interval, a pap smear in combination with an HPV test every five years is recommended.*³

2015 Findings

- Ninety-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of cervical cancer screening within the recommended time frame.

³“Screening for Cervical Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2012. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.

Table 37. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015
(Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2015
TOTAL	94%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	89
College Graduate	96
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	94
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93
Marital Status	
Married	95
Not Married	92

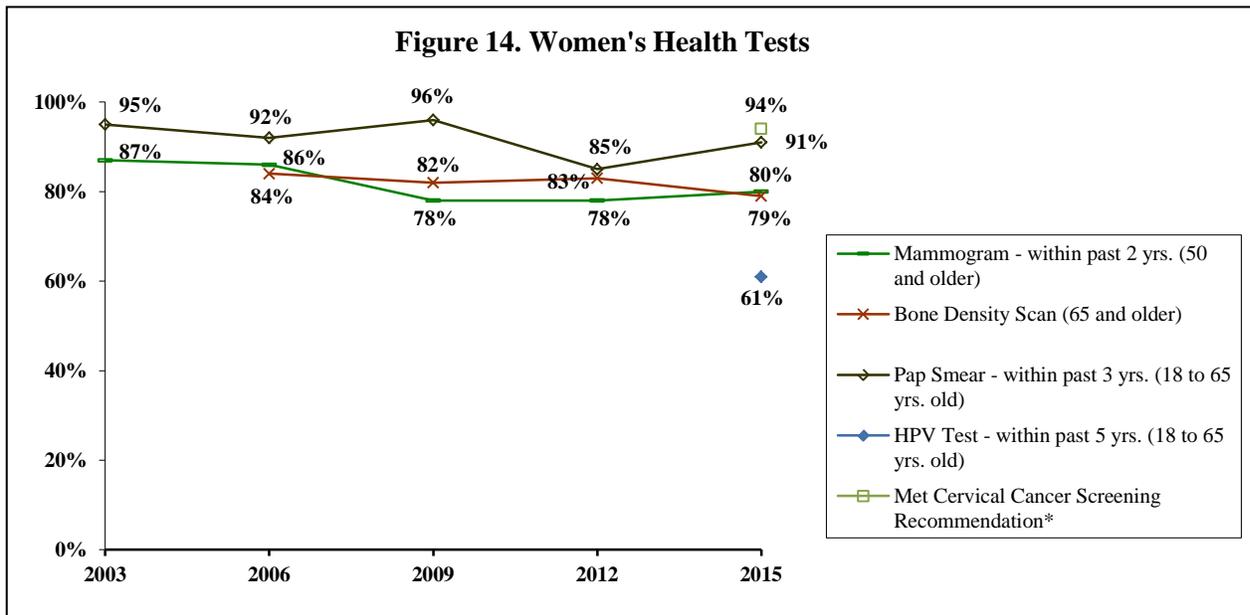
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Women’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 38 - 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 11% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Four percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 70% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, 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

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-six percent reported never while 5% were not sure.
- Eighteen percent of male respondents reported a blood stool test within the past year compared to 7% of female respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 38. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	32%	22%	13%	11%
Gender ⁴				
Male	26	30	17	18
Female ^a	36	18	10	7
Education				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	36	20	11	15
College Graduate ^a	27	24	15	10
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	31	25	14	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	29	24	15	13
Marital Status				
Married ^a	30	23	11	9
Not Married ^a	35	22	16	15

^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 2012; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Sigmoidoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.⁴

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Seventy-five percent reported never.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting 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 2015, 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.

⁴“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 39. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2009	2012	2015 ^②
TOTAL	8%	8%	4%
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	--

^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 2009; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

⁴year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Colonoscopy

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-six 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 2015, 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 a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

⁵“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 40. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	63%	63%	67%
Gender			
Male	70	61	72
Female	58	66	64
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	60	58	65
College Graduate	66	67	68
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	62	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	65	67
Marital Status			
Married	64	64	70
Not Married	62	62	64

^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

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

⁴year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2015 Findings

- Seventy 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended timeframe.
- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 41. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	65%	67%	70%
Gender			
Male	71	66	75
Female	61	68	65
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	64	62	69
College Graduate	67	71	70
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	67	64	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	73	72
Marital Status			
Married	66	70	71
Not Married	65	65	67

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.

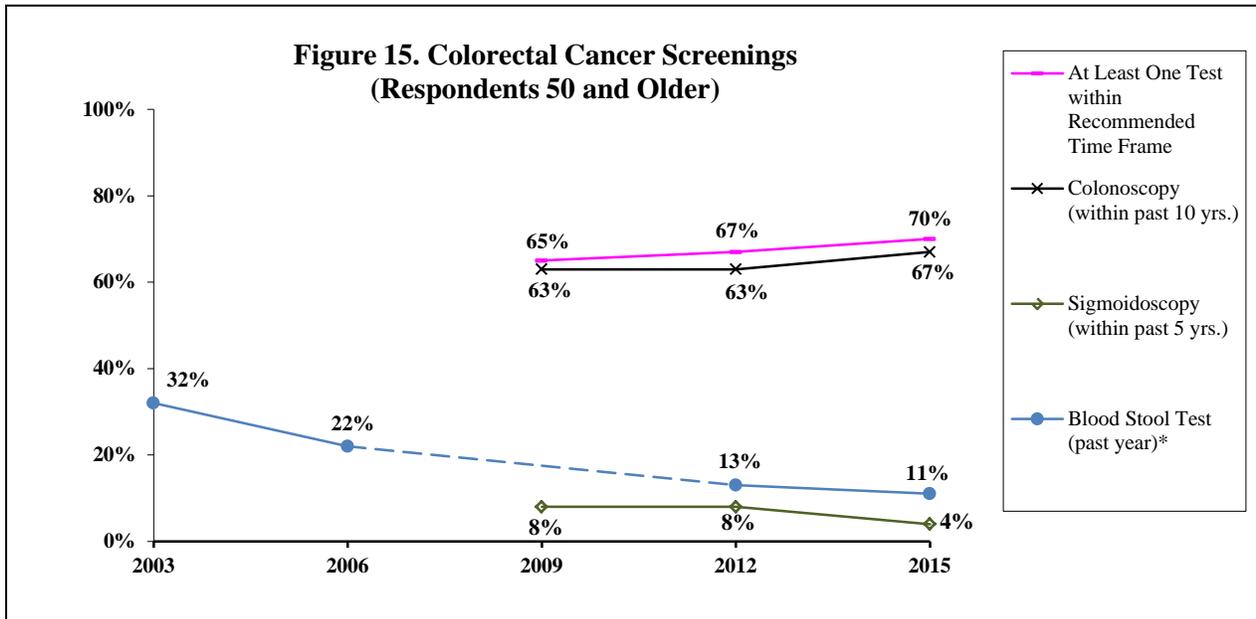
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012;

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ⁴year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended timeframe.



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Table 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 12% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 55% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-four percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective TU-1.1)

In 2013, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 19% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; 5% smoked some days and 7% smoked every day in the past month.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be a current smoker (20%) compared to those 65 and older (7%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (5%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education were a current smoker compared to 26% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were a current smoker compared to 7% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (16% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be 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 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education being a current smoker.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	12%	10%	13%	11%	12%
Gender ⁴					
Male	11	11	16	17	11
Female	13	8	10	6	12
Age ^{2,5}					
18 to 34	19	0	16	13	15
35 to 44	13	13	15	9	20
45 to 54	11	16	15	15	5
55 to 64	17	13	10	11	11
65 and Older	5	10	6	5	7
Education ^{1,4,5}					
High School or Less	18	14	18	28	26
Some Post High School ^a	20	13	16	8	33
College Graduate ^a	7	7	10	7	2
Household Income ^{3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	15	7	15	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	6	26	9	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	10	8	9	7
Marital Status ^{1,3,4,5}					
Married	7	10	5	6	9
Not Married	23	8	24	17	16

^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.

