

Cudahy

Community Health Survey Report

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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Cudahy Health Department and the Center for Urban Population Health. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents.

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=384). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=16). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between June 20, 2012 and September 22, 2012. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Cudahy. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Cudahy Community Health Survey

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

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	28%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	20
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	42%
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	26
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23
Not Sure/No Answer	18
Married	51%

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

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Cudahy Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 14,348 adult residents.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 140 adults. So, when 20% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 2,800 residents \pm 700 individuals. Therefore, from 2,100 to 3,500 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 7,888 occupied housing units in Cudahy. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 80 households. For example, 4% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 320.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003 and 2012, the Cudahy Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. All other study years were five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Summary

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

Overall Health					Vaccinations (65 and Older)				
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Excellent	22%	21%	10%	18%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	70%	70%	77%	59%
Very Good	34%	37%	47%	33%	Pneumonia (ever)	61%	74%	79%	71%
Fair or Poor	13%	17%	17%	20%					
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>				
					<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>				
Health Care Coverage					Health Conditions in Past 3 Years				
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Not Covered					High Blood Pressure	24%	27%	27%	31%
Personally (currently)	6%	9%	9%	4%	High Blood Cholesterol	20%	26%	25%	27%
Personally (past 12 months)			12%	4%	Mental Health Condition			10%	17%
Household Member (past 12 months)	15%	20%	13%	4%	Diabetes	7%	8%	10%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>Asthma (Current)</i>				
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
					<i>Cancer</i>				
					<i>Stroke</i>				
Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)					Condition Controlled Through Medication,				
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Exercise or Lifestyle Changes				
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost	8%	11%	8%	7%	High Blood Pressure				
Unmet Care					High Blood Cholesterol				
Dental Care				16%	Mental Health Condition				
Medical Care	7%	8%	10%	10%	Diabetes				
Mental Health Care				2%	Asthma (Current)				
					Heart Disease/Condition				
Health Information and Services					Physical Health				
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Health Information Source					Physical Activity/Week				
Doctor				37%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	26%	38%	35%	42%
Internet				40%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		26%	19%	22%
Advance Care Plan	27%	33%	37%	31%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		53%	42%	53%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service					Overweight	65%	70%	65%	67%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		79%	87%	79%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	67%	61%	63%	62%
Urgent care center		2%	3%	5%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	33%	22%	29%	28%
Hospital emergency room		6%	2%	2%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Hospital outpatient		3%	2%	2%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>				
Public health clinic/community health center		4%	2%	1%					
No usual place		5%	2%	10%	<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>				
Routine Procedures					Women's Health				
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	83%	83%	73%	86%	Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	80%	73%	80%	77%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	77%	76%	75%	71%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		71%	82%	87%
Dental Checkup (past year)	63%	65%	69%	69%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	90%	81%	90%	85%
Eye Exam (past year)	48%	47%	50%	43%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research:</i>									
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>					<i>Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)</i>				
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>									

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 51% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2012, 7% of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs; married respondents were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; female respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.*

In 2012, 40% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from the internet followed by 37% who reported a doctor. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 71% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 43% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a college education or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2012, 39% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or unmarried were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (31% and 27%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer.*

In 2012, 6% 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, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 42% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 22% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 35 to 64 years old or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 62% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of*

respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

In 2012, 77% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

In 2012, 51% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.

In 2012, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Ten percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 61% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

In 2012, 19% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 59% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-six percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

In 2012, 78% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fourteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

In 2012, 36% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month.

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

In 2012, 5% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking in the past year; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported a household member experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or cocaine/heroin/ other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.*

In 2012, 7% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 97% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care in the past 12 months. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 35% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Seven percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Forty-one percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Thirty-eight percent reported verbal bullying, 15% reported physical bullying and 1% reported cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (66%), chronic diseases or violence (57% each). Respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report violence. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report lead poisoning as one of the top health issues.

Key Findings

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

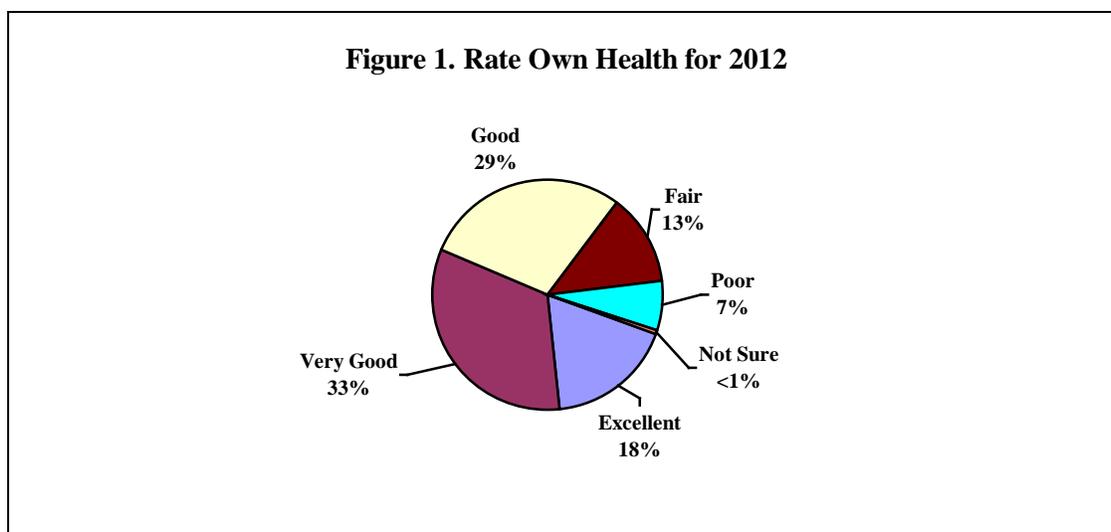
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 51% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (18%) or very good (33%). A total of 20% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (35%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (14%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (9%).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% 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 report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (27% and 13%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (24%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (11%).

- Forty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 25% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 9% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to nonsmokers (18%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, 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 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, 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
TOTAL ^a	13%	17%	17%	20%
Gender ^{1,2}				
Male	17	13	18	17
Female ^a	10	21	17	22
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	5	3	21	14
35 to 44 ^a	7	27	11	25
45 to 54	17	21	18	9
55 to 64	24	20	15	35
65 and Older	19	22	18	24
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less	19	20	18	24
Some Post High School	11	22	23	19
College Graduate ^a	4	9	7	15
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	18	32	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	15	7	11	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	19	14	14
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married	13	15	13	13
Not Married ^a	13	19	22	27
Overweight Status ^{1,3,4}				
Not Overweight	8	12	12	11
Overweight ^a	15	19	21	24
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive ^b	--	22	45	48
Insufficient	--	25	20	25
Recommended	--	10	7	9
Smoking Status ^{1,3,4}				
Nonsmoker ^a	10	15	14	18
Smoker	22	22	27	28

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.

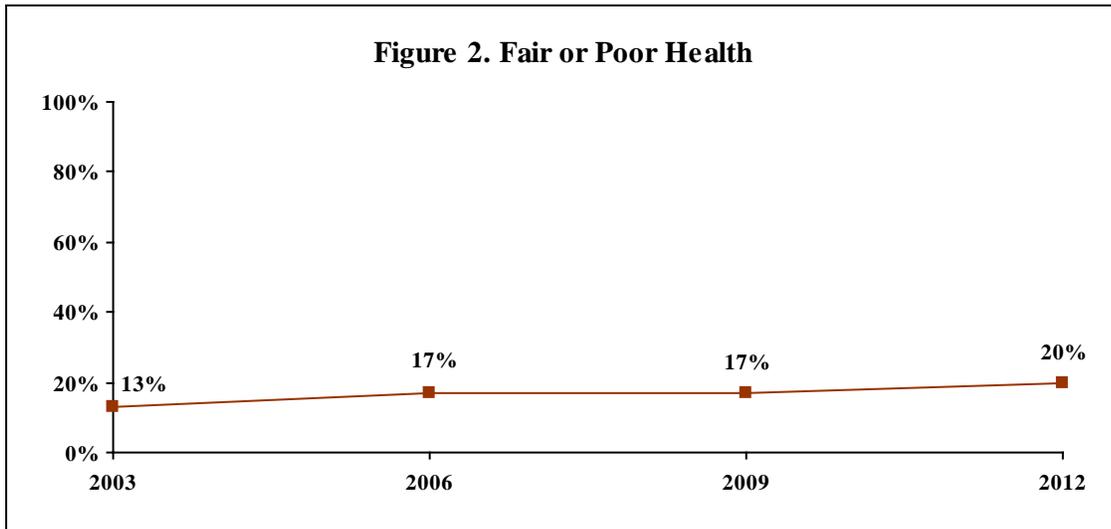
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

- From 2003 to 2012, there was 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 2012, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

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

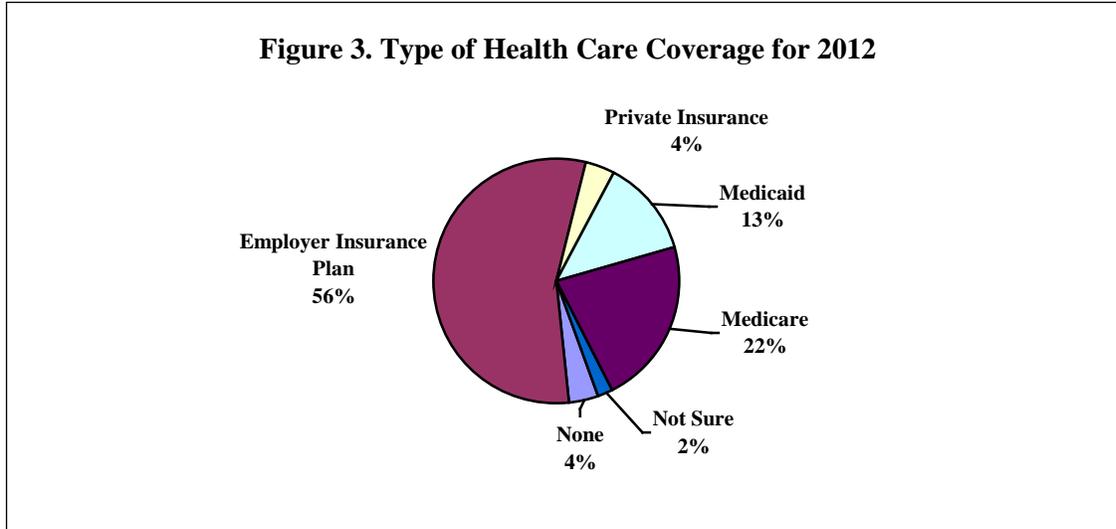
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

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

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Fifty-six percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Four percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Thirteen percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 22% reported Medicare.



