Oak Creek
Community Health Survey Report
2015

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare

In Partnership with:
Oak Creek Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

Table of Contents

Purpose

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

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health and Oak Creek Health Department.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact the Oak Creek Health Department at (414) 768-6539.

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the service area. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=314). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=86). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between March 16 and June 25, 2015.

Weighting of Data
For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area.

Margin of Error
With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older with telephones in the service area. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than ±5 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 26,523 adult residents in the health department's service area. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 270 adults. So, when 14% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 3,780 residents ±1,350 individuals. Therefore, from 2,430 to 5,130 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 14,066 occupied housing units in Oak Creek. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 140 households.

Statistical Significance
The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had an eye exam in the past year in the 2003 Community Health Survey (50%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (44%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

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

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003 and 2006, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $30,001 to $50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $50,001. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $40,001 to $60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $60,001.

The 2009 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight status was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Oak Creek Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

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

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

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	30%
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	14
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	29%
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	43
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	46
Not Sure/No Answer	17
Married	54%

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

Summary

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

Overall Health					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	27%	18%	23%	17%	15%
Very Good	35%	38%	44%	36%	38%
Fair or Poor	10%	12%	11%	17%	14%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor				*15%*	*17%*

Health Care Coverage					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	3%	4%	5%	9%	<1%
Personally (past 12 months)			5%	11%	2%
Household Member (past 12 months)	14%	20%	8%	17%	3%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)				*12%*	*17%*

Did Not Receive Care Needed					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to					
Cost (past 12 months)					17%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to					
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)		10%	--	15%	6%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				9%	7%
Dental Care			8%	12%	14%
Mental Health Care				2%	4%

Health Information and Services					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Primary Source of Health Information					
Doctor				37%	44%
Internet				37%	35%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field				8%	7%
Have a Primary Care Physician					90%
Primary Health Services					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		85%	83%	84%	71%
Urgent care center		6%	9%	6%	21%
Public health clinic/com. health center		2%	1%	1%	<1%
Hospital emergency room		1%	<1%	2%	6%
Hospital outpatient		1%	<1%	2%	<1%
No usual place		3%	4%	5%	1%
Advance Care Plan	22%	34%	40%	39%	35%

Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	41%	27%	--	12%	11%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			8%	5%	6%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			69%	67%	67%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			70%	72%	71%

Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Flu Vaccination (past year)	83%	72%	77%	59%	63%
Pneumonia (ever)	66%	68%	68%	79%	70%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)				*55%*	*63%*
Pneumonia (ever)				*73%*	*70%*

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
High Blood Pressure	18%	24%	26%	29%	29%
High Blood Cholesterol	15%	25%	18%	24%	21%
Mental Health Condition			10%	16%	19%
Asthma (Current)	8%	10%	7%	12%	10%
Diabetes	7%	10%	8%	8%	9%
Heart Disease/Condition	8%	11%	5%	10%	7%

Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
High Blood Pressure				90%	96%
High Blood Cholesterol				81%	92%
Mental Health Condition				97%	95%
Asthma (Current)				94%	98%
Diabetes				97%	97%
Heart Disease/Condition				97%	90%

Routine Procedures					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	83%	86%	90%	85%	91%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	70%	75%	78%	79%	81%
Dental Checkup (past year)	76%	73%	70%	73%	75%
Eye Exam (past year)	50%	39%	47%	47%	44%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)				*82%*	*81%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)				*77%*	*76%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)				*72%*	*67%*