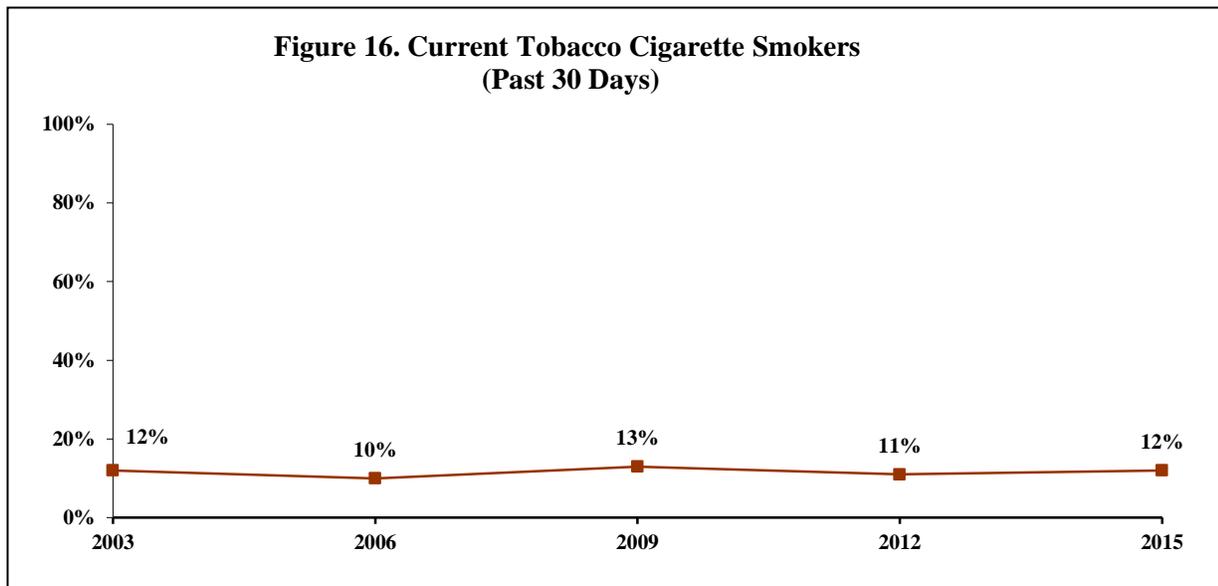
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette 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 2006, 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 (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers...

- Fifty-five percent of the 47 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 2015, 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 in each study year.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

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

- Sixty-four percent of the 39 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.

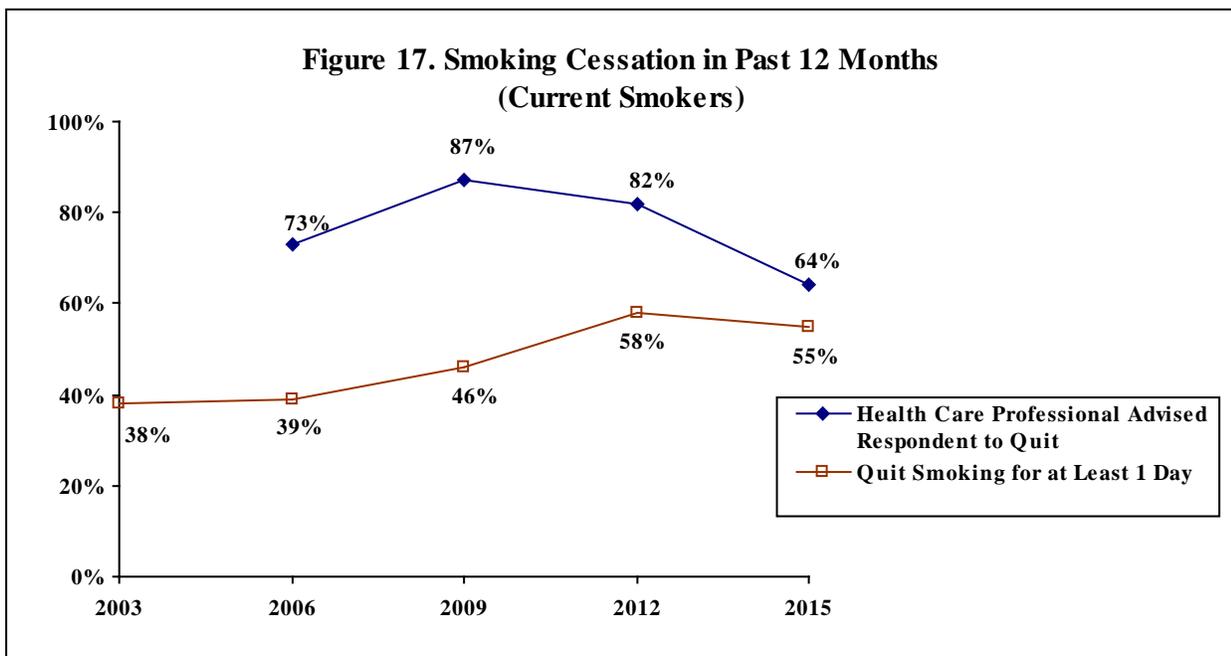
Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, 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 in each study year.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette 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 2015, 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 43 & 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 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 who had a child in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twelve 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, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

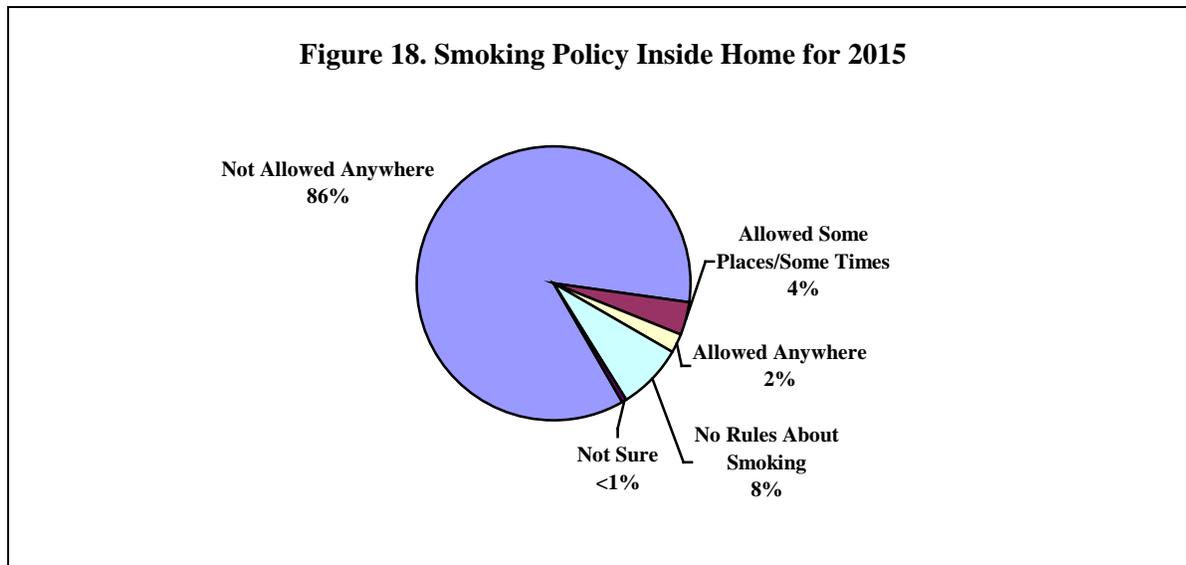
From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke 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).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 4% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Ninety-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 84% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 73% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Ninety-two percent of married respondents reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 76% of unmarried respondents.

- Eighty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 66% of smokers.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents with a child in the household reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 81% of respondents with no child in the household.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In all study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households with children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 43. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	80%	86%	86%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71	78	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	83	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	92	93
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married ^a	86	89	92
Not Married	71	82	76
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3}			
Nonsmoker	85	89	88
Smoker ^a	46	57	66
Children in Household ^{1,2,3}			
Yes ^a	88	95	95
No	75	79	81

^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 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

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)

2015 Findings

Of 352 nonsmoking respondents...

- Twelve 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.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 4% of those 35 to 44 years old or respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 11% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 8% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Seventeen percent of unmarried respondents reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 8% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking 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 2015, there was a noted decrease across gender reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 64 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more like to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 44. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	20%	13%	12%
Gender			
Male ^a	18	13	10
Female ^a	21	13	13
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	18	24	29
35 to 44 ^a	30	3	4
45 to 54 ^a	19	14	6
55 to 64 ^a	20	15	4
65 and Older	13	8	8
Education ³			
High School or Less	24	8	23
Some Post High School ^a	28	15	4
College Graduate	17	13	11
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	13	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	13	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	9	8
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married ^a	14	9	8
Not Married ^a	31	19	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 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