- Five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no current personal health care insurance compared to 1% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL				
All Respondents	6%	9%	9%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	8	11	11	4
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	7	14	12	3
Female	6	5	5	4
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 34	10	11	20	5
35 to 44	9	15	5	2
45 to 54	7	10	7	4
55 to 64	4	4	4	6
65 and Older	1	0	0	0
Education ³				
High School or Less	4	11	15	1
Some Post High School	9	6	5	6
College Graduate	6	7	4	3
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	14	11	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	8	4	13	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	0	2	0
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married	5	2	<1	3
Not Married	9	16	19	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≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were not covered in the past 12 months compared to 4% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered in the past 12 months compared to 1% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting no coverage in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting no coverage in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage in the past 12 months. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, 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 Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	12%	4%
Gender		
Male ^a	15	4
Female ^a	9	4
Age ¹		
18 to 34 ^a	20	5
35 to 44	9	2
45 to 54 ^a	18	5
55 to 64	7	8
65 and Older	1	0
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less ^a	21	1
Some Post High School	6	8
College Graduate	5	4
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	14	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	0
Marital Status ¹		
Married	2	3
Not Married ^a	25	5

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Four 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.
- Six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 1% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006 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 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	15%	20%	13%	4%
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	18	32	16	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	18	10	17	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	4	2	0
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married ^a	12	9	4	4
Not Married ^a	19	32	25	5

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

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

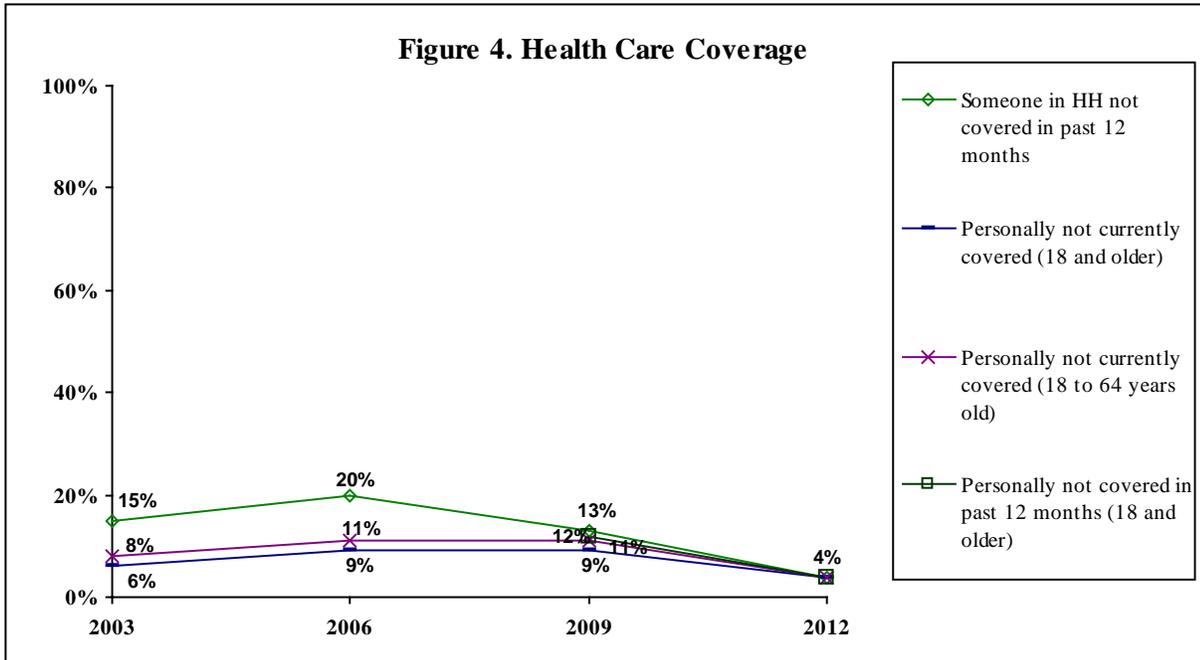
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 8)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 7% of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs; married respondents were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; female respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2012 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Married respondents were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to unmarried respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past 12 months due to prescription costs.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In all other study years, the presence of children in households was not a significant variable.

Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	8%	11%	8%	7%
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	14	10	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	5	6	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	19	10	9
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	9	12	6	10
Not Married	6	10	9	4
Children in Household ^{1,2}				
Yes	13	16	7	11
No	5	8	8	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 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Unmet Medical Care

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed (15%) compared to male respondents (4%).
 - Inability to pay, insurance did not cover it or poor care were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet medical care.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they did not receive the medical care needed.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 7. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Unmet Dental and Mental Health Care

2012 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed and 2% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 10% of those 45 to 54 years old or 6% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 13% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Inability to pay, uninsured or insurance did not cover it were the most often mentioned reasons for unmet dental or mental health care.

Table 8. Unmet Dental and Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012^①

	Dental Care	Mental Health Care ^②
TOTAL	16%	2%
Gender		
Male	14	--
Female	18	--
Age		
18 to 34	20*	--
35 to 44	22*	--
45 to 54	10*	--
55 to 64	25*	--
65 and Older	6*	--
Education		
High School or Less	24*	--
Some Post High School	15*	--
College Graduate	6*	--
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13*	--
Marital Status		
Married	18	--
Not Married	14	--

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

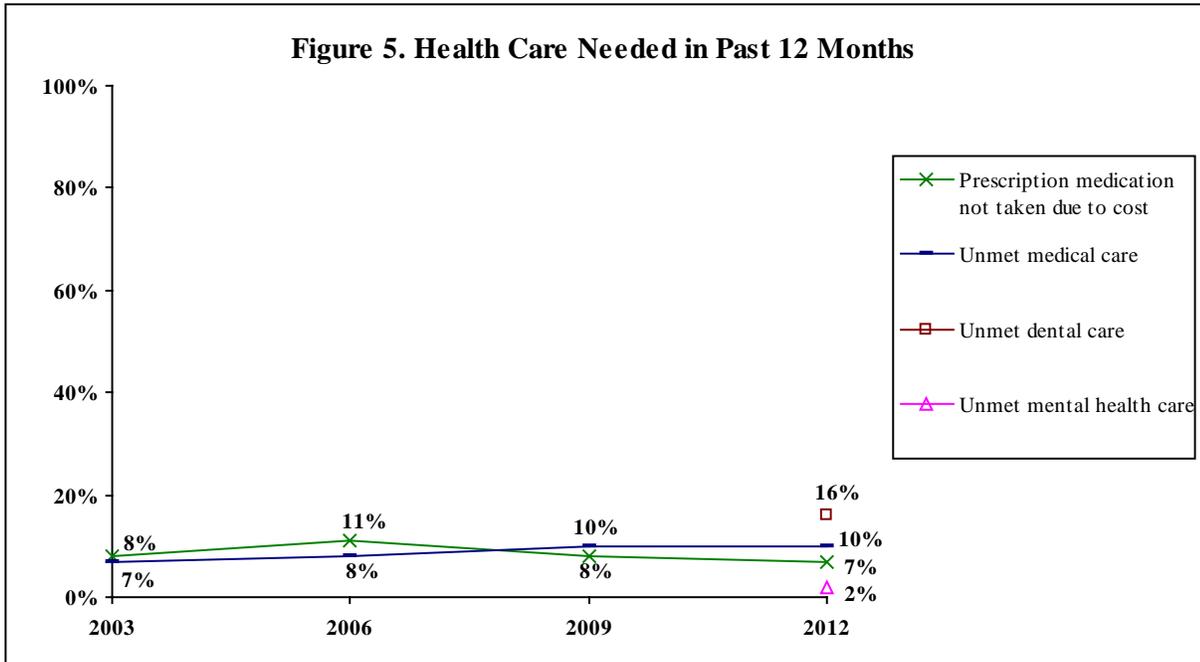
^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

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

Unmet Health Care Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 9 - 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 40% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from the internet followed by 37% who reported a doctor. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

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

Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Forty percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from the internet while 37% reported a doctor and 4% each reported Milwaukee Journal Sentinel or TV.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the internet as their primary source. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report the internet as their primary source.

Table 9. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2012^⓪

	Internet	Doctor
TOTAL	40%	37%
Gender		
Male	39	37
Female	40	37
Age ¹		
18 to 34	76	10
35 to 44	24	54
45 to 54	36	36
55 to 64	37	37
65 and older	6	62
Education ¹		
High School or Less	34	34
Some Post High School	39	41
College Graduate	50	36
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	44
Top 40 Percent Bracket	48	30
Marital Status		
Married	40	38
Not Married	40	35

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

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

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice while 5% reported urgent care center. Ten percent reported no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (84%) compared to male respondents (75%).
- Ninety percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 80% of those 45 to 54 years old or 65% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 85% of those with a college education or 57% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 75% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 70% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (86% and 72%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, 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 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	79%	87%	79%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male	69	84	75
Female	88	89	84
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	63	82	65
35 to 44	78	92	83
45 to 54	81	78	80
55 to 64	91	87	86
65 and Older	91	96	90
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less ^a	68	85	94
Some Post High School ^a	92	89	57
College Graduate	83	88	85
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	75	82	75
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	92	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84	92	85
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	80	93	86
Not Married	77	79	72

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

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

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

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

Advance Care Plan

2012 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (37%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 15% of those 35 to 44 years old or 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	27%	33%	37%	31%
Gender ⁴				
Male	25	31	35	25
Female	29	35	39	37
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	14	10	10	11
35 to 44	23	15	33	15
45 to 54	24	34	27	21
55 to 64	36	43	51	44
65 and Older ^a	46	77	77	71
Education ²				
High School or Less	28	40	42	31
Some Post High School	28	25	36	31
College Graduate	26	31	30	31
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	37	43	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	30	20	24	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25	27	27	24
Marital Status				
Married	26	29	36	33
Not Married	29	38	37	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.

^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

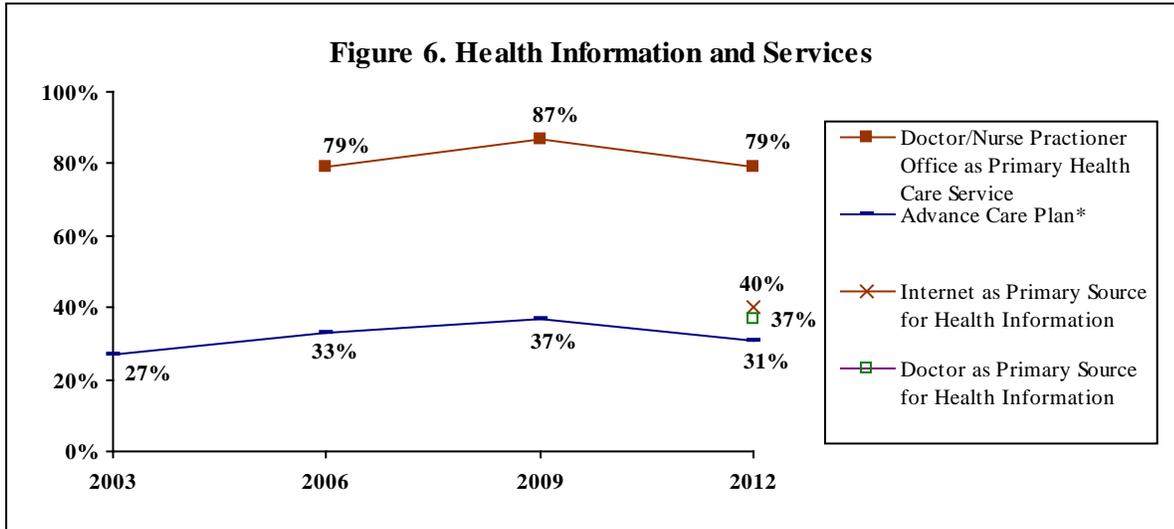
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 12 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 71% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 43% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a college education or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

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

Routine Checkup

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (96%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (81%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (78%).
- Ninety-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 84% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 77% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to married respondents (91% and 81%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 12. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	83%	83%	73%	86%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male ^a	75	80	61	83
Female	89	86	85	89
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	74	75	58	78
35 to 44	78	84	71	81
45 to 54	79	79	67	90
55 to 64	96	87	89	86
65 and Older	95	94	93	96
Education ²				
High School or Less	86	76	74	82
Some Post High School	83	95	69	90
College Graduate	77	83	77	87
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83	84	82	84
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	86	69	76	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	79	92	66	96
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	84	80	75	81
Not Married ^a	81	87	71	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 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 19% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (77%) compared to male respondents (66%).