Physical Health					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	29%	39%	41%	45%	44%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		25%	21%	29%	39%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		48%	48%	53%	58%
Overweight	62%	61%	63%	71%	67%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	65%	68%	61%	63%	67%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	27%	25%	23%	30%	34%
Often Read Food Label of New Product					61%
Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					71%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2013)				*67%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)				*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	86%	82%	83%	85%	79%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		78%	74%	82%	88%
Cervical Cancer Screening					
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	95%	91%	96%	82%	93%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					53%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV					
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					95%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				*82%*	*77%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				*85%*	*81%*
Tobacco Cigarette Use					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	23%	17%	18%	19%
Of Current Smokers…					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit	56%	48%	51%	60%	54%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past					
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		79%	74%	70%	77%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2013)				*19%*	*19%*
Tried to Quit (2006)				*49%*	*56%*
Exposure to Smoke					
Oak Creek			2009	2012	2015
Smoking Policy at Home					
Not allowed anywhere			81%	82%	87%
Allowed in some places/at some times			8%	9%	4%
Allowed anywhere			3%	2%	<1%
No rules inside home			8%	6%	8%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand					
Smoke In Past Seven Days			31%	17%	17%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home				*75%*	*79%*
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month					
Oak Creek					2015
Electronic Cigarettes					7%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					5%
Smokeless Tobacco					5%
Top Community Health Issues					
Oak Creek				2012	2015
Chronic Diseases				64%	64%
Alcohol or Drug Use				61%	57%
Mental Health or Depression				21%	30%
Infectious Diseases				25%	19%
Violence				49%	17%
Teen Pregnancy				29%	15%
Infant Mortality				27%	2%
Lead Poisoning				<1%	1%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Binge Drinker	24%	22%	19%	38%	39%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	1%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*23%*	*17%*
Household Problems Associated With…					
Oak Creek		2006	2009	2012	2015
Alcohol		4%	2%	4%	6%
Marijuana				3%	<1%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				2%	<1%
Gambling				1%	<1%
Distracted Driving					
Oak Creek					2015
Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					18%
Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					23%
Mental Health Status					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%
Considered Suicide (past year)	<1%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Children in Household					
Oak Creek				2012	2015
Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				91%	98%
Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Preventive Care (past 12 months)				95%	92%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				3%	<1%
Dental Care				4%	3%
Specialist				<1%	2%
Current Asthma				4%	16%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	0%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				68%	84%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				25%	37%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				71%	69%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				1%	4%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				19%	27%
Verbally Bullied				16%	25%
Physically Bullied				1%	4%
Cyber Bullied				2%	4%
Personal Safety in Past Year					
Oak Creek	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	5%	8%	5%	3%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	5%	<1%	2%	5%	5%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	5%	9%	8%	7%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, less than one percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 17% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 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 there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical care need or unmet mental health care need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 44% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 35% reported they go to the Internet. Seven percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source for information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report the doctor as their source for health information. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents who were male or with a college education were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field as their source for health information. Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 91% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 81% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 44% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup or eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (21%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Nineteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Seven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their high blood cholesterol was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, mental health condition, diabetes or current asthma was under control.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 44% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 39% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 58% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, 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 55 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 34% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; female respondents were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or did not have a child living in the household were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 79% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer screen in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen in the recommended time frame. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan.*

In 2015, 11% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 71% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, a colonoscopy within the past ten years, or at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 54% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 87% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 7% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. Male respondents were more likely to report cigar use in the past month.

In 2015, 39% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month or they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.*

In 2015, 18% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 40% reported zero times in the past month. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 31% reported zero times in the past month. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Two percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Sixteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 37% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four 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. Twenty-seven percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 25% reported verbal bullying, 4% cyber bullying and 4% reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, unmet medical need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit or ate at least three servings of vegetables a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied in the past year or in the type of bullying.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

n 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Oak Creek out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (64%) alcohol/drug use (57%) and mental health/depression (30%). Respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue while 1% reported lead poisoning. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence, teen pregnancy or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol or drug use, chronic diseases, infectious diseases or lead poisoning as a top community health issue.*

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

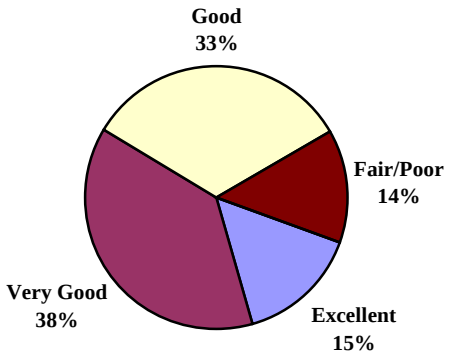
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2015 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (15%) or very good (38%). A total of 14% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2015



- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 19% of those with some post high school education reported fair or poor health compared to 6% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported fair or poor health compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health compared to married respondents (24% and 6% respectively).

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to nonsmokers (37% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2006, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	10%	12%	11%	17%	14%
Gender					
Male[a]	9	12	13	19	17
Female	10	11	9	14	11
Age[1,2,3,4]					
18 to 34[a]	2	<1	4	16	13
35 to 44	7	8	2	12	12
45 to 54	14	22	22	10	12
55 to 64	14	12	17	32	19
65 and Older	26	35	26	22	19
Education[2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	13	19	21	28	21
Some Post High School	10	17	13	22	19
College Graduate	5	3	3	3	6
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	22	30	30	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8	3	26	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	7	5	6
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married	8	8	8	11	6
Not Married[a]	13	18	15	25	24
Overweight Status[2]					
Not Overweight	11	5	8	14	14
Overweight	9	16	12	19	14
Physical Activity[2,3,4]					
Inactive	--	39	39	39	28
Insufficient	--	10	7	16	13
Recommended	--	8	7	14	13
Smoking Status[3,4,5]					
Nonsmoker	8	10	8	12	9
Smoker[a]	13	17	22	38	37

[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.