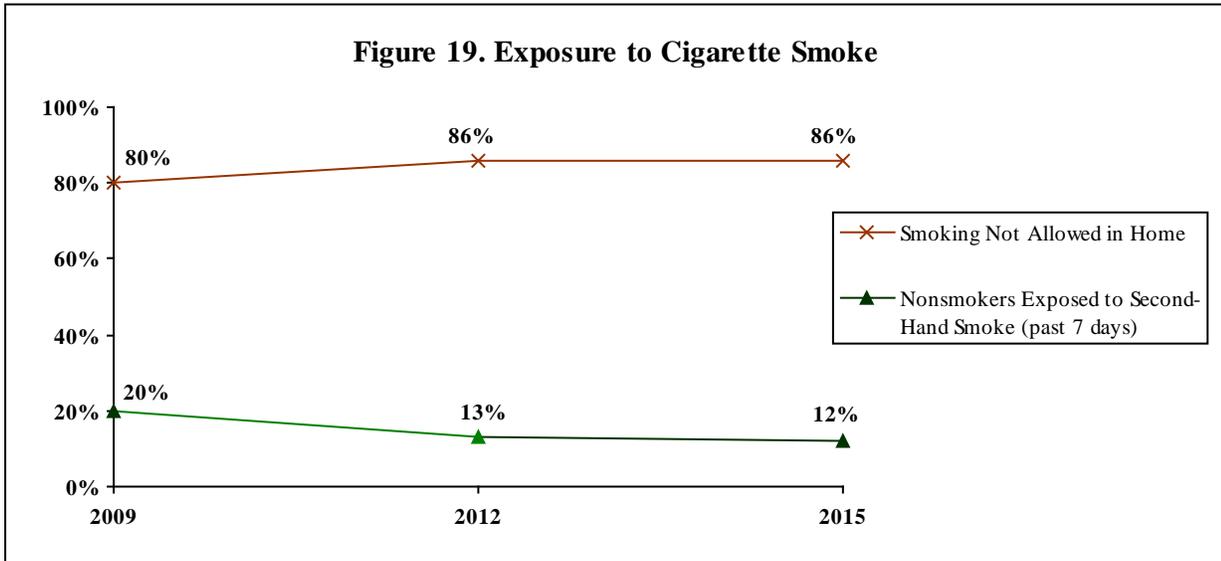
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, 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.



Other Tobacco Product Use (Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month while less than one percent used smokeless tobacco.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to use electronic cigarettes (18%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old or respondents 55 and older (0% each).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (10%) compared to those with a college education (5%) or respondents with a high school education or less (2%).
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported electronic cigarette use in the past month compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

Table 45. Other Tobacco Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015^①

	Electronic Cigarettes	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars ^②	Smokeless Tobacco ^②
TOTAL	6%	3%	<1%
Gender			
Male	7	--	--
Female	4	--	--
Age ¹			
18 to 34	18 ¹	--	--
35 to 44	0 ¹	--	--
45 to 54	1 ¹	--	--
55 to 64	0 ¹	--	--
65 and Older	0 ¹	--	--
Education			
High School or Less	2 ¹	--	--
Some Post High School	10 ¹	--	--
College Graduate	5 ¹	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8 ¹	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0 ¹	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6 ¹	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	4	--	--
Not Married	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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 46 & 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 40% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

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 2015, 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 2013, 23% 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). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 19% of those 55 to 64 years old or 7% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 45% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003, 2012 and 2015, 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 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting binge drinking.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 46. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	15%	17%	22%	28%	40%
Gender ^{1,2,3}					
Male ^a	22	29	32	29	44
Female ^a	10	7	14	27	36
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	35	30	47	47	73
35 to 44 ^a	18	22	22	34	58
45 to 54 ^a	8	13	9	27	28
55 to 64	11	15	21	16	19
65 and Older	3	2	3	6	7
Education					
High School or Less ^a	16	13	16	24	44
Some Post High School ^a	12	16	23	30	46
College Graduate ^a	16	18	23	28	36
Household Income ^{4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	16	24	10	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	19	26	19	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	19	26	36	45
Marital Status ¹					
Married ^a	13	14	22	27	42
Not Married ^a	21	20	23	28	36

^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, 2012 and 2015, “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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much 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 when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past month they were a passenger or driver when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report this.

Table 47. Driver or Passenger When Driver Had Perhaps Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2006 ^②	2009	2012	2015 ^②
TOTAL ^a	3%	3%	5%	4%	1%
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.

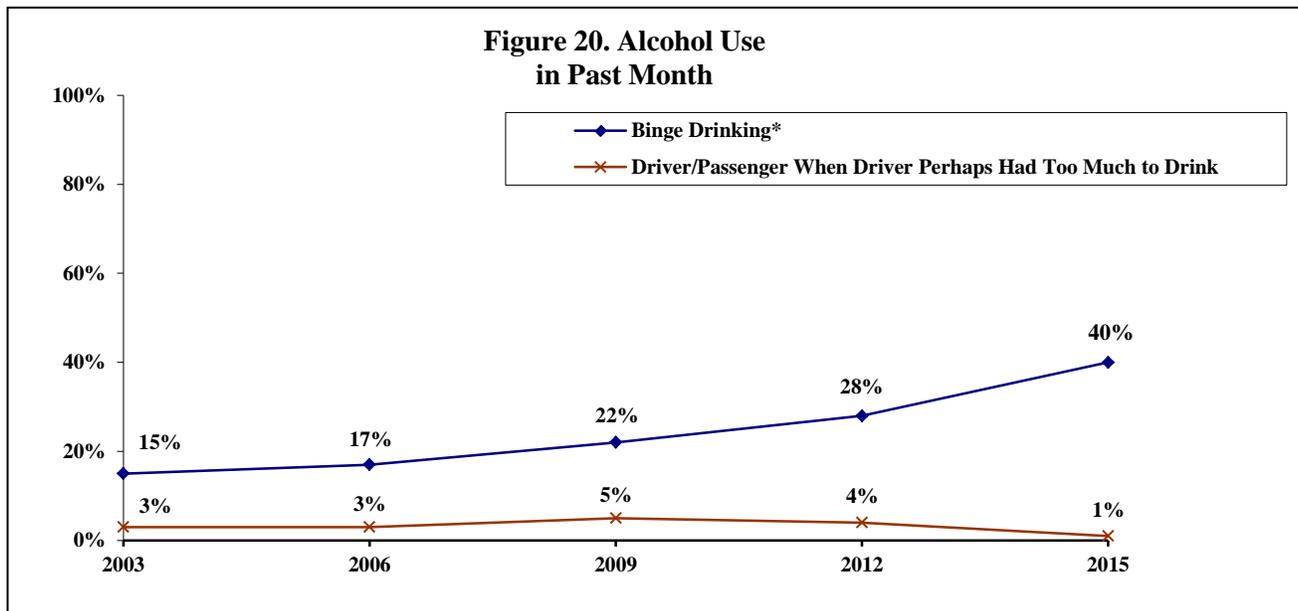
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, “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 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana while less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with gambling. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a household problem associated with alcohol. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report a problem associated with alcohol. In 2006, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable.

Table 48. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012 ^②	2015 ^②
TOTAL	3%	4%	<1%	3%
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	4	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	2	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	1	--	--
Marital Status ²				
Married	3	<1	--	--
Not Married	4	9	--	--
Children in Household ²				
Yes	4	1	--	--
No	3	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 2006; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana. Less than one percent each reported someone in their household experienced a problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

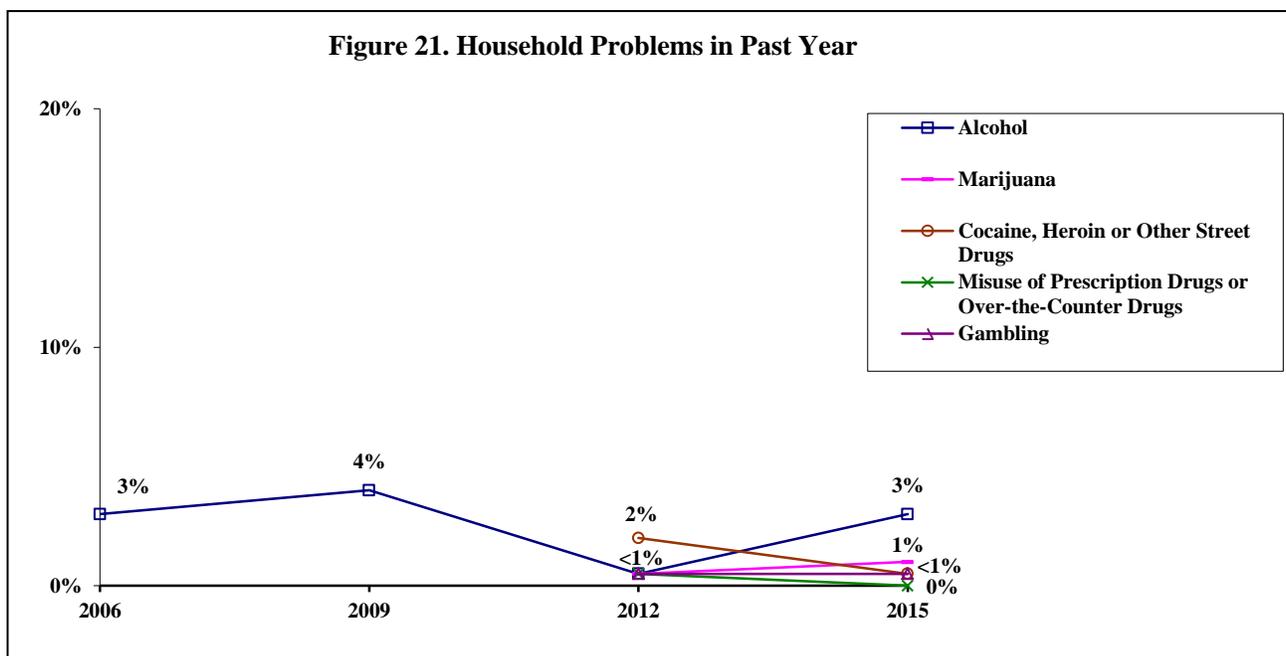
Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting household problems in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.