- Ninety-four percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 91% of those 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 29% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (88%) compared to those with a high school education or less (67%) or respondents with some post high school education (63%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (76% and 67%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less or a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 13. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	77%	76%	75%	71%
Gender ^{3,4}				
Male ^a	79	76	69	66
Female	76	76	81	77
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	53	49	52	29
35 to 44	74	85	76	84
45 to 54	86	79	82	83
55 to 64	94	89	93	94
65 and Older	94	93	93	91
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less ^a	81	69	71	67
Some Post High School	69	83	79	63
College Graduate	82	79	77	88
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	84	71	69	71
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74	68	78	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	93	77	73
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	81	75	79	76
Not Married	71	76	70	67

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 15% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (74%) compared to male respondents (63%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (84%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (60%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (57%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (86%) compared to those with a high school education or less (64%) or respondents with some post high school education (61%).
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 75% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 56% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	63%	65%	69%	69%
Gender ⁴				
Male	63	62	65	63
Female ^a	63	67	73	74
Age ^{1,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	55	64	60	73
35 to 44	74	56	78	60
45 to 54 ^a	67	72	70	84
55 to 64	66	73	76	57
65 and Older	51	64	68	62
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	53	52	56	64
Some Post High School ^a	75	73	76	61
College Graduate ^a	67	74	82	86
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	49	54	56
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	68	70	63	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	72	84	82	87
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}				
Married	70	70	79	72
Not Married ^a	53	59	56	65

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

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

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

Eye Exam

2012 Findings

- Forty-three percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 32% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (63%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (34%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (32%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (55%) compared to those with a high school education or less (46%) or respondents with some post high school education (28%).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 38% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 15. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	48%	47%	50%	43%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male	41	47	45	43
Female ^a	54	46	55	43
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	49	48	46	32
35 to 44	38	36	46	34
45 to 54	40	31	52	37
55 to 64	46	48	54	52
65 and Older	68	68	54	63
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	52	45	48	46
Some Post High School ^a	48	48	55	28
College Graduate	42	48	48	55
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51	45	42	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	48	34	40	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	42	64	63	53
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married	43	49	60	44
Not Married ^a	58	45	37	42

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

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

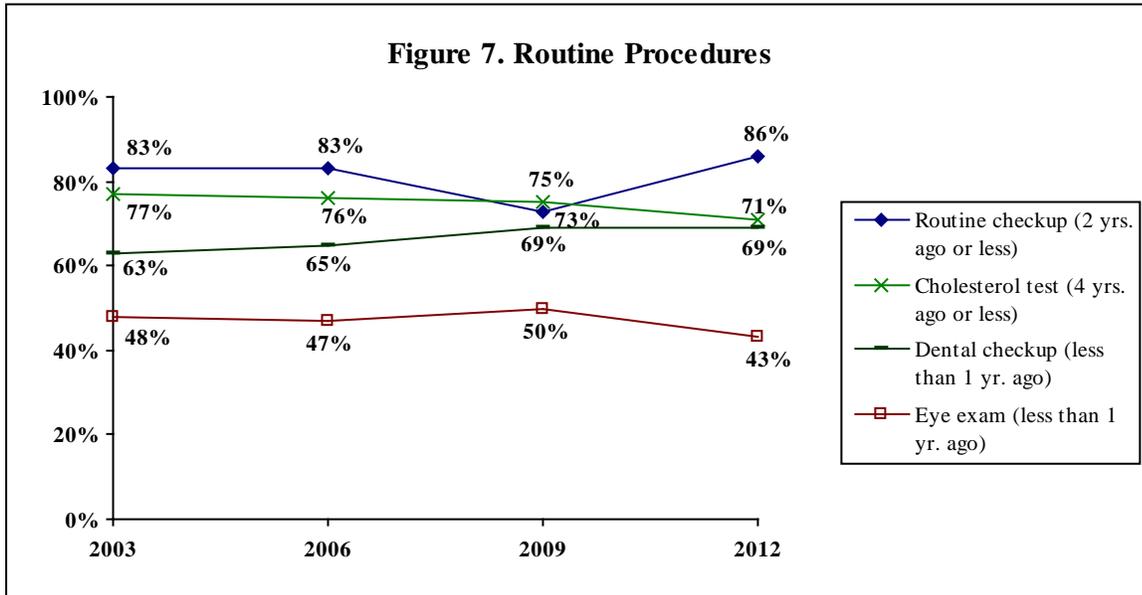
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 39% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or unmarried were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (59%) compared to those 35 to 64 years old (40%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (23%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination compared to married respondents (45% and 33%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 16. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	34%	37%	46%	39%
Gender ³				
Male	30	39	34	35
Female	37	35	57	43
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	14	26	34	23
35 to 44 ^a	20	25	26	40
45 to 54	29	25	43	40
55 to 64	52	46	61	40
65 and Older	70	70	77	59
Education				
High School or Less	35	40	50	41
Some Post High School	36	40	39	36
College Graduate	30	31	48	39
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	47	42	54	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	30	26	40	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	39	40	32
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married	30	39	49	33
Not Married	41	36	41	45

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

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

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

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

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

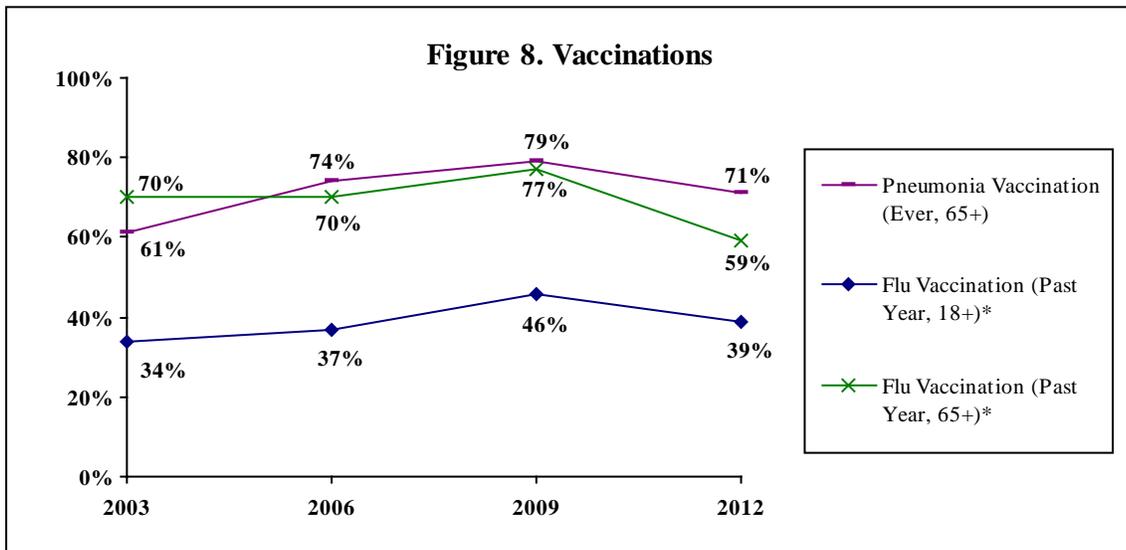
Year Comparisons

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

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 17 - 22)

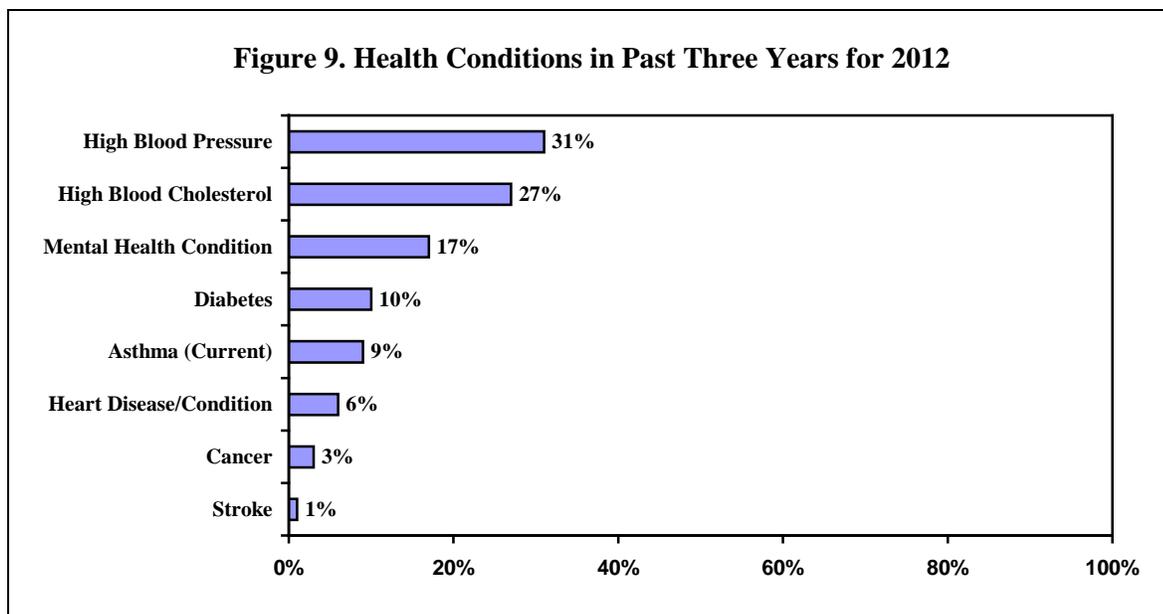
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (31% and 27%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma.

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

2012 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%) or high blood cholesterol (27%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

2012 Findings

- Thirty-one 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 (75%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (21%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (3%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 32% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 17% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to married respondents (36% and 25%, respectively).
- Thirty-six percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 17% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Fifty-six percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 35% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 23% of respondents who met recommended amount of physical activity.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure (33%) compared to smokers (20%).
 - Of the 122 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2009 and 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood pressure.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	24%	27%	27%	31%
Gender				
Male	24	29	26	31
Female	23	25	28	30
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	3	8	0	3
35 to 44 ^a	10	17	16	21
45 to 54	19	33	28	26
55 to 64	42	39	43	43
65 and Older ^a	59	55	66	75
Education ^{1,2}				
High School or Less	36	36	32	33
Some Post High School ^a	14	24	23	32
College Graduate ^a	14	18	24	26
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	38	42	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	17	25	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	23	13	17
Marital Status ^{2,4}				
Married	21	21	24	25
Not Married	28	34	31	36
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	10	18	16	17
Overweight	31	31	33	36
Physical Activity ^{3,4}				
Inactive ^b	--	31	43	56
Insufficient	--	28	28	35
Recommended	--	25	21	23
Smoking Status ^{3,4}				
Nonsmoker ^a	24	28	31	33
Smoker	23	25	15	20

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

High Blood Cholesterol

2012 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (33%) compared to female respondents (21%).
- Forty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol compared to 30% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (33%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (14%).
- Forty-four percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 32% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 18% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 108 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 85% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were male, 55 and older, with a high school education or less, or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable in any study year.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, 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 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 18. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	20%	26%	25%	27%
Gender ⁴				
Male ^a	19	27	23	33
Female	21	26	27	21
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	10	7	4	0
35 to 44 ^a	10	16	28	37
45 to 54	17	28	19	30
55 to 64	30	48	43	43
65 and Older	38	48	47	38
Education ²				
High School or Less	22	33	30	30
Some Post High School	17	25	20	26
College Graduate	17	18	23	21
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	39	31	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	16	17	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14	19	19	18
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^a	16	22	28	25
Not Married	26	31	21	28
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4}				
Not Overweight	10	13	20	14
Overweight ^a	24	32	28	33
Physical Activity ^{2,4}				
Inactive	--	34	33	44
Insufficient	--	31	27	32
Recommended	--	20	20	18
Smoking Status ¹				
Nonsmoker	22	25	27	26
Smoker ^a	11	29	20	28

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (25%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (7%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (3%).
 - Of the 25 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 19. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	10%	9%	9%	6%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	14	9	8	5
Female	7	8	10	7
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	4	<1	0	0
35 to 44	4	0	6	0
45 to 54 ^a	10	9	3	1
55 to 64	16	20	15	8
65 and Older	22	21	29	23
Education				
High School or Less	11	11	13	8
Some Post High School	10	9	7	6
College Graduate ^a	10	4	6	3
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	12	20	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	5	3	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	7	5	0
Marital Status ³				
Married	8	8	6	4
Not Married	14	9	14	9
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	9	8	10	5
Overweight	12	9	9	7
Physical Activity ^{2,4}				
Inactive	--	18	12	25
Insufficient	--	9	9	7
Recommended	--	5	8	3
Smoking Status ²				
Nonsmoker	10	11	8	7
Smoker ^a	12	4	12	3

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

- 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 (22%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 8% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 66 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

Table 20. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	10%	17%
Gender ²		
Male	8	10
Female ^a	13	22
Age		
18 to 34	11	19
35 to 44	13	14
45 to 54	9	17
55 to 64	13	24
65 and Older	8	10
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	14	24
Some Post High School ^a	7	15
College Graduate	9	7
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	11
Marital Status		
Married ^a	8	18
Not Married	13	16

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2012

Diabetes

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirteen percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to less than one percent of respondents who were not overweight.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes (28%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (12%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (5%).