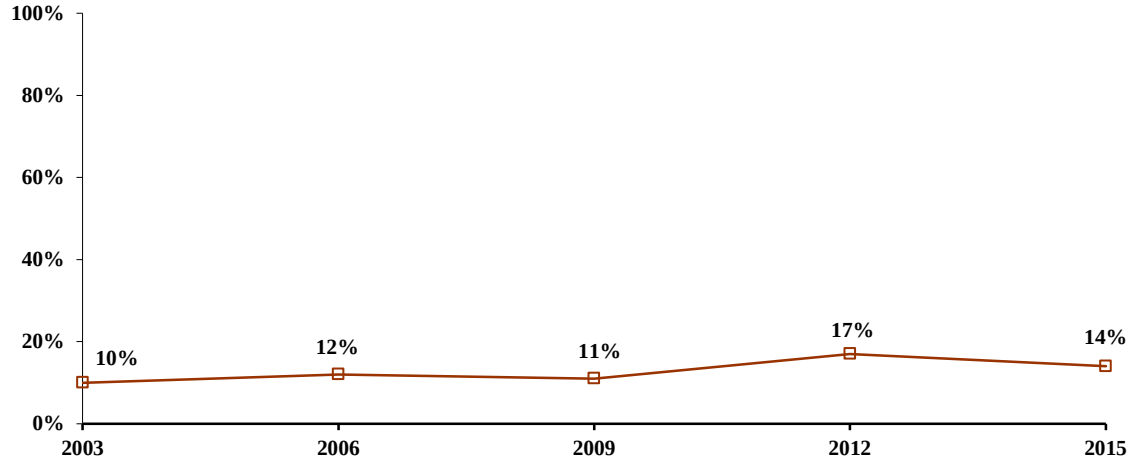
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

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

Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, less than one percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Personally Not Covered Currently

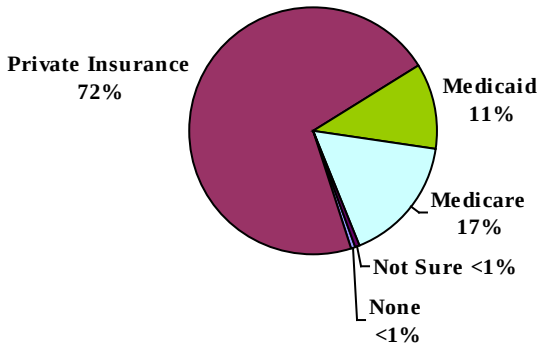
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

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

2015 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Seventy-two percent reported private insurance. Eleven percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 17% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2015



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported no personal health care coverage.
    - Of the 288 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 92% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 6% reported directly from an insurance company while another 1% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2006, gender was not as significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2006 and 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health care coverage.
- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003[②]	2006	2009	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	3%	4%	5%	9%	<1%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	3	4	5	10	<1
Gender[3,4]					
Male	--	4	8	11	--
Female	--	4	2	6	--
Age[4]					
18 to 34	--	3	8	22	--
35 to 44	--	2	3	5	--
45 to 54	--	5	6	1	--
55 to 64	--	10	0	2	--
65 and Older	--	0	0	0	--
Education[2,3]					
High School or Less	--	9	10	10	--
Some Post High School	--	4	3	11	--
College Graduate	--	0	3	5	--
Household Income[2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	6	10	28	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	3	1	3	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	0	0	<1	--
Marital Status[3,4]					
Married	--	3	<1	3	--
Not Married	--	4	12	15	--

[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]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported no personal health care coverage in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report no personal coverage in the past 12 months. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no personal coverage in the past 12 months. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no personal coverage in the past 12 months. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no personal coverage in the past 12 months.