Distracted Driving (Tables 49 & 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 24% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 44% reported zero times. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 40% reported zero times. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while driving. Forty-four percent reported zero times.
- Fifty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 26% of those 35 to 44 years old or 22% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education and 65% of those with a high school education or less reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 31% of respondents with a college education.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 51% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Fifty-three percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 37% of married respondents.

Table 49. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	44%	7%	25%	24%
Gender				
Male	46	5	21	27
Female	43	8	28	21
Age ¹				
18 to 34	22	0	27	51
35 to 44	26	3	52	20
45 to 54	36	15	19	30
55 to 64	56	16	25	3
65 and Older	85	7	5	2
Education ¹				
High School or Less	65	4	7	25
Some Post High School	69	6	9	16
College Graduate	31	8	34	27
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51	5	15	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	65	5	14	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31	7	35	27
Marital Status ¹				
Married	37	6	29	27
Not Married	53	8	18	20

^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 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 40% reported zero times.
- Forty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 24% of those 45 to 54 years old or 16% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 35% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-nine percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 33% of married respondents.

Table 50. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015^⓪

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	40%	9%	31%	21%
Gender				
Male	43	8	30	19
Female	38	9	31	23
Age ¹				
18 to 34	16	2	42	40
35 to 44	29	8	36	27
45 to 54	24	9	45	22
55 to 64	61	16	19	3
65 and Older	79	11	7	2
Education ¹				
High School or Less	56	9	18	18
Some Post High School	46	10	26	19
College Graduate	35	8	35	22
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	7	23	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	18	34	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	8	37	21
Marital Status ¹				
Married	33	10	33	23
Not Married	49	7	27	17

^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 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 51 - 53)

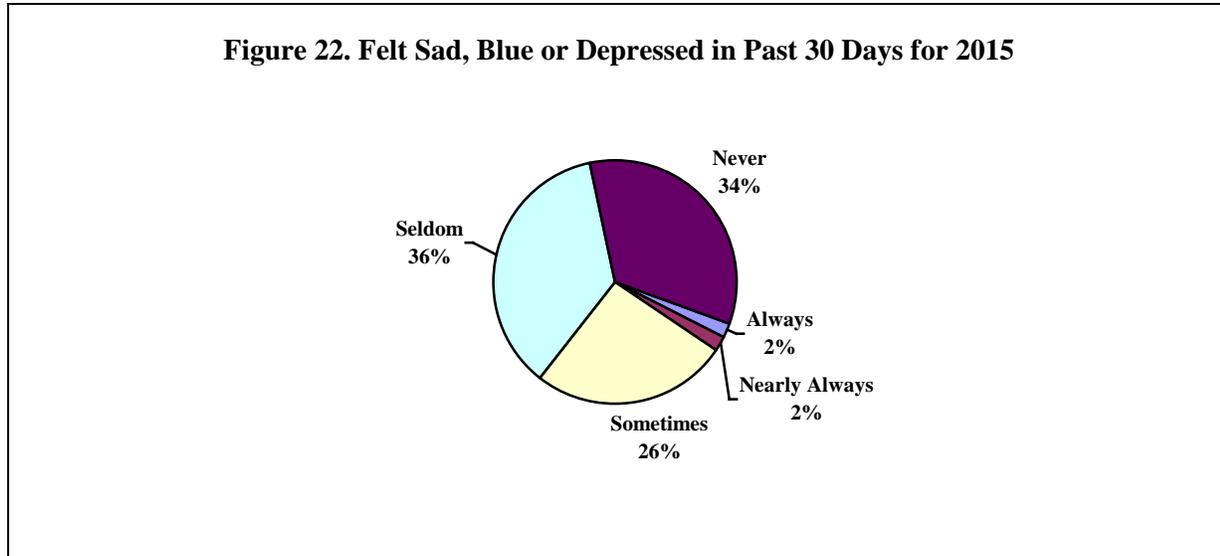
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 3,240 residents. Twenty-six percent reported sometimes and the remaining 70% reported seldom or never.



- Twelve percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 3% of those 18 to 44 years old or 1% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 4% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to married respondents (8% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, respondents 55 to 64 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 2015, respondents with a high school education or less 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, 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 51. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003 ^⓪	2006	2009	2012 ^⓪	2015
TOTAL	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%
Gender					
Male	--	4	3	--	5
Female	--	4	4	--	3
Age ^{3,5}					
18 to 34	--	3	2	--	3
35 to 44	--	5	9	--	3
45 to 54	--	4	4	--	1
55 to 64	--	5	3	--	12
65 and Older	--	2	1	--	4
Education ^{2,5}					
High School or Less	--	5	7	--	10
Some Post High School	--	9	1	--	1
College Graduate	--	2	4	--	4
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	6	3	--	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	6	4	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	2	--	3
Marital Status ^{2,3,5}					
Married	--	1	2	--	1
Not Married	--	7	6	--	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.

^⓪Data 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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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 recently suicide was considered.

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 3,240 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide (11%) compared to those with a college education (3%) or respondents with some post high school education (1%).
- Eight percent of unmarried respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide.

Table 52. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2006 ^②	2009 ^②	2012 ^②	2015
TOTAL ^a	2%	3%	3%	<1%	4%
Gender					
Male	--	--	--	--	4
Female	--	--	--	--	3
Age					
18 to 34	--	--	--	--	5
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	3
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	1
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	8
65 and Older	--	--	--	--	1
Education ⁵					
High School or Less	--	--	--	--	11
Some Post High School	--	--	--	--	1
College Graduate	--	--	--	--	3
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	--	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	--	4
Marital Status ⁵					
Married	--	--	--	--	<1
Not Married	--	--	--	--	8

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 41% 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 2015, 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 seldom or never. 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 seldom or never. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 53. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012 ^②	2015 ^②
TOTAL	4%	4%	5%	3%	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.

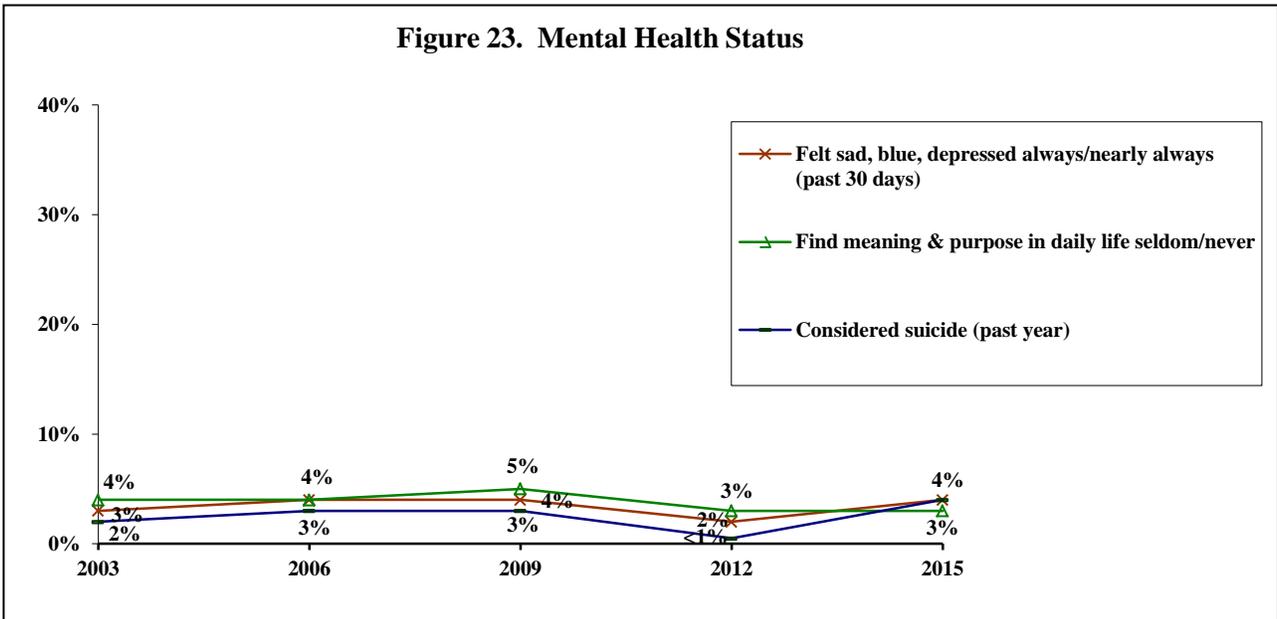
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 54 & 55)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 13% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 13% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2015 Findings

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

- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 3% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 12% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent household income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (18% and 9%, respectively).
 - Of the 50 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (76%) followed by an acquaintance (19%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 54. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012 ^②	2015
TOTAL ^a	7%	6%	5%	2%	13%
Gender ^{2,3}					
Male	8	2	1	--	12
Female ^a	7	9	9	--	13
Age ^{1,2,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	16	13	4	--	32
35 to 44	4	5	8	--	12
45 to 54 ^a	14	3	8	--	3
55 to 64	3	3	5	--	5
65 and Older	0	3	2	--	2
Education ^{1,5}					
High School or Less	2	0	2	--	5
Some Post High School	19	6	6	--	21
College Graduate ^a	4	7	6	--	12
Household Income ^{1,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	5	8	--	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	9	6	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	4	4	--	11
Marital Status ⁵					
Married	7	6	5	--	9
Not Married ^a	8	5	6	--	18

^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; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Two 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 reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in all study years.