- Of the 38 respondents who reported diabetes, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	7%	8%	10%	10%
Gender				
Male	8	9	9	11
Female	5	7	10	8
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	0	0	0	0
35 to 44	2	1	13	2
45 to 54	3	6	11	5
55 to 64	16	11	17	29
65 and Older	18	26	15	19
Education ³				
High School or Less	7	11	15	12
Some Post High School	6	6	5	11
College Graduate	5	6	7	5
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	12	13	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	7	5	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	10	3
Marital Status ¹				
Married	5	7	9	8
Not Married	10	9	10	11
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	1	2	3	<1
Overweight	9	11	13	13
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	19	20	28
Insufficient	--	9	9	12
Recommended	--	4	6	5
Smoking Status ²				
Nonsmoker	8	10	10	11
Smoker	3	3	10	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.

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Current Asthma

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

2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (12%) compared to male respondents (5%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma (22%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (8%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
 - Of the 34 respondents who reported current asthma, 88% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	11%	11%	8%	9%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male	7	9	4	5
Female	15	12	13	12
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^a	17	17	12	0
35 to 44 ^a	9	6	5	22
45 to 54	13	7	5	10
55 to 64	10	15	11	8
65 and Older	10	10	9	10
Education ²				
High School or Less	12	7	6	9
Some Post High School	13	11	8	7
College Graduate	10	17	13	10
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	14	10	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	7	13	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	17	9	9
Marital Status				
Married	11	14	8	10
Not Married	12	8	8	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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cancer

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (3 responses) followed by prostate or colon cancer (2 responses each).

Year Comparisons

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

Stroke

2012 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
 - Of the 5 respondents who reported a stroke, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

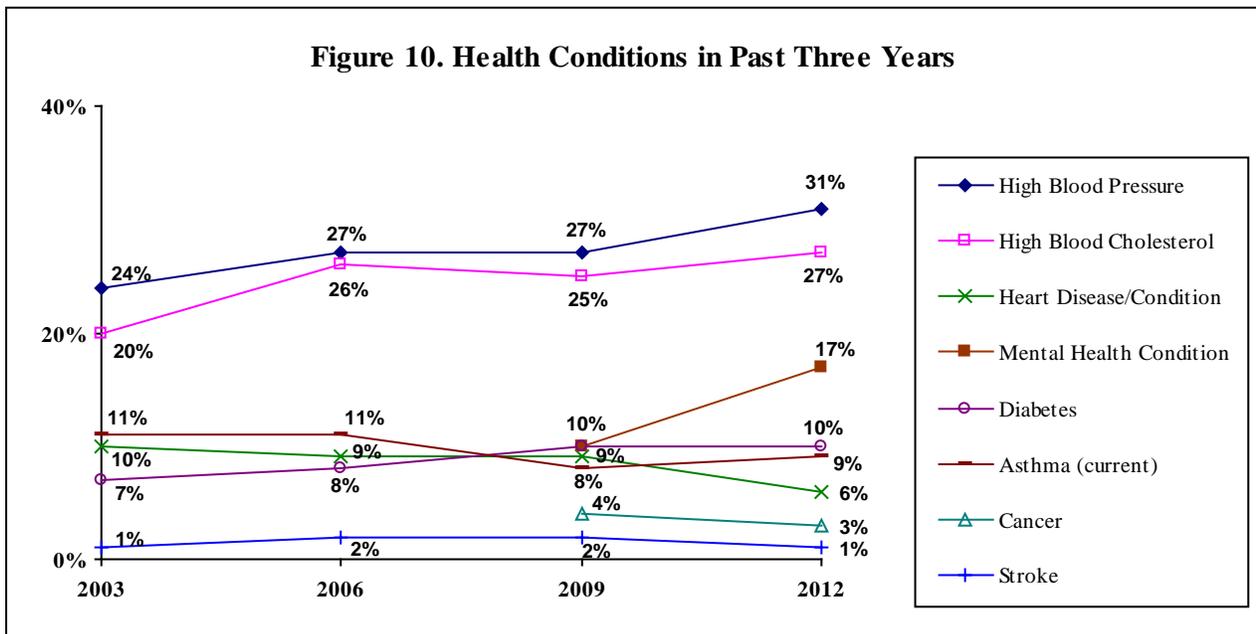
Year Comparisons

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

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 23 - 26)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 42% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 22% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 35 to 64 years old or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

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

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-two percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-six percent did some moderate activity, while 9% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (65%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (33%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (27%).
- Fifty percent of respondents with some post high school education and 48% of those with a high school education or less met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 22% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (52%) compared to overweight respondents (37%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	26%	38%	35%	42%
Gender				
Male ^a	28	39	32	44
Female ^a	25	37	37	41
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^a	24	41	39	65
35 to 44	30	38	41	40
45 to 54	31	43	32	27
55 to 64	32	39	32	33
65 and Older ^a	19	28	28	34
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	22	38	32	48
Some Post High School ^a	26	42	27	50
College Graduate	33	34	47	22
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	21	39	33	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	24	36	50	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	32	35	47
Marital Status ²				
Married ^a	26	46	32	45
Not Married ^a	26	29	39	40
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4}				
Not Overweight ^a	28	46	46	52
Overweight ^a	26	34	28	37

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-one percent did some vigorous physical activity while 57% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (45%) compared to those 65 and older (10%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (6%).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 25% of those with a college education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported vigorous physical activity compared to 20% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (32%) compared to overweight respondents (17%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2009, 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. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- 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, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	26%	19%	22%
Gender			
Male	28	18	25
Female	24	19	18
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	36	35	45
35 to 44 ^a	40	8	17
45 to 54	12	12	11
55 to 64	17	23	6
65 and Older	12	11	10
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	17	18	11
Some Post High School	25	10	31
College Graduate ^a	39	29	25
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	13	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	31	24	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	17	30
Marital Status			
Married	28	16	21
Not Married	24	22	21
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	35	26	32
Overweight	22	16	17

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

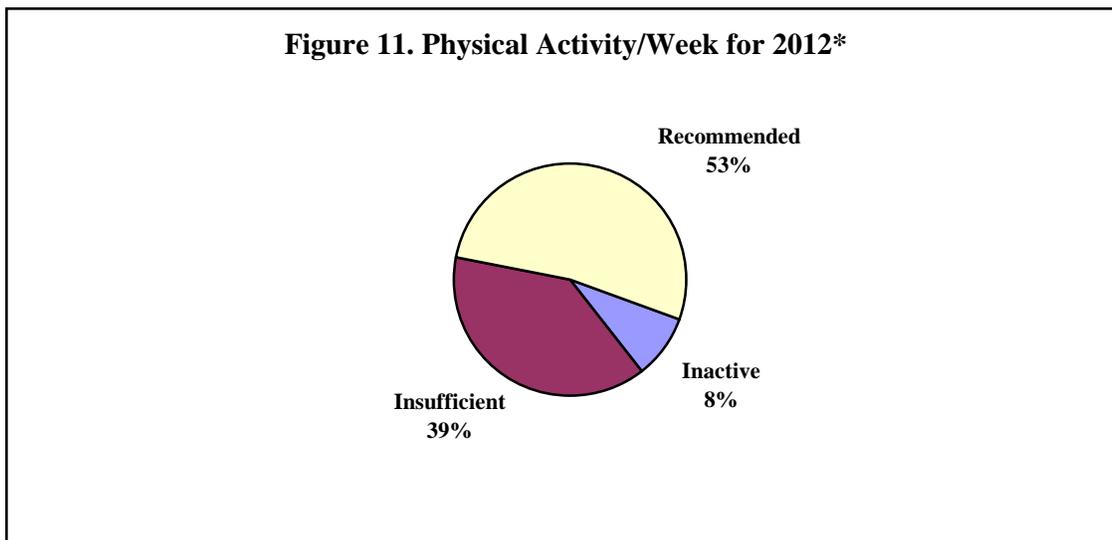
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-nine percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% 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 (83%) compared to those 65 and older (40%) or respondents 45 to 64 years old (34%).
- Sixty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 50% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 46% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (71%) compared to overweight respondents (43%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 25. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	53%	42%	53%
Gender			
Male	55	42	55
Female	51	43	51
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	66	48	83
35 to 44	58	46	53
45 to 54 ^a	51	39	34
55 to 64	48	42	34
65 and Older	35	33	40
Education ²			
High School or Less	46	42	53
Some Post High School	57	34	59
College Graduate ^a	58	52	44
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50	37	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	62	52	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	49	39	64
Marital Status ¹			
Married	58	39	56
Not Married	47	48	50
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	69	50	71
Overweight	46	38	43

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

Body Weight

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- According to the definition, 67% of respondents were overweight (38% overweight and 29% obese).
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old, 76% of those 55 to 64 years old and 75% of those 35 to 44 years old were classified as overweight compared to 50% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-one percent of inactive respondents and 79% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported being overweight compared to 55% of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight.

Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	65%	70%	65%	67%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male	75	75	73	71
Female	56	66	57	64
Age ^{3,4}				
18 to 34	60	66	49	50
35 to 44 ^a	58	72	71	75
45 to 54	69	70	74	78
55 to 64	71	78	83	76
65 and Older	71	72	64	71
Education ¹				
High School or Less	73	69	65	68
Some Post High School	61	75	71	61
College Graduate ^a	57	67	59	74
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	77	56	62
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69	55	63	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	66	77	77	73
Marital Status ³				
Married	64	71	75	68
Not Married	66	70	51	67
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	81	85	81
Insufficient	--	81	67	79
Recommended	--	61	58	55

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

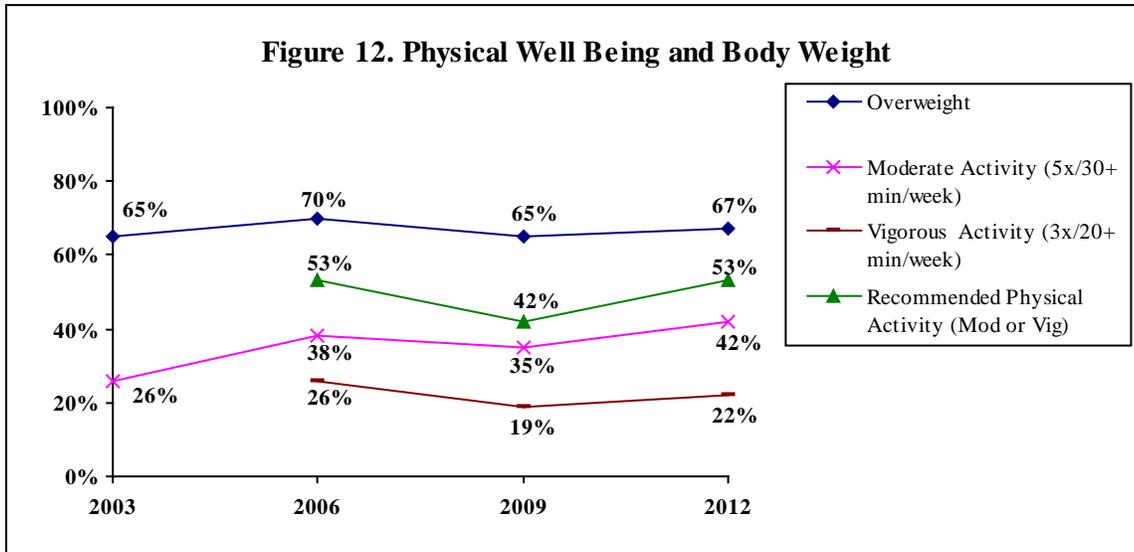
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 27 & 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 62% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit 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.

2012 Findings

- Sixty-two 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 (73%) compared to male respondents (50%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (78%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (57%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (50%).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (68%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (50%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least two servings of fruit.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	67%	61%	63%	62%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	56	47	58	50
Female	76	74	68	73
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	69	73	76	50
35 to 44	57	47	59	71
45 to 54	68	57	59	78
55 to 64	60	59	63	57
65 and Older ^a	79	66	49	61
Education ^{1,2}				
High School or Less	60	52	59	60
Some Post High School	69	68	63	63
College Graduate ^a	77	67	71	63
Household Income ^{1,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67	65	52	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	60	62	71	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75	53	78	70
Marital Status ³				
Married	66	59	68	60
Not Married	69	63	57	64
Overweight Status ^{3,4}				
Not Overweight ^a	70	63	54	50
Overweight	65	60	66	68
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	55	48	47
Insufficient	--	58	65	62
Recommended	--	65	66	64

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Vegetable Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (38%) compared to male respondents (18%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who did at least some physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 28. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	33%	22%	29%	28%
Gender ⁴				
Male ^a	28	19	25	18
Female	37	26	32	38
Age ^{1,3}				
18 to 34	25	26	41	31
35 to 44	35	20	29	26
45 to 54 ^a	44	28	27	28
55 to 64	22	11	28	31
65 and Older	34	23	11	23
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less	31	15	35	26
Some Post High School	27	26	14	28
College Graduate	44	30	37	33
Household Income ^{1,2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	20	20	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	17	40	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	41	33	22	37
Marital Status ³				
Married	30	25	23	32
Not Married ^a	36	20	36	24
Overweight Status ³				
Not Overweight	32	21	39	24
Overweight	33	23	23	31
Physical Activity ^{2,3}				
Inactive	--	9	15	22
Insufficient	--	22	18	23
Recommended	--	25	43	34

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

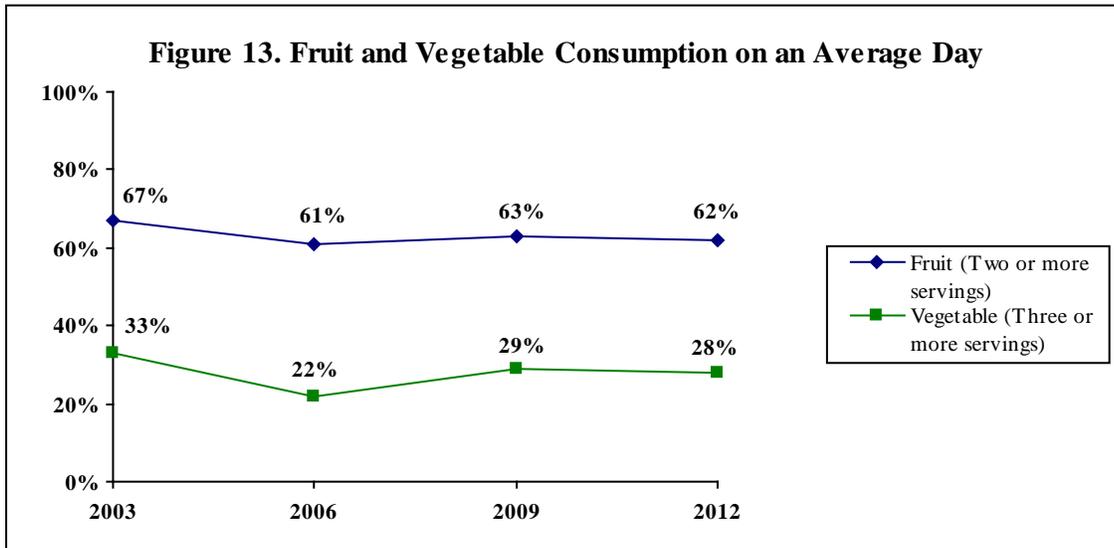
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Women's Health (Figure 14; Table 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 77% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this.

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

Mammogram

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

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

- Eighty-seven percent of the 47 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

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

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- A total of 85% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 81% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Ninety-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 81% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (95% and 74%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2009 and 2012, 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 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

Table 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	90%	81%	90%	85%
Age				
18 to 34	93	85	96	82
35 to 44	95	79	88	97
45 and Older	84	76	85	82
Education ^{3,4}				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	92	77	87	81
College Graduate	87	90	97	95
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	90	82	84	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	89	87	98	96
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	92	81	93	95
Not Married	85	81	85	74

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

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

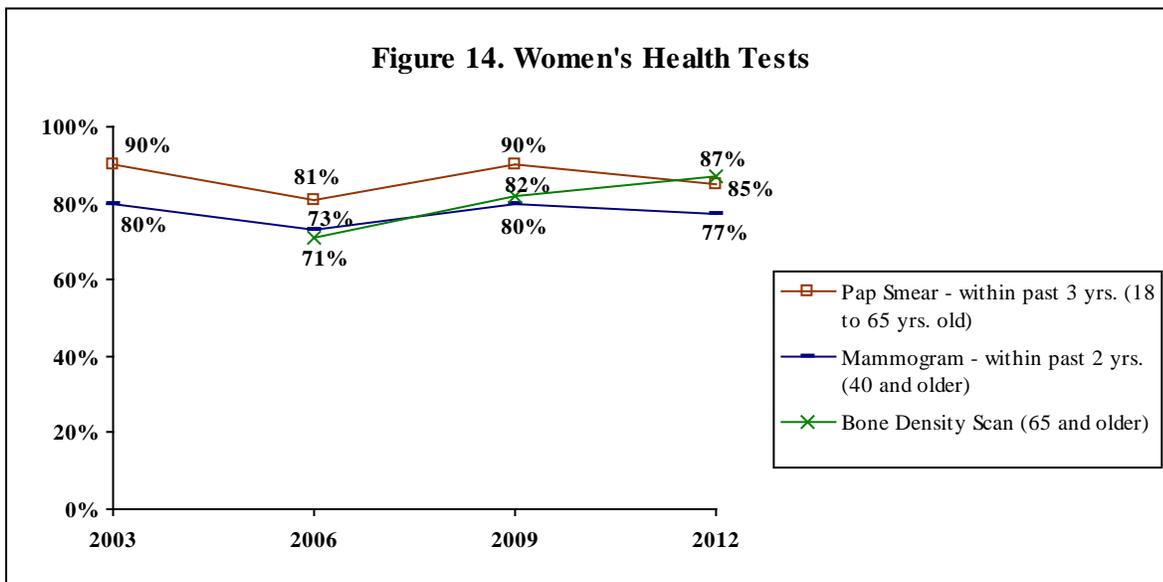
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Women’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Men's Health (Figure 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 51% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test.

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

Prostate Cancer Screening

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

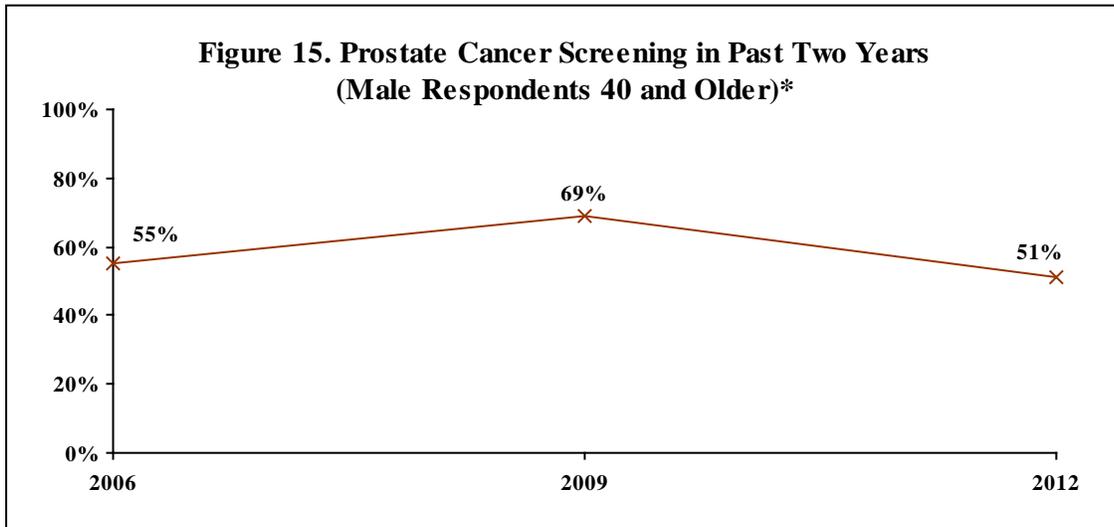
- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

Men's Health Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 16; Tables 30 - 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Ten percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 61% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

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

Blood Stool Test

2012 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

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

Table 30. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL ^a	36%	21%	10%
Gender			
Male ^a	31	23	6
Female ^a	39	17	13
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	39	22	12
College Graduate ^a	26	13	4
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	34	15	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	48	25	0
Marital Status			
Married ^a	38	24	9
Not Married ^a	34	16	11

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2012 Findings

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

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

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

Year Comparisons

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

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

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

	2009	2012
TOTAL	9%	10%
Gender		
Male	7	14
Female	11	7
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	9	11
College Graduate	10	7
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	13	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	9
Marital Status		
Married	10	10
Not Married	9	10

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

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

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

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

Colonoscopy

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

2012 Findings

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

Table 32. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL	62%	61%
Gender		
Male	58	60
Female	65	61
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	61	61
College Graduate	67	58
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	50	64
Marital Status		
Married	64	65
Not Married	60	57

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

³year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

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

Table 33. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2009	2012
TOTAL	63%	65%
Gender		
Male	59	62
Female	65	68
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	61	67
College Graduate	67	59
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	50	65
Marital Status		
Married	64	67
Not Married	60	64

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

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

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

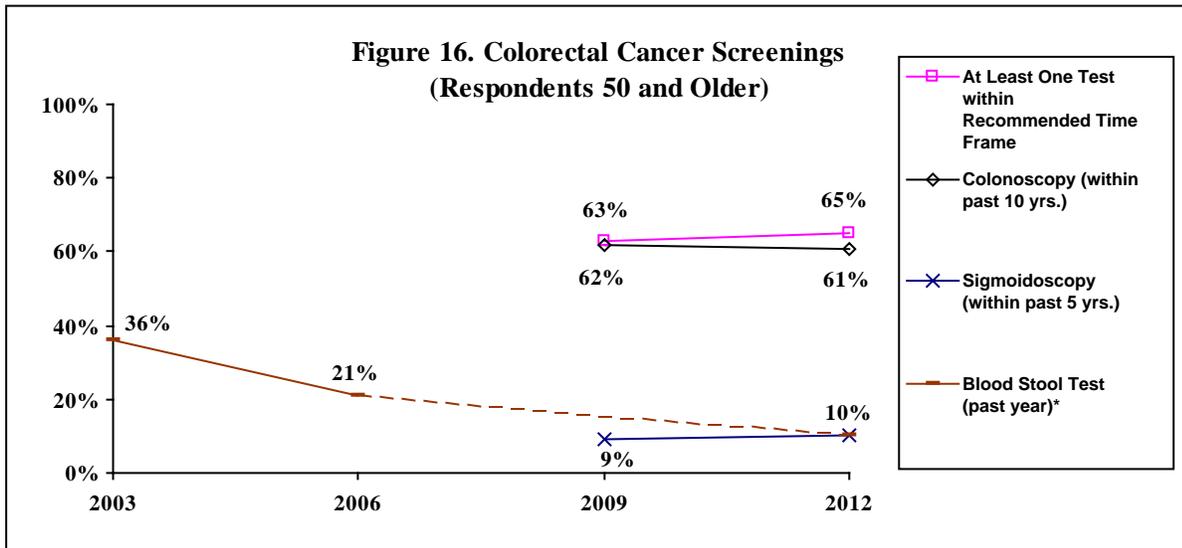
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Tobacco Use (Figures 17 & 18; Tables 34 & 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 19% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 59% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-six percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

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

Current Smokers

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

In 2010, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 17% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2012 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents were current smokers (14% every day and 5% some days).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old were current smokers compared to 15% of those 18 to 34 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 15% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to unmarried respondents (24% and 14%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were current smokers.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	25%	27%	24%	19%
Gender ^{1,2}				
Male ^a	31	34	25	20
Female	20	20	24	18
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	26	34	35	15
35 to 44	26	38	28	29
45 to 54	28	27	25	26
55 to 64	32	20	13	19
65 and Older	18	9	10	10
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	34	34	36	27
Some Post High School	21	22	19	21
College Graduate ^a	14	20	13	4
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	32	35	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	24	22	10	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	20	13	15
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married	24	22	14	24
Not Married ^a	26	31	38	14

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Eight percent of male respondents reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of female respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (10%) compared to respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (1% each).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (11%) compared to those with a high school education or less (1%) or respondents with a college education (less than one percent).