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 13% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (32%) compared to those 45 to 64 years old (5%) or respondents 65 and older (2%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 12% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 12% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to married respondents (18% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 two personal safety issues. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2003 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- 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 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 55. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012 ^②	2015
TOTAL ^a	8%	7%	7%	3%	13%
Gender ^{2,3}					
Male	9	4	4	--	13
Female ^a	7	9	9	--	13
Age ^{1,2,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	17	13	7	--	32
35 to 44	4	7	10	--	12
45 to 54	14	4	8	--	5
55 to 64	3	5	8	--	5
65 and Older	0	3	2	--	2
Education ^{1,5}					
High School or Less	4	0	7	--	5
Some Post High School	19	6	9	--	21
College Graduate ^a	4	9	6	--	12
Household Income ^{1,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	6	11	--	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	10	8	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	4	4	--	12
Marital Status ⁵					
Married	7	8	5	--	9
Not Married ^a	9	6	9	--	18

^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.

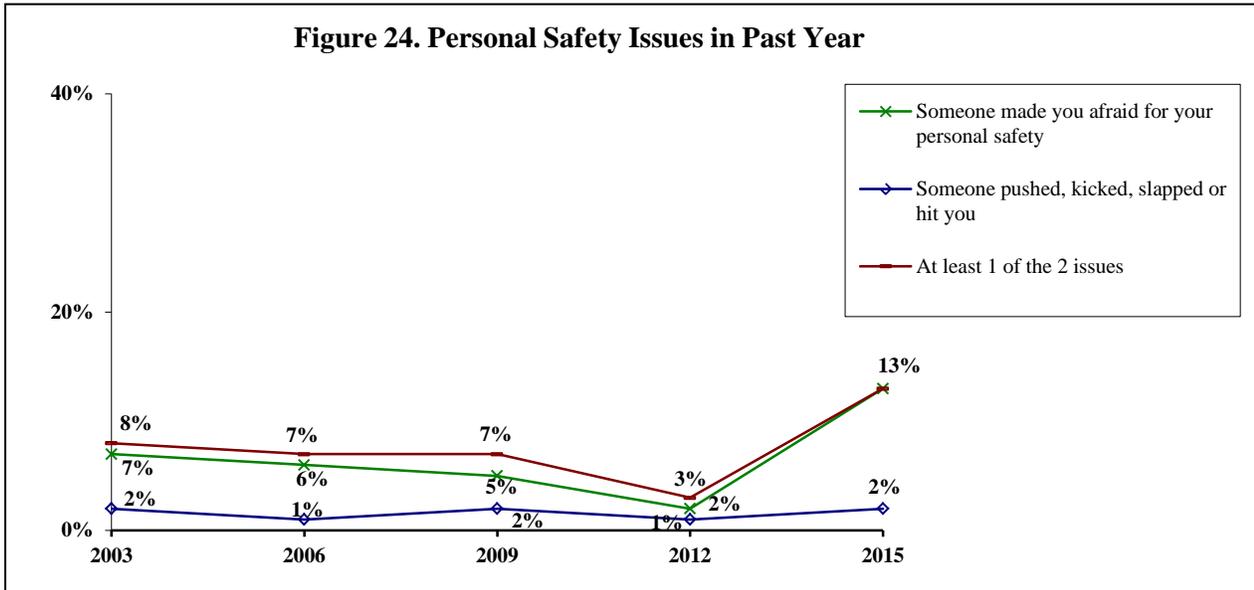
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.



Children in Household (Figure 25 & 26; Tables 56 & 57)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 88% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Zero percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Less than one percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eight percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Two 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. Fifteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 12% reported verbal bullying, 3% reported physical bullying and 2% cyber bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no

statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, unmet medical need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit a day, ate three or more servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months or was bullied in the past 12 months.

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Ninety-six 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 and behavior.
- Sixty-three percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Sixty-three percent were boys. Of these households, 28% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 85% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 119 respondents who make health care decisions for their child...

- Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.
- One hundred percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter reported their child has a personal doctor compared to 89% of respondents speaking on behalf of their son.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 or younger reported their child had a personal doctor compared to 88% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their son had a personal doctor or nurse. In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their daughter had a personal doctor or nurse, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their son had a personal doctor or nurse.

Preventive Care with Child’s Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 111 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor...

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 88% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child went to their personal doctor for preventive care (97%) compared to respondents who were speaking on behalf of their daughter (75%).
- Respondents speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 or younger were more likely to report their child went to their doctor for preventive care within the past 12 months (96%) compared to respondents who were speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (73%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past year their child saw their personal doctor for preventive care.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their daughter went to their personal doctor for preventive care. In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son went to their personal doctor for preventive care, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter went to their personal doctor for preventive care.
- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their child who was 12 or younger went to their personal doctor for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child went to their personal doctor for preventive care.

Table 56. Child’s Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	94%	93%	92%	88%
Gender				
Boy	100 ^{1,a}	89 ^{2,a}	87 ^{1,a}	97 ^{2,a}
Girl	89 ^{1,a}	100 ^{2,a}	96 ^{1,a}	75 ^{2,a}
Age				
12 Years Old or Younger	92	97 ²	91	96 ²
13 to 17 Years Old	98	88 ²	96 ^a	73 ^{2,a}
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	93	100	92	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93	90	95	91

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Care

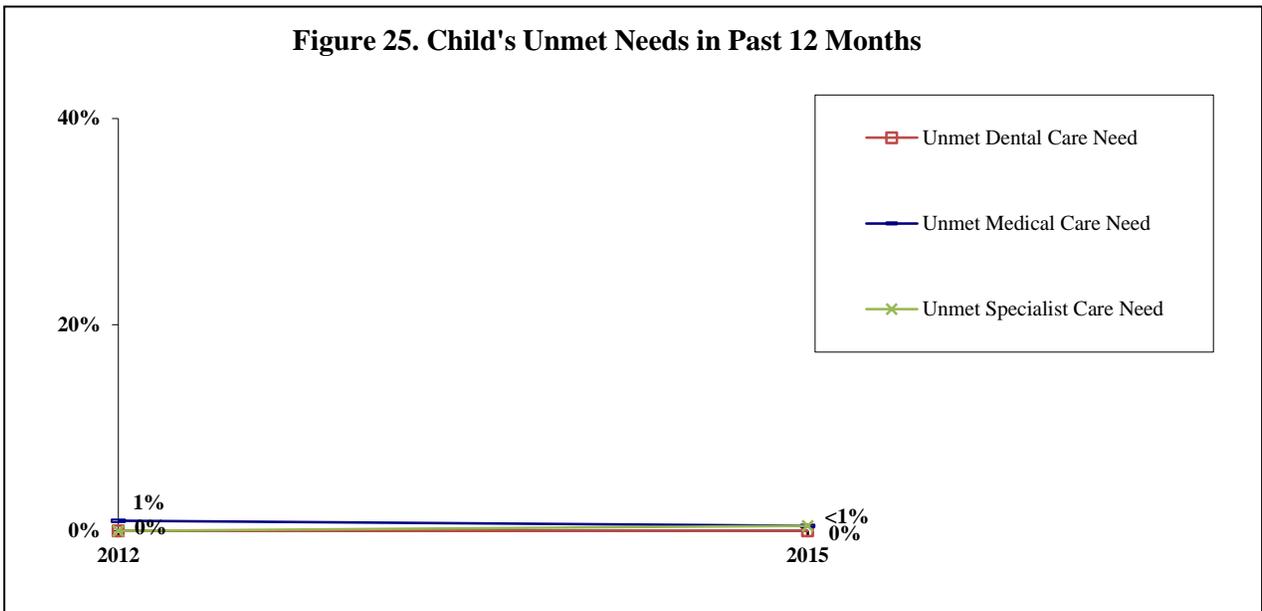
2015 Findings

Of the 119 respondents with a child...