Table 35. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012^⓪

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

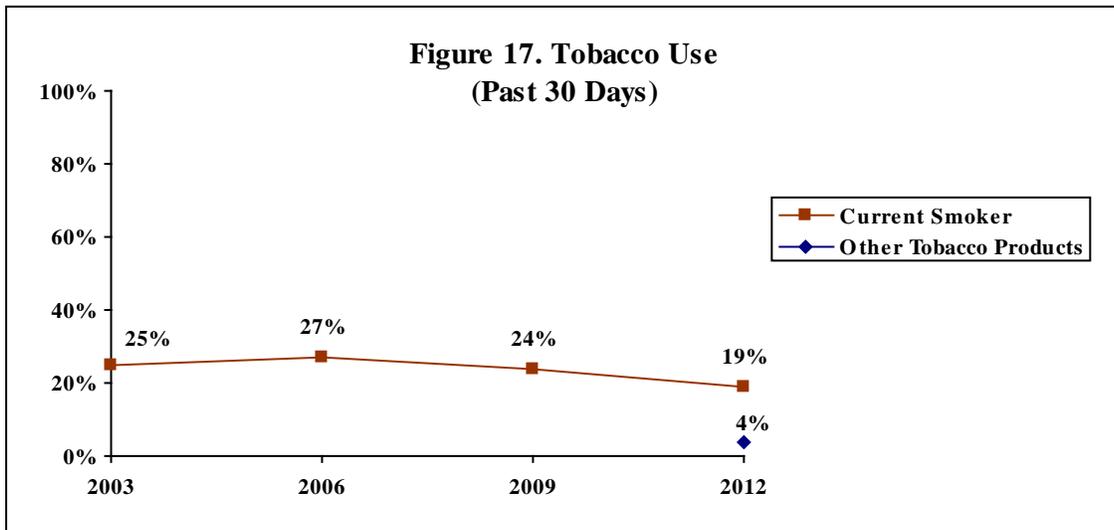
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

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

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

2012 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Fifty-nine percent of the 75 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2012 Findings

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

- Seventy-six percent of the 51 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

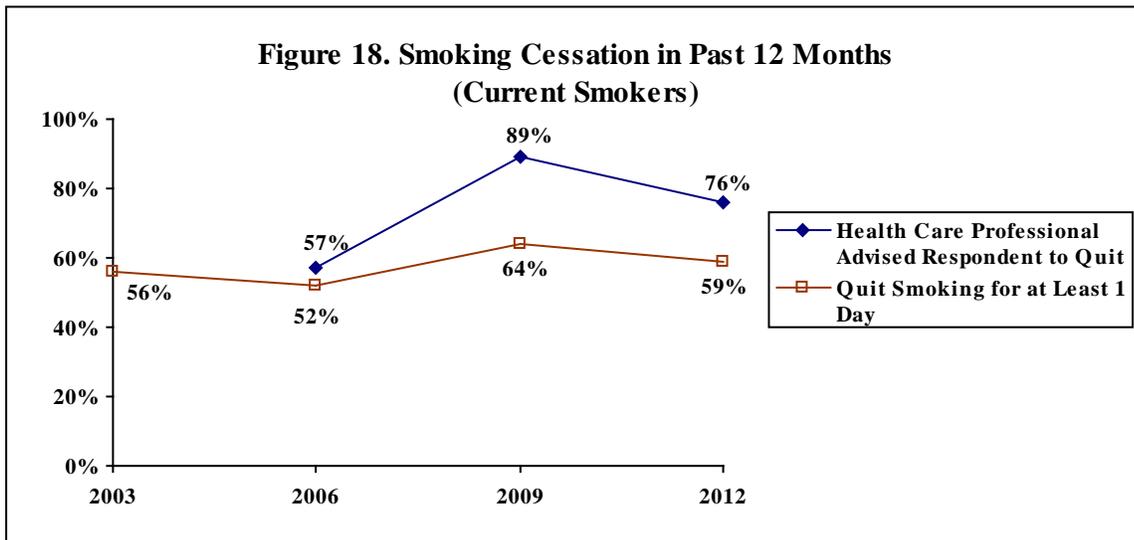
Year Comparisons

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

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 19 & 20; Tables 36 & 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 78% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fourteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

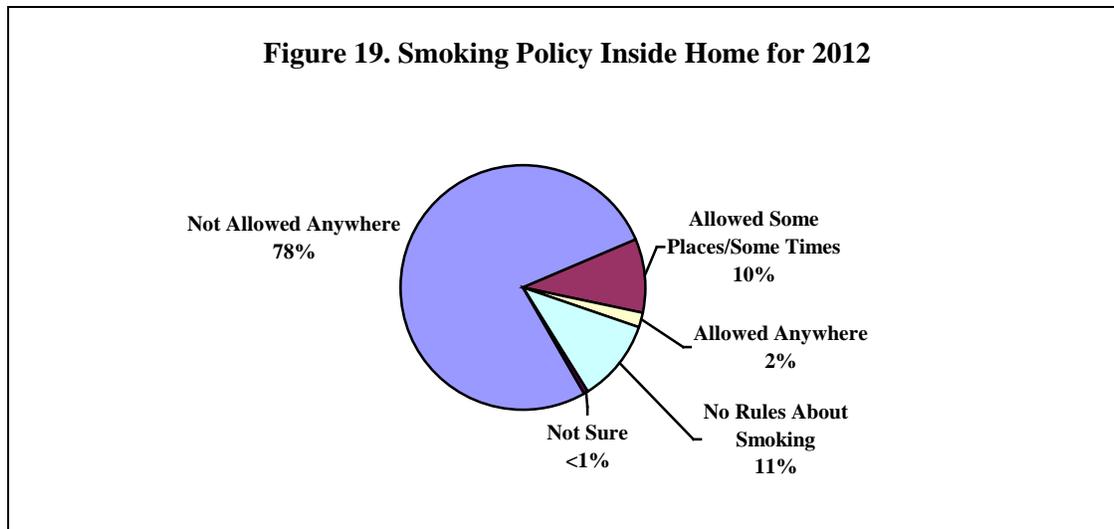
From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2012 Findings

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



- Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 86% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 68% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eighty-three percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 55% of smokers.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2009, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012
TOTAL	74%	78%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	53	68
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	62	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	86
Marital Status ¹		
Married	84	80
Not Married ^a	61	75
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	81	83
Smoker	54	55
Children in Household ¹		
Yes	84	81
No ^a	67	76

^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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fourteen 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 percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 10% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to married respondents (18% and 8%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting exposure.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting exposure.

Table 37. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	32%	14%
Gender		
Male ^a	36	15
Female ^a	29	13
Age ¹		
18 to 34 ^a	47	13
35 to 44 ^a	35	16
45 to 54 ^a	26	8
55 to 64	28	14
65 and Older	24	17
Education ¹		
High School or Less	28	18
Some Post High School ^a	42	12
College Graduate ^a	27	10
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	55	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	28	10
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	32	8
Not Married ^a	33	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

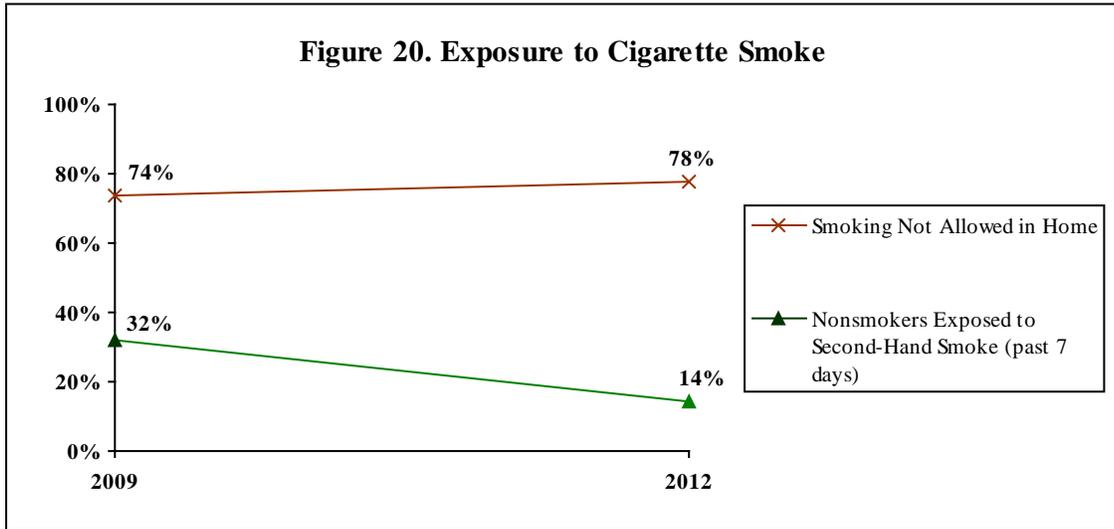
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Alcohol Use (Figure 21; Table 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 36% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-six percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (53%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Fifty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 52% of those 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 8% of respondents 65 and older.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2012, the Cudahy Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In all other study years the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 38. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	20%	14%	24%	36%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male ^a	30	17	37	53
Female ^a	12	11	11	19
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	29	24	42	52
35 to 44 ^a	22	13	21	54
45 to 54	29	13	24	37
55 to 64	14	9	11	24
65 and Older	3	5	7	8
Education ^{1,3}				
High School or Less ^a	15	14	32	35
Some Post High School ^a	19	19	20	39
College Graduate	30	9	15	34
Household Income ^{1,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	10	14	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	13	20	32	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	18	21	42
Marital Status ³				
Married ^a	21	13	19	37
Not Married ^a	18	16	30	35

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

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

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

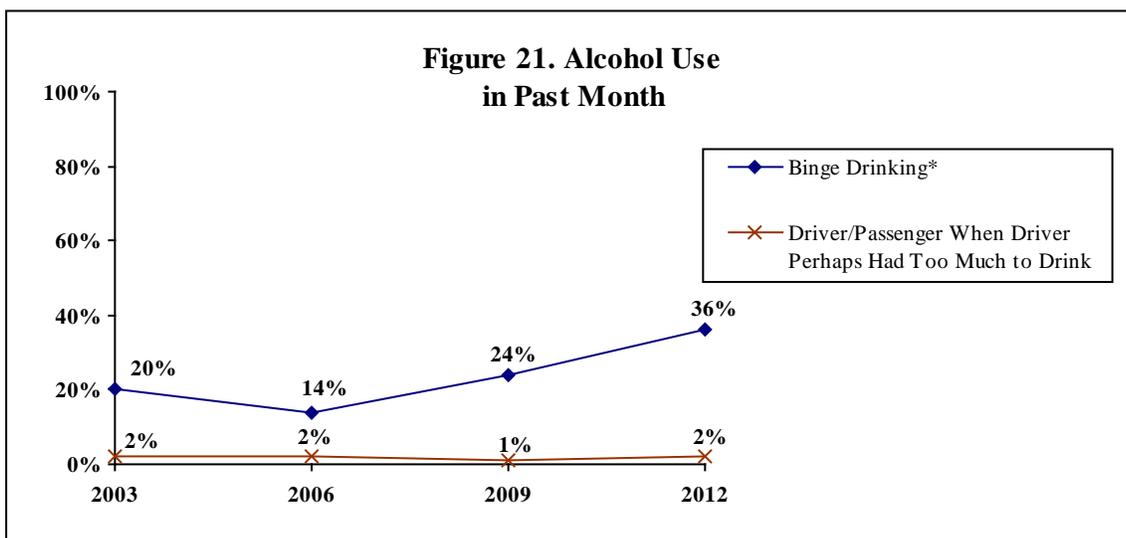
- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Household Problems (Figure 22; Table 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 5% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking in the past year; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported a household member experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling.

From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2012 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.
- Ten percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a household problem in connection with drinking in the past year compared to 4% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year (9%) compared to respondents in households without children (2%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household member experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in households without children were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year. In 2012, respondents in households with children were more likely to report this.

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

	2006 ^②	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	<1%	4%	5%
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	10
Marital Status ²			
Married	--	2	4
Not Married	--	6	5
Children in Household ^{2,3}			
Yes	--	1	9
No	--	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.

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

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

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

Other Household Problems in Past Year

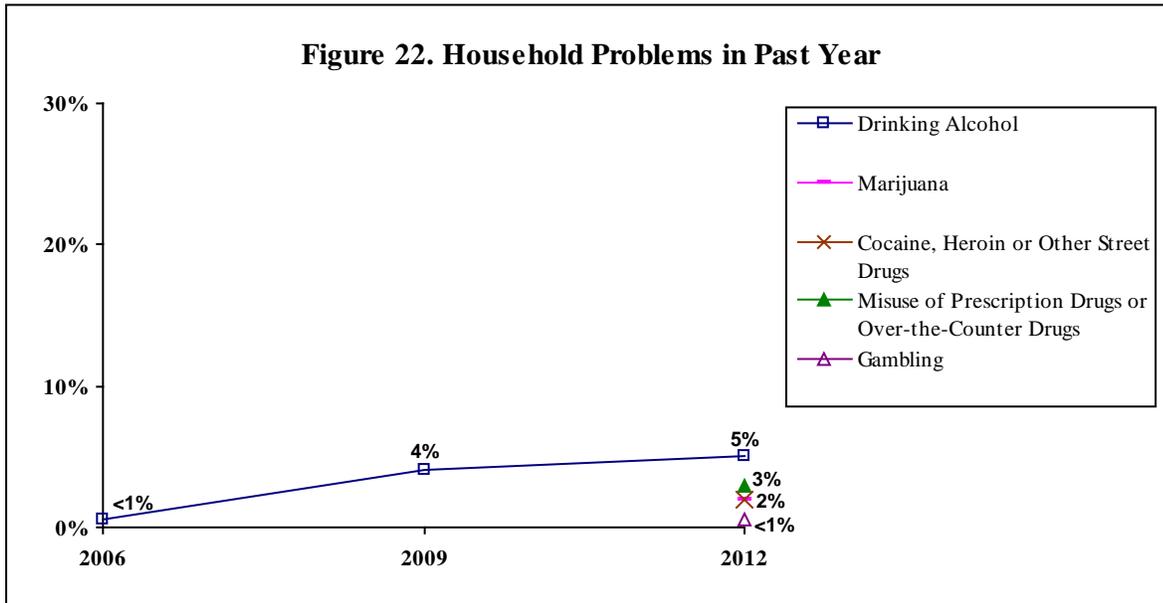
2012 Findings

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

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.



Mental Health Status (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 40 - 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 6% 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, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

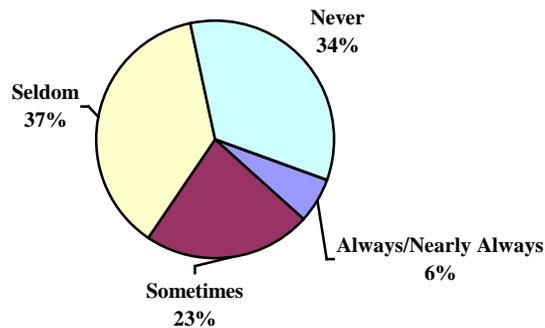
From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 1,540 residents. Twenty-three percent reported sometimes and the remaining 71% reported seldom or never.

Figure 23. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2012



- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (14%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (2%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 1% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. 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 they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Considered Suicide

All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recent suicide was considered.

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2009, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year.

Table 41. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

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

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

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

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2012 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 36% reported nearly always.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

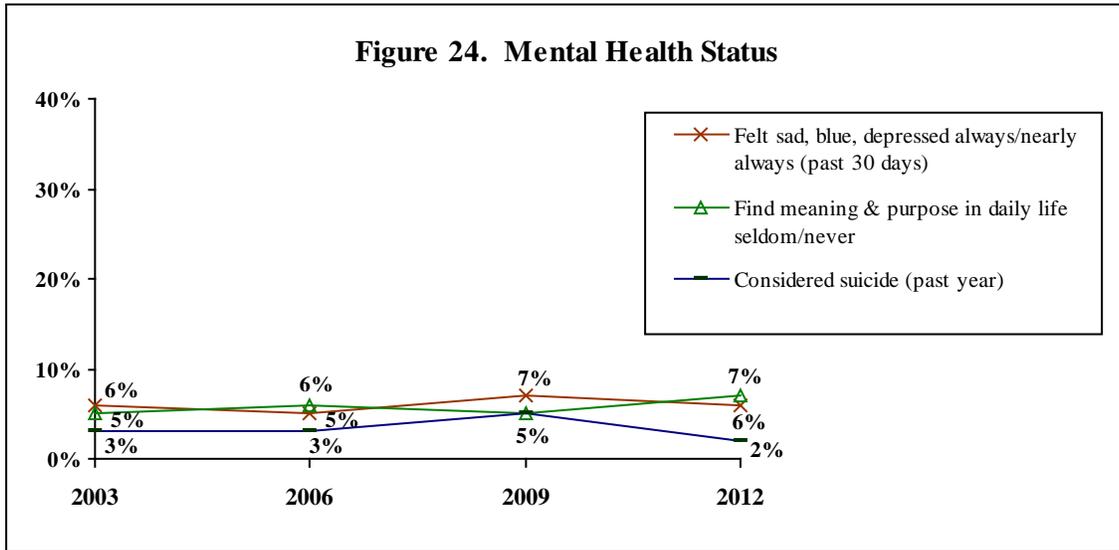
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 25; Tables 43 - 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 7% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

2012 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (12%) compared to male respondents (1%).

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (14%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (5%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
 - A stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (10 responses) followed by an ex-spouse (9 responses). Five respondents reported a child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 43. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

^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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
 - Four respondents each reported a friend or child pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while two respondents reported a stranger.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 44. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006 ^②	2009	2012 ^③
TOTAL	4%	3%	5%	3%
Gender ¹				
Male	7	--	6	--
Female	2	--	4	--
Age ¹				
18 to 34	10	--	8	--
35 to 44	2	--	5	--
45 to 54	6	--	7	--
55 to 64	0	--	2	--
65 and Older	1	--	1	--
Education ³				
High School or Less	5	--	9	--
Some Post High School	2	--	2	--
College Graduate	7	--	2	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	1	--	4	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	--	2	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	--	2	--
Marital Status ³				
Married	4	--	3	--
Not Married	6	--	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 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

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

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2012 Findings

- A total of 9% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues (13%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues (16%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (5%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 8% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 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 all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 45. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

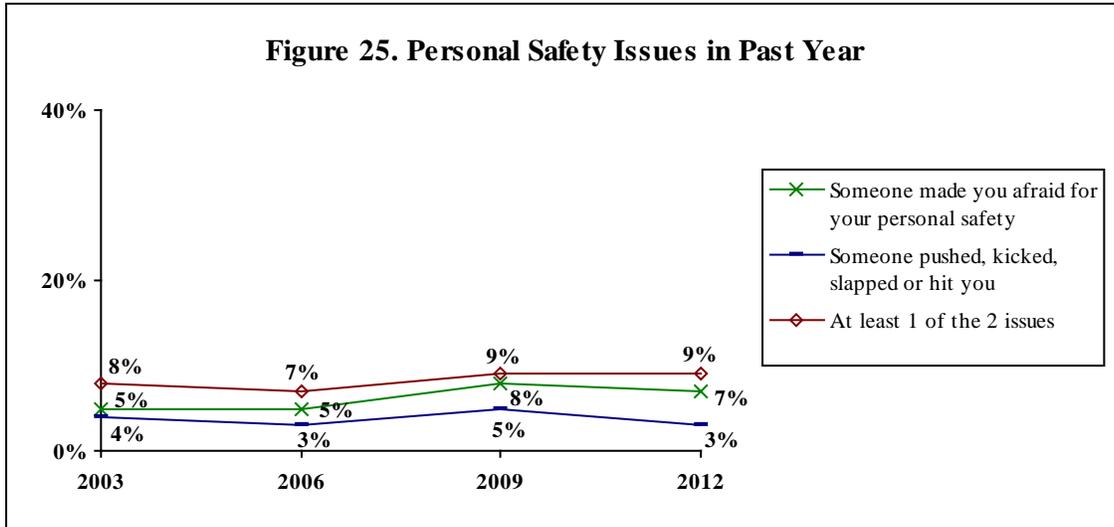
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Children in Household (Tables 46 - 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 97% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care in the past 12 months. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 35% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Seven percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Forty-one percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Thirty-eight percent reported verbal bullying, 15% reported physical bullying and 1% reported cyber bullying.

Children in Household

2012 Findings

- Thirty-six percent of respondents reported there was a child under the age of 18 living in the household. Eighty-eight percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for the child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Fifty-five percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-two percent were boys. Of these households, 68% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 77% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2012 Findings

- 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. Of these, 97% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 12 or younger were more likely to report their child has one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse (100%) compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old (85%).

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

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

Nutrition and Exercise

2012 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 35% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Respondents who reported about their son were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week.

- Respondents who reported about their child who is 5 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day or were physically active five times a week compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day compared to respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
 - Child does not like to be physically active was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes (14 responses) followed by lack of time (10 responses). Eight respondents reported school, homework or other activities prevented them from more physical activity.

Table 46. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)^⓪

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	70%	35%	51%
Gender			
Boy	60*	44	65*
Girl	79*	27	39*
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	75	47*	75*
13 to 17 Years Old	65	23*	30*
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	60*	35	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86*	36	42
Marital Status			
Married	72	33	49
Not Married	61	39	59

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

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

Current Asthma

2012 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child currently has asthma compared to unmarried respondents (30% and 4%, respectively).

Table 47. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for 2012 (All Children)^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	24%
Gender	
Boy	17
Girl	32
Age	
12 or Younger	25
13 to 17 Years Old	24
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27
Marital Status ¹	
Married	30
Not Married	4

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

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

Child’s Emotional Well-Being

2012 Findings

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

Neighborhood Safety for Child

2012 Findings

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

Child Experienced Bullying

2012 Findings

- Forty-one percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 38% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Fifteen percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. One 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.
- Respondents who reported about their son were more likely to report their child was physically bullied (27%) compared to respondents who reported about their daughter (7%).
- Respondents who reported about their child who is 8 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child was physically bullied (31%) compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old (5%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported their child was physically bullied compared to 2% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

Table 48. Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012
(Children 8 to 17 Years Old)^①

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Physically	Cyber ^②
TOTAL	41%	38%	15%	1%
Gender				
Boy	50	45	27*	--
Girl	35	31	7*	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	38	38	31*	--
13 to 17 Years Old	43	38	5*	--
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	41	41	2*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47	37	35*	--
Marital Status				
Married	39	35	16	--
Not Married	50	50	7	--

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

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

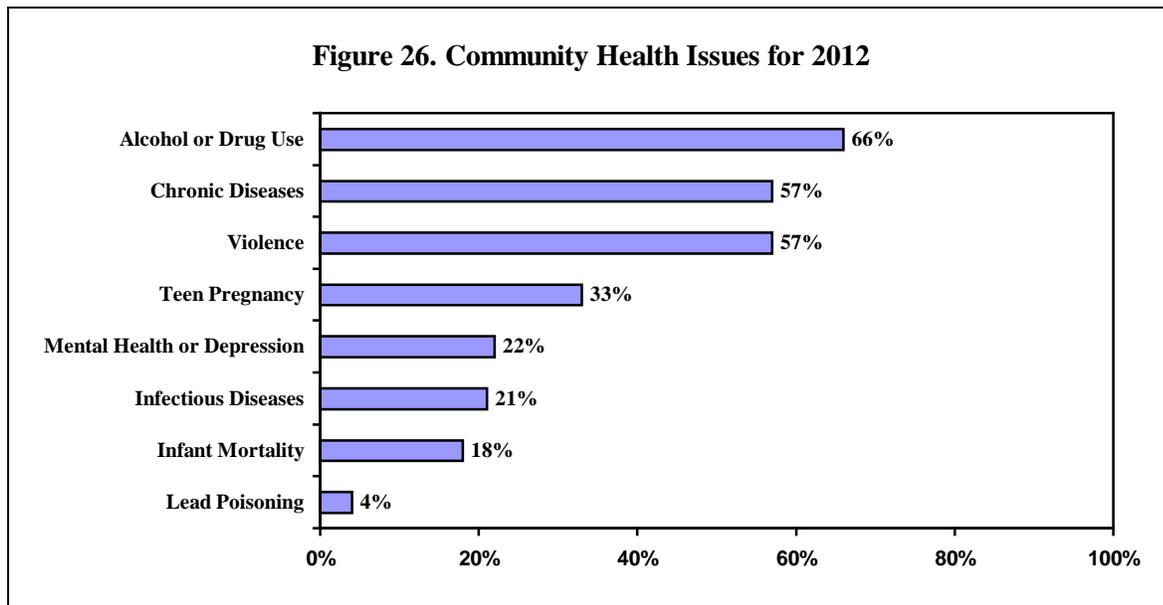
*demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Community Health Issues (Figure 26; Table 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (66%), chronic diseases or violence (57% each). Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report violence. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report lead poisoning as one of the top health issues.