- Zero percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Less than one percent each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, an unmet medical need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need in both study years.



Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 118 respondents with a child...

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma (7% and 8%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had asthma in both study years.

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 119 respondents with a child...

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe (0% and 0%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community in both study years.

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 14 respondents with a child two years old or younger...

- One hundred percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (6% and 0%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Nutrition and Exercise

2015 Findings

Of the 77 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old...

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 21% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each time.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their son reported their child did physical activity five times per week for at least 60 minutes each time compared to 56% of respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter.
- Eighty percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child reported their child was physically active at least five times a week for 60 or more minutes compared to 60% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child.
- Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day (35%) compared to respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (13%).
 - Of the 20 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, eight respondents reported school/homework/other activities was the reason for the lack of activity. Two respondents each reported their child worked or was sick/ill.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit, ate at least three servings of vegetables or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.
- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 13 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.
- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

Table 57. Child’s Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Children 5 to 17 Years Old)⁰

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	84%	83%	25%	21%	75%	71%
Gender						
Boy	82	82	24	24	69	78 ²
Girl	88	81	27	12	83 ^a	56 ^{2,a}
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	92 ¹	86	23	22	90 ^{1,a}	60 ^{2,a}
13 to 17 Years Old	77 ¹	79	26	19	60 ^{1,a}	80 ^{2,a}
Household Income						
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	88	78	22	35 ²	88	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84	85	22	13 ²	70	77

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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child’s Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 58 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old...

- Two 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 number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (0% and 2%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 59 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old...

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 12% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods. Three percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example being hit or kicked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child was bullied in the past 12 months.

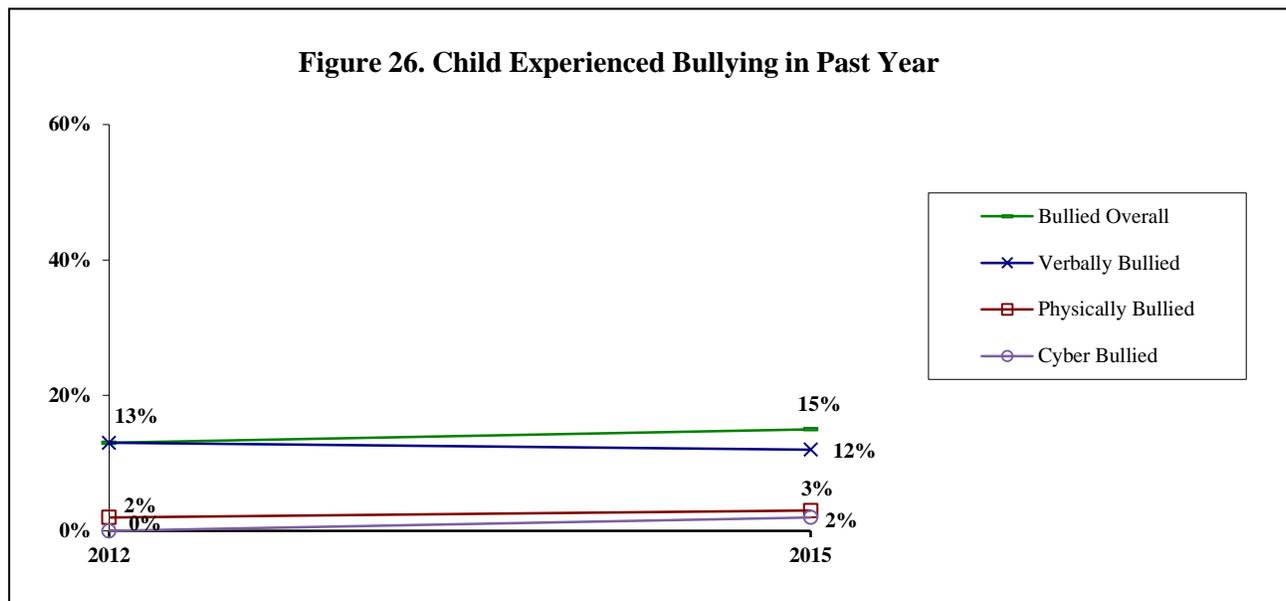
Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was bullied in the past year or in the type of bullying.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported they were bullied in the past 12 months in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall as well as verbally, physically or cyber bullied.



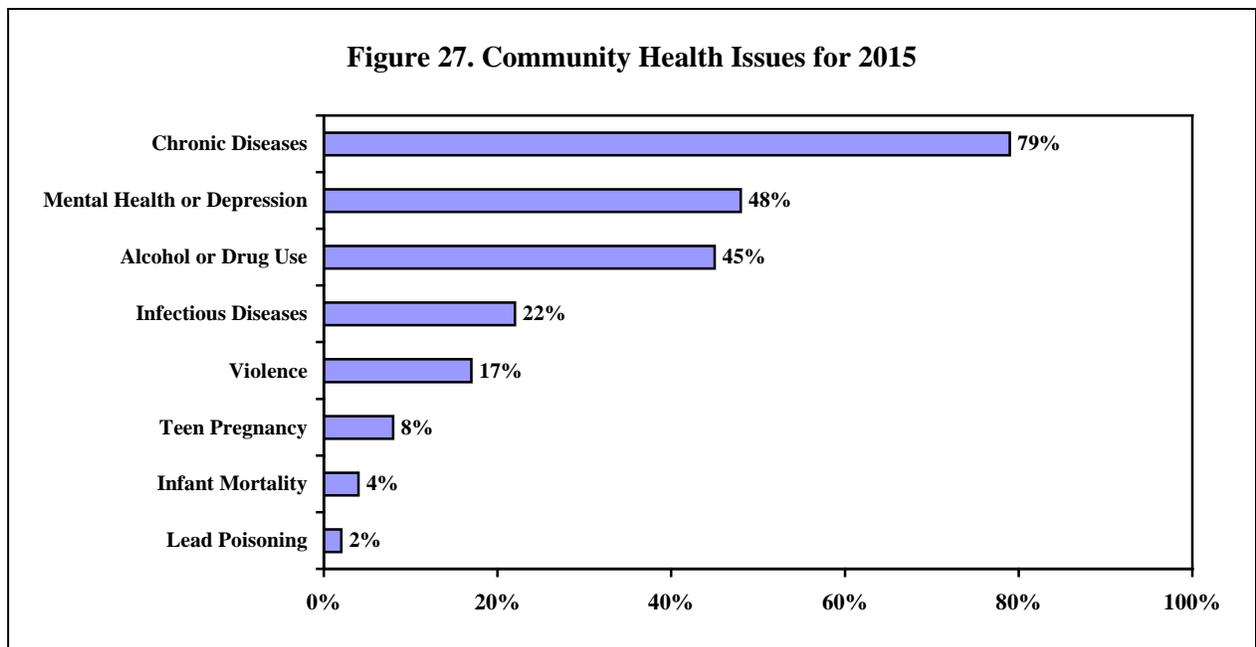
Community Health Issues (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 58 - 64)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Wauwatosa out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (79%), mental health/depression (48%) and alcohol/drug use (45%). Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Respondents with a college education or who were unmarried were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Twenty-two percent reported infectious diseases as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent reported infant mortality; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases or lead poisoning as a top health issue.

2015 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 chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (79%), mental health or depression (48%) or alcohol or drug use (45%).



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents selected alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community issues.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (53%) compared to those with a high school education or less (36%) or respondents with some post high school education (30%).
- Fifty-three percent of unmarried respondents reported alcohol/drug use as a top issue compared to 40% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.
- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease across gender reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting alcohol/drug use.
- In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting alcohol/drug use.
- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.

Table 58. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	62%	45%
Gender		
Male ^a	63	42
Female ^a	60	48
Age ¹		
18 to 34 ^a	74	47
35 to 44 ^a	66	36
45 to 54	61	49
55 to 64	49	50
65 and Older	51	42
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	59	36
Some Post High School ^a	55	30
College Graduate ^a	64	53
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	64	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	61	45
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	61	40
Not Married	63	53

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community issues.
- Eighty-four percent of male respondents reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 75% of female respondents.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 77% of those 45 to 54 years old or 65% of respondents 65 and older.
- Married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (82% and 74%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting chronic diseases as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old reporting chronic diseases as one of the top issues.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.
- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting chronic diseases as one of the top health issues.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting chronic diseases as a top issue.