2012 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Cudahy. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (66%), chronic diseases or violence (57% each).



- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top health issues compared to male respondents.
- Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as one of the three health issues. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report infant mortality while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report lead poisoning compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol/drug use while respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the three health issues. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report infectious diseases or lead poisoning.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases or mental health/depression while respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as one of the three health issues. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy or infant mortality while respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report violence, mental health/depression or infant mortality as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 49. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 1)^⓪

	Alcohol or Drug Use	Chronic Diseases	Violence	Teen Pregnancy
TOTAL	66%	57%	57%	33%
Gender				
Male	68	57	58	35
Female	63	56	55	31
Age				
18 to 34	76*	62	63	32
35 to 44	48*	63	60	46
45 to 54	75*	45	46	37
55 to 64	57*	60	57	27
65 and older	62*	54	53	25
Education				
High School or Less	67*	56	55	30
Some Post High School	70*	53	55	39
College Graduate	55*	64	60	30
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	68	54*	45*	28*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	50*	70*	58*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	68*	68*	23*
Marital Status				
Married	61	55	67*	33
Not Married	70	58	46*	33

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

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

Table 49. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Part 2)^①

	Mental Health or Depression	Infectious Diseases	Infant Mortality	Lead Poisoning
TOTAL	22%	21%	18%	4%
Gender				
Male	13*	25	14	4
Female	29*	17	21	4
Age				
18 to 34	24	29	15*	0*
35 to 44	22	27	8*	11*
45 to 54	20	15	16*	3*
55 to 64	16	14	33*	6*
65 and older	20	18	19*	4*
Education				
High School or Less	17*	26*	18	7*
Some Post High School	17*	21*	18	2*
College Graduate	33*	13*	18	<1*
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22*	29*	12*	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8*	3*	29*	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37*	20*	22*	1
Marital Status				
Married	28*	19	22*	2
Not Married	15*	22	14*	6

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

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

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

CUDAHY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: June 20, 2012 through September 22, 2012

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

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

Poor.....	7%
Fair.....	13
Good	29
Very good	33
Excellent	18
Not sure.....	<1

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

No health care coverage.....	4%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	56
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	4
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	13
Medicare	22
Or something else	0
Not sure.....	2

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

All.....	96%
Part.....	2
None	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	95%
Part.....	2
None	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	7%
No	92
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....10% →CONTINUE WITH Q7
No90 →GO TO Q8
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [39 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay51%
Insurance did not cover it36
Poor medical care23
Uninsured..... 7
Unable to get appointment..... 3
Not enough time 3
Other (2% or less)..... 3

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

Yes.....16% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No83 →GO TO Q10
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [64 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....35%
Cannot afford to pay23
Insurance did not cover it20
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.....11
Co-payments too high..... 7
Other (2% or less)..... 6

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

Yes..... 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q11
No98 →GO TO Q12
Not sure..... <1 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [6 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay2 respondents
Uninsured..... 1 respondent
Don't know where to go 1 respondent
Insurance did not cover it 1 respondent
Not sure..... 1 respondent

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

Internet.....	40%
Doctor	37
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	4
TV	4
Health newsletter	3
Myself/family member in health care field	3
Other health professional.....	2
All others (1% or less).....	7
Not sure.....	2

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

Doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.....	79%
Public health clinic or community health center	1
Hospital outpatient department.....	2
Hospital emergency room.....	2
Urgent care center.....	5
Some other kind of place	0
No usual place	10
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	31%
No	69
Not sure.....	0

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
15. A routine checkup.....	73%	13%	7%	6%	1%	<1%
16. Cholesterol testing.....	60	8	4	6	19	4
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic....	69	15	4	11	<1	2
18. Eye exam	43	32	10	10	4	1

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

Yes	39%
No	61
Not sure.....	<1

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

18 to 34 years old.....28%
 35 to 44 years old.....16
 45 to 54 years old.....20
 55 to 64 years old.....16
 65 and older20

21. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [79 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....71%
 No25
 Not sure..... 4

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure?	31%	69%	<1%
23. ...(if yes) [122 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	93	7	0
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	27	71	2
25. ...(if yes) [108 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	85	14	<1
26. You had a stroke?	1	99	<1
27. ...(if yes) [5 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	6	93	<1
29. ...(if yes) [25 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	92	4	4
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	17	84	0
31. ...(if yes) [66 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
32. You have cancer?.....	3	97	0
33. ...(if yes) [13 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?			
	Melanoma/skin.....		3 respondents
	Prostate.....		2 respondents
	Colon.....		2 respondents
	All others (1 response each).....		5 respondents

	Yes	No	Not Sure
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	10%	91%	0%
35. ...(if yes) [38 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
36. Do you currently have asthma?	8	91	<1
37. ...(if yes) [34 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	88	9	3

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

One or fewer servings.....38%
Two servings.....27
Three or more servings35
Not sure..... 0

39. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....45%
Two servings.....27
Three or more servings28
Not sure..... 0

40. Now thinking about the moderate physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes91%
No 9
Not sure.....<1

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

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

No moderate activity 9%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time46
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more42
Not sure..... 3

43. Now thinking about the vigorous physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes44%
 No57
 Not sure..... 0

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

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

No vigorous activity57%
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
 or less than 20 minutes each time21
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more22
 Not sure.....<1

Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [132 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)52%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....24
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 7
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 2
 5 or more years ago 8
 Never 5
 Not sure 2

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

Yes87%
 No10
 Not sure..... 4

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [147 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)59%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....22
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 4
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 5
 5 or more years ago 5
 Never 5
 Not sure 0

Q49 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

49. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [121 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	43%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	7
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	9
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
5 or more years ago	6
Never	31
Not sure	2

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

50. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [191 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	10%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	9
5 years ago or more	13
Never	57
Not sure	4

51. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [190 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	3%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	2
10 years ago or more	4
Never	79
Not sure	4

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [190 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	17%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	25
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	9
10 years ago or more	3
Never	36
Not sure	1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	34%
Seldom.....	37
Sometimes	23
Nearly always	5
Always.....	2
Not sure.....	0

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

Never	2%
Seldom.....	5
Sometimes	15
Nearly always	36
Always.....	42
Not sure.....	1

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

Yes	2%
No	98
Not sure.....	<1

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

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

None	65%
One time	11
Two or more times.....	24
Not sure.....	0

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

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

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
58. Drinking alcohol.....	5%	96%	0%
59. Marijuana.....	2	98	0
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	2	98	0
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	3	97	0
62. Gambling	<1	100	0

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

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

Every day	14%	
Some days.....	5	
Not at all	81	→GO TO Q67
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q67

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

Yes	59%
No	41
Not sure.....	0

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [76 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	68%	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
No	32	→GO TO Q67
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q67

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

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

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..	78%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times..	10
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or....	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home ...	11
Not sure.....	<1

68. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [323 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	83%
1 to 3 days.....	12
4 to 6 days.....	<1
All 7 days.....	<1
Not sure.....	4

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

Yes.....	4%
No.....	96
Not sure.....	0

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	48%
Female.....	52

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

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	32%
Overweight.....	38
Obese.....	29

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes.....	8%
No.....	92
Not sure.....	0

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

White.....	91%
Black, African American.....	<1
Asian.....	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race.....	5
Multiple race.....	2
Not sure.....	<1

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	25%
A member of an unmarried couple	5
Married	45
Separated	1
Divorced	12
Widowed.....	12
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school.....	8
High school graduate or GED.....	33
Some college.....	24
Technical school graduate	9
College graduate	21
Advanced or professional degree.....	5
Not sure.....	0

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

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

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

Cudahy.....	100%
-------------	------

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

53110	100%
-------------	------

Q80 THROUGH Q82 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

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

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

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

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	11%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	9
\$20,001 to \$30,000	13
\$30,001 to \$40,000	7
\$40,001 to \$50,000	11
\$50,001 to \$60,000	9
\$60,001 to \$75,000	6
\$75,001 to \$90,000	8
\$90,001 to \$105,000	5
\$105,001 to \$120,000	4
\$120,001 to \$135,000	<1
Over \$135,000	<1
Not sure.....	6
No answer	13

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

None	65%	→GO TO Q107
One	12	
Two or more	24	
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

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

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [141 Respondents]

Yes.....	88%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	12	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [124 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	55%
13 to 17 years old.....	45
Not sure.....	0

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [124 Respondents]

Boy	52%
Girl.....	48
Not sure.....	0

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [124 Respondents]

Yes.....	<1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	99	→GO TO Q90
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q90

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

Insurance did not cover it 1 respondent

90. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child’s health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child’s personal doctor or nurse? [124 Respondents]

Yes93% →CONTINUE WITH Q91
No 7 →GO TO Q92
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q92

91. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [115 Respondents]

Yes97%
No 3
Not sure..... 0

92. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [124 Respondents]

Yes<1% →CONTINUE WITH Q93
No99 →GO TO Q94
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q94

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

Cannot afford to pay 1 respondent

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [123 Respondents]

Yes 7% →CONTINUE WITH Q95
No94 →GO TO Q96
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q96

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [8 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Can’t find dentist who accepts child’s insurance.....7 respondents
Cannot afford to pay 1 respondent
Unable to get appointment..... 1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [124 Respondents]

Yes24% →CONTINUE WITH Q97
No76 →GO TO Q98
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q98

97. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [30 Respondents]

Yes	37%
No	63
Not sure.....	0

98. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [0 Children 2 years old or younger]

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

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [123 Respondents]

Always	40%
Nearly always	50
Sometimes	5
Seldom.....	5
Never	0
Not sure.....	0

100. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [87 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	2%
Nearly always	5
Sometimes	30
Seldom.....	33
Never	30
Not sure.....	0

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [88 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	41%
No	59
Not sure.....	0

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

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group....38%
 Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked15
 Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or
 threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic
 methods..... 1

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [106 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....29%
 Two servings.....32
 Three or more servings38
 Not sure.....<1

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [106 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....39%
 Two servings.....25
 Three or more servings35
 Not sure.....<1

105. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time [106 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days.....	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q106
2 through 4 days	42	→GO TO Q107
5 or more days	51	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	2	→GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [49 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Child does not like to be physically active14 respondents
 Lack of time.....10 respondents
 School/homework/other activities8 respondents
 Work5 respondents
 Weather.....4 respondents
 Sick/ill.....3 respondents
 Prefers to watch TV2 respondents
 Likes to play video games or on computer 1 respondent
 Other6 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	7%	→CONTINUE WITH Q108
No	93	→GO TO Q109
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q109

108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [27 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	10 respondents
Ex-spouse.....	9 respondents
Child	5 respondents
Acquaintance	2 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	1 respondent
Someone else	1 respondent
Not sure.....	1 respondent

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

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q110
No	97	→GO TO Q111
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [13 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Friend.....	4 respondents
Child	4 respondents
Stranger.....	2 respondents
Ex-spouse.....	1 respondent
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	1 respondent
Acquaintance	1 respondent

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

Alcohol or drug use	66%
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	57
Violence.....	57
Teen pregnancy.....	33
Mental health or depression.....	22
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	21
Infant mortality	18
Lead poisoning	4

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Cudahy Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through September 22, 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=384). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=16). 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 Cudahy Community Health Survey was conducted from October 2, 2009 through January 7, 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=390). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=10). 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 Cudahy Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 21, 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 Cudahy 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.