Table 59. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	57%	79%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	55	84
Female ^a	58	75
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	70	86
35 to 44 ^a	61	91
45 to 54 ^a	41	77
55 to 64 ^a	53	79
65 and Older	54	65
Education		
High School or Less ^a	48	67
Some Post High School ^a	56	80
College Graduate ^a	59	81
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	50	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	56	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	64	83
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	63	82
Not Married ^a	47	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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (61%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (42%) or respondents 65 and older (26%).
- Fifty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 50% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community.
- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting mental health/depression.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting mental health/depression as a top health issue.
- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression as a top health issue in the community.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

Table 60. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	21%	48%
Gender		
Male ^a	17	44
Female ^a	24	50
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	16	61
35 to 44 ^a	20	59
45 to 54	35	42
55 to 64 ^a	26	46
65 and Older	14	26
Education		
High School or Less ^a	18	41
Some Post High School ^a	23	41
College Graduate ^a	21	51
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	14	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	26	50
Marital Status		
Married ^a	24	45
Not Married ^a	17	51

[ⓐ]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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three health issues.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported teen pregnancy as a top health issue compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top health issue compared to married respondents (15% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy as a top community health issue.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting teen pregnancy.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting teen pregnancy as a top health issue.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy as a top community health issue.

Table 61. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	34%	8%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	24	5
Female ^a	41	11
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	30	16
35 to 44 ^a	39	3
45 to 54 ^a	36	4
55 to 64 ^a	35	8
65 and Older ^a	30	5
Education		
High School or Less ^a	34	12
Some Post High School ^a	30	11
College Graduate ^a	34	7
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	38	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	18	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	3
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	35	3
Not Married ^a	32	15

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three community issues.
- Twenty-six percent of female respondents reported infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases as a top health issue compared to 17% of male respondents.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 27% of those 18 to 34 years old and 27% of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported infectious diseases as one of the top three community issues compared to 13% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported infectious diseases compared to 23% of those with a college education or 12% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported infectious diseases as one of the top three health issues compared to 17% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2015, respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.
- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report infectious diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.
- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting infectious diseases as one of the top community health issues.

Table 62. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL	20%	22%
Gender ²		
Male	22	17
Female ^a	17	26
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	26	27
35 to 44 ^a	3	29
45 to 54	18	14
55 to 64	34	27
65 and Older	15	13
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	30	32
Some Post High School	23	12
College Graduate ^a	16	23
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	19	28
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	15	22
Not Married	25	22

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seventeen percent reported violence as one of the three top community issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report violence as one of the three top community issues compared to female respondents (22% and 12%, respectively).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported violence compared to 15% of those with a college education or 12% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-five percent of unmarried respondents reported violence as a top community health issue compared to 11% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In both study years, male respondents were more likely to report violence as a top health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting violence.
- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting violence as a top issue.
- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting violence.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting violence.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report violence as a top health issue. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting violence.

Table 63. Violence as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	55%	17%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	63	22
Female ^a	49	12
Age		
18 to 34 ^a	50	14
35 to 44 ^a	52	11
45 to 54 ^a	62	20
55 to 64 ^a	56	16
65 and Older ^a	57	24
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	60	12
Some Post High School ^a	61	27
College Graduate ^a	53	15
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	64	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	67	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	50	14
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	53	11
Not Married ^a	58	25

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues (5%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a community health issue (8%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old or respondents 55 to 64 years old (0% each).
- Six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported infant mortality as a top health issue compared to less than one percent of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Six percent of unmarried respondents reported infant mortality as a top community health issue compared to less than one percent of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infant mortality.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting infant mortality as one of the top health issues.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report infant mortality. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting infant mortality as one of the top health issues.
- In both study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality as a top health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting infant mortality.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting infant mortality.

Table 64. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2012	2015
TOTAL ^a	28%	4%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	25	5
Female ^a	31	1
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	28	8
35 to 44 ^a	37	0
45 to 54 ^a	30	4
55 to 64 ^a	23	0
65 and Older ^a	26	2
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	13	2
Some Post High School ^a	27	1
College Graduate ^a	32	5
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	23	<1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	24	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	6
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	34	6
Not Married ^a	20	<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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of the top three issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who selected lead poisoning as one of the top three issues.

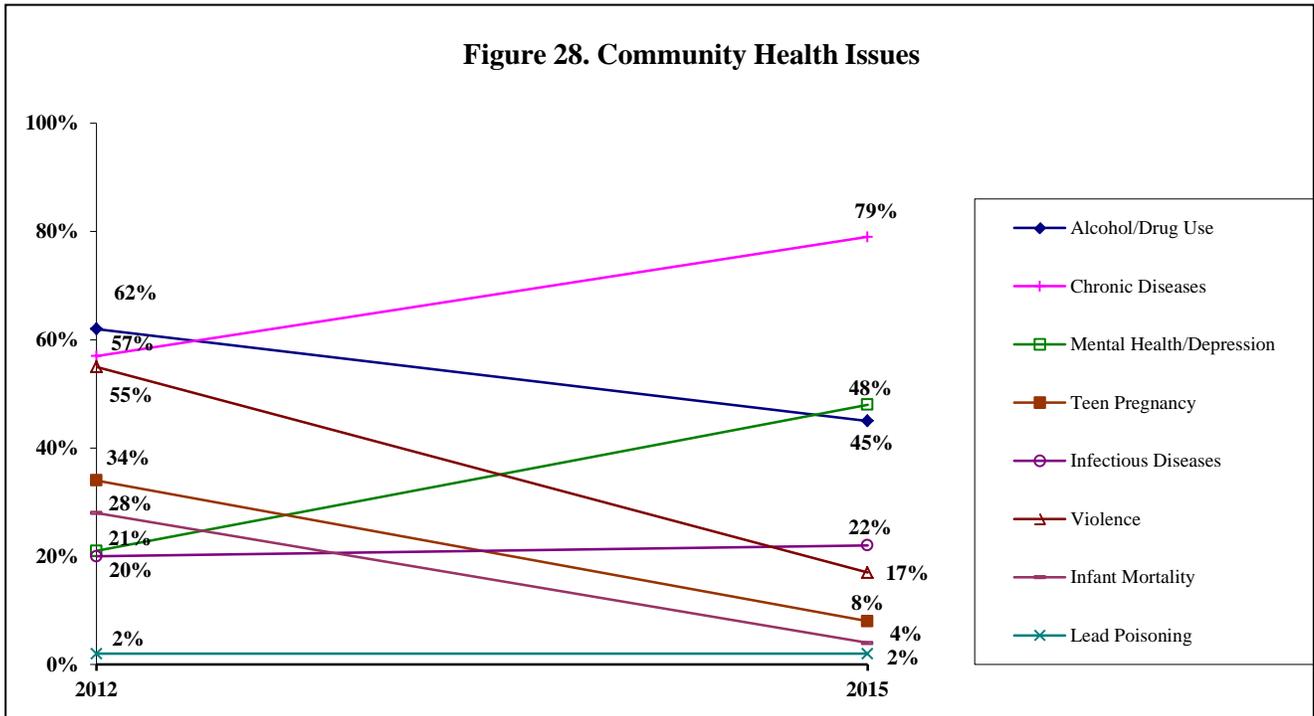
Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top three issues in both study years.

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic disease or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases or lead poisoning as a top community health issue.



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUWATOSA

March 16 through May 6, 2015

[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.....	4%
Fair.....	9
Good.....	32
Very good.....	36
Excellent.....	19
Not sure.....	0

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

["Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)", code as private insurance]

Private insurance.....	69%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	7	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare.....	21	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage.....	4	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure.....	0	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? ["Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act" is an exchange] [275 Respondents]

Employer.....	88%
Directly from insurance company.....	6
An exchange.....	6
Not sure.....	<1

4. Did you have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All.....	95%
Part.....	2
None.....	3
Not sure.....	0

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

All.....	95%
Part.....	2
None.....	3
Not sure.....	0

6. In the past 12 months, did you delay or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?

Yes.....14%
No86
Not sure..... 0

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

Yes.....11%
No89
Not sure..... 0

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

Yes..... 8% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No92 →GO TO Q10
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [33 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....32%
Poor medical care25
Co-payments too high.....14
Cannot afford to pay14
Insurance did not cover it11
Unable to get appointment..... 3
Other (2% or less)..... 1

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

Yes.....16% →CONTINUE WITH Q11
No84 →GO TO Q12
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [65 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....46%
Cannot afford to pay25
Unable to get appointment.....13
Copayments too high..... 9
Poor dental care 4
Not enough time 3
Other (2% or less)..... 3

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

Yes.....	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	97	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure.....	0	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [10 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Uninsured.....	4 respondents
Co-payments too high.....	3 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent
Cannot afford to pay	1 respondent
Poor mental health care	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area	1 respondent
Unable to get appointment.....	1 respondent

14. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes.....	86%
No	14
Not sure.....	0

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

Doctor	47%
Internet.....	25
Myself/family member in health care field	12
Family/friends.....	7
Other health professional.....	3
Other (2% or less).....	6
Not sure.....	<1

16. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.....	78%
Public health clinic or community health center	2
Hospital outpatient department.....	2
Hospital emergency room.....	3
Urgent care center.....	10
Some other kind of place	<1
No usual place	4
Not sure.....	0

17. 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.....	43%
No	55
Not sure.....	2

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18. A routine checkup.....	67%	17%	7%	8%	1%	<1%
19. Cholesterol test.	55	15	9	5	11	5
20. A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	74	16	2	7	0	<1
21. An eye exam	59	23	4	9	6	<1

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

Yes.....54%
 No46
 Not sure..... 0

23. 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

24. 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? [85 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....80%
 No18
 Not sure..... 2

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
25. You have high blood pressure?	24%	76%	0%
26. ...(if yes) [96 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	98	2	0
27. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	19	80	<1
28. ...(if yes) [76 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	89	8	3
29. You have heart disease or a heart condition?	9	90	<1
30. ...(if yes) [37 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	89	8	3
31. You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	17	82	<1
32. ...(if yes) [69 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	87	10	3
33. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	6	94	0
34. ...(if yes) [25 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	96	4	0

	Yes	No	Not Sure
35. Do you currently have asthma?	8%	92%	0%
36. ...(if yes) [33 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	88	12	0

37. 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.....29%
Two servings.....34
Three or more servings38
Not sure..... 0

38. 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.....26%
Two servings.....36
Three or more servings37
Not sure..... 0

39. I'd like you to think about the labels on many food products that list ingredients and provide nutrition and other information. When you buy a product for the first time, how often do you read this information?

Often63%
Sometimes19
Rarely.....12
Never 6
Not sure..... 0

40. In the past seven days, how many meals did you or your family eat at or order from a restaurant?

0 to 2 times62%
3 to 4 times24
5 to 6 times 4
7 to 8 times 5
9 to 10 times 1
11 to 12 times 3
13 to 14 times<1
Not sure..... 0

41. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days 9%
1 to 4 days.....58
5 to 7 days.....33
Not sure.....<1

42. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days	34%
1 to 2 days	30
3 to 7 days.....	36
Not sure.....	0

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

43. 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? [109 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	60%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	20
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)	4
5 or more years ago	10
Never	<1
Not sure	0

44. 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]

Yes	79%
No	17
Not sure.....	4

45. 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? [159 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	50%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	26
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	15
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
5 or more years ago	4
Never	2
Not sure	0

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [159 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	31%
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)	11
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	4
Never	12
Not sure	22

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. 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? [184 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	11%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	6
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	11
5 years ago or more	20
Never	46
Not sure	5

48. 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? [184 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	<1%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	<1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	4
10 years ago or more	13
Never	75
Not sure	3

49. 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)	11%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	32
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	18
10 years ago or more	6
Never	26
Not sure	1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	34%
Seldom.....	36
Sometimes	26
Nearly always	2
Always.....	2
Not sure.....	0

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

Never 2%
 Seldom..... 1
 Sometimes15
 Nearly always41
 Always.....40
 Not sure..... 2

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

Yes 4%
 No96
 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.

53. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days.....61%
 1 day 9
 2 or more days31
 Not sure..... 0

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

Yes 1%
 No99
 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
55. Drinking alcohol.....	3%	98%	0%
56. Marijuana.....	1	99	0
57. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	100	0
58. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	0	100	0
59. Gambling	<1	100	0

60. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often were you distracted by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls?

Three or more times a day	8%
Twice a day.....	9
Once a day	8
Four or five times a week	4
Two or three times a week.....	16
Once a week.....	5
Less than once a week	7
Zero times in the past 30 days	44
Not sure.....	0

61. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often did you have something to eat or drink, deal with unruly children, reach for something on the floor or do something else not related to technology that may have distracted you?

Three or more times a day	6%
Twice a day.....	3
Once a day	12
Four or five times a week	4
Two or three times a week.....	13
Once a week.....	14
Less than once a week	9
Zero times in the past 30 days	40
Not sure.....	0

In the past 30 days, did you use...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
62. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit.....	<1%	100%	0%
63. Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars.....	3	97	0
64. Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	6	95	0

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

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

Every day	7%	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days.....	5	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all	88	→GO TO Q69
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [47 Current Smokers]

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

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [47 Current Smokers]

Yes83% →CONTINUE WITH Q68
No17 →GO TO Q69
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q69

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

Yes64%
No36
Not sure..... 0

69. 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..... 4
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or 2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home 8
Not sure..... <1

70. 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 days87%
1 to 3 days 8
4 to 6 days 3
All 7 days<1
Not sure..... 1

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

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male46%
Female54

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

73. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight40%
Overweight37
Obese23

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes 1%
No99
Not sure..... 0

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

White	94%
Black, African American	2
Asian.....	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	<1
Another race	0
Multiple races	<1
Not sure.....	0

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	25%
A member of an unmarried couple	3
Married	55
Separated	0
Divorced	8
Widowed.....	9
Not sure.....	0

77. 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.....	14
Some college.....	16
Technical school graduate	4
College graduate	39
Advanced or professional degree.....	26
Not sure.....	0

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

Milwaukee	100%
-----------------	------

79. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Wauwatosa.....	100%
----------------	------

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

53213	43%
53226	33
53222	17
53225	6
All others (3% or less).....	2

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

- 81. 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.
- 82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
- 83. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4
\$20,001 to \$30,000	10
\$30,001 to \$40,000	10
\$40,001 to \$50,000	5
\$50,001 to \$60,000	4
\$60,001 to \$75,000	8
\$75,001 to \$90,000	10
\$90,001 to \$105,000	8
\$105,001 to \$120,000	5
\$120,001 to \$135,000	2
Over \$135,000	20
Not sure.....	2
No answer	8

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

None	68%	→GO TO Q108
One	11	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more	22	→CONTINUE WITH Q86

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

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [124 Respondents]

Yes	96%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	4	→GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [115 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	63%
13 to 17 years old.....	37

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [119 Respondents]

Boy	63%
Girl.....	37

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [119 Respondents]

Yes	<1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	99	→ GO TO Q91
Not sure.....	0	→ GO TO Q91

90. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [1 Respondent; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Uninsured.....	1 respondent
Unable to get appointment.....	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area	1 respondent

91. 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? [119 Respondents]

Yes.....93% → CONTINUE WITH Q92
 No 7 → GO TO Q93
 Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q93

92. 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? [111 Respondents]

Yes.....88%
 No 12
 Not sure..... 0

93. 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? [119 Respondents]

Yes.....<1% → CONTINUE WITH Q94
 No99 → GO TO Q95
 Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [1 Respondent; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it 1 respondent
 Specialty physician not in area 1 respondent

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [119 Respondents]

Yes..... 0% → CONTINUE WITH Q96
 No100 → GO TO Q97
 Not sure..... 0 → GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [0 Respondents]

97. Does your child have asthma? [118 Respondents]

Yes..... 8% →CONTINUE WITH Q98
 No92 →GO TO Q99
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q99

98. 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? [10 Respondents]

Yes.....5 respondents
 No5 respondents
 Not sure.....0 respondents

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

Crib or bassinette	14 respondents
In bed with you or another person	0 respondents
Pack n' Play	0 respondents
Couch or chair	0 respondents
Swing	0 respondents
Car	0 respondents
Car seat	0 respondents
Floor	0 respondents

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [119 Respondents]

Always	45%
Nearly always	50
Sometimes	4
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure.....	0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [58 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	0%
Nearly always	2
Sometimes	14
Seldom	52
Never	29
Not sure.....	3

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [59 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	15%
No	81
Not sure.....	3

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [59 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	12%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	3
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	2

104. 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. [77 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	17%
Two servings.....	31
Three or more servings	52
Not sure.....	0

105. 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. [77 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....26%
 Two servings.....53
 Three or more servings21
 Not sure..... 0

106. 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? [78 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day..... 5% → CONTINUE WITH Q107
 Two through four days21 → CONTINUE WITH Q107
 Five or more days71 → GO TO Q108
 Not sure..... 4 → GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [20 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

School/homework/other activities8 respondents
 Work2 respondents
 Sick/ill.....2 respondents
 Weather.....1 respondent
 Child does not like to be physically active1 respondent
 Lack of time.....1 respondent
 Other5 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes13% →CONTINUE WITH Q109
 No87 →GO TO Q110
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q110

109. 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 child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [50 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....76%
 Acquaintance19
 Friend..... 5
 Brother or sister<1

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

Yes 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q111
 No99 →GO TO Q112
 Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q112

111. 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 child, a stranger, or someone else? [6 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Parent..... 3 respondents
Acquaintance 2 respondents
Stranger..... 1 respondent

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

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity 79%
Mental health or depression..... 48
Alcohol or drug use 45
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough,
tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases 22
Violence..... 17
Teen pregnancy..... 8
Infant mortality 4
Lead poisoning 2

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through May 6, 2015. 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=313). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=87). 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.

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.