- In 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no personal coverage in the past 12 months.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2009	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	5%	11%	2%
Gender[1]			
Male	8	13	--
Female	2	9	--
Age[2]			
18 to 34	8	26	--
35 to 44	3	8	--
45 to 54	7	5	--
55 to 64	2	3	--
65 and Older	0	2	--
Education[1]			
High School or Less	13	13	--
Some Post High School	3	13	--
College Graduate	3	8	--
Household Income[1,2]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	32	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	3	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	4	--
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married	1	7	--
Not Married	12	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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Three 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.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

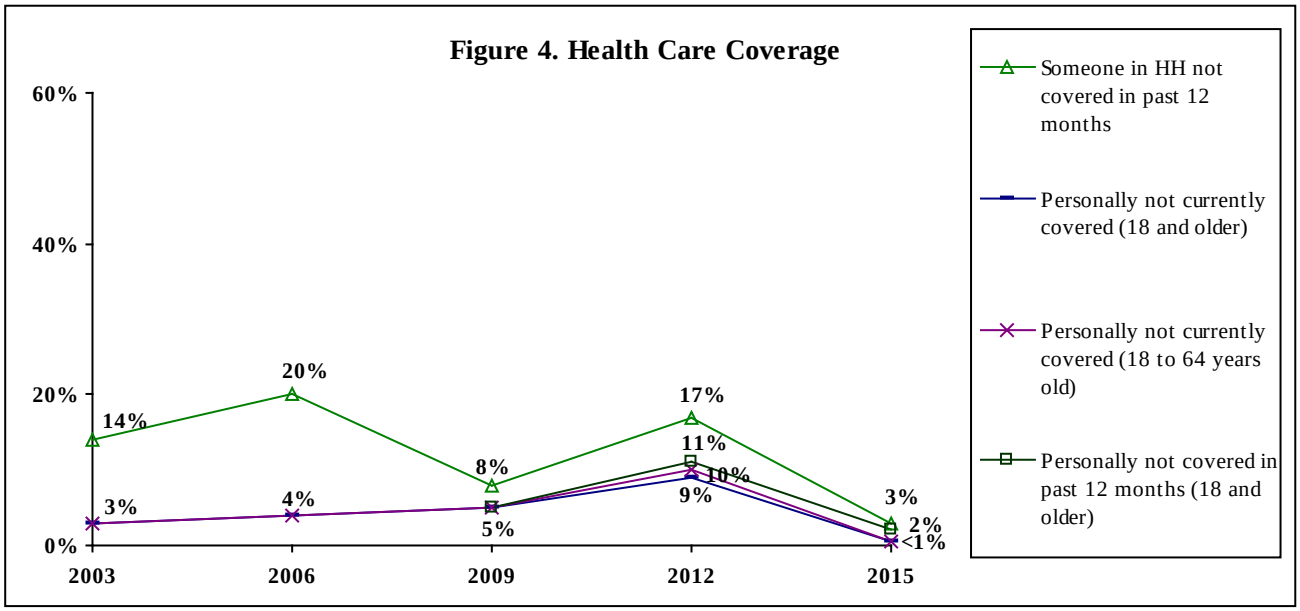
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	14%	20%	8%	17%	3%
Household Income[1,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	26	16	40	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	18	4	13	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	16	<1	5	--
Marital Status[1,3,4]					
Married	11	18	3	12	--
Not Married	22	22	18	22	--

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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 17% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 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 there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this.

From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their

prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical care need or unmet mental health care need in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- Thirty percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 12% of those 18 to 34 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 15% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	15
Age[1]	
18 to 34	12
35 to 44	22
45 to 54	30
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	4
Education	
High School or Less	15
Some Post High School	18
College Graduate	17
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15
Marital Status	
Married	18
Not Married	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

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

2015 Findings

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

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past 12 months due to prescription costs.

- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their medication due to prescription costs.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)[①]

	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	15%	6%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	30	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	11	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	3
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married	7	10	5
Not Married[a]	14	21	8

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

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

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Fourteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 5% of those 65 and older or 3% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 4% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 29 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 56% reported they could not afford to pay as the reason for the unmet need, while 17% reported co-payments were too high. Sixteen percent reported poor medical care and 15% reported being uninsured.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting unmet medical care in the past 12 months.

- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report unmet medical care. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting unmet medical care in the past 12 months.

- In both study years, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report unmet medical care in the past 12 months.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report unmet medical care.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

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

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 12% of those 65 and older or 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they did not receive the dental care needed in the past 12 months compared to 11% of those with a high school education or less or 6% of respondents with a college education.

.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed (32%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (11%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).

    - Of the 55 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 31% reported being uninsured as the reason while 25% reported they cannot afford to pay. Twenty-four percent reported poor dental care and 18% reported they were unable to get an appointment. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they were unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they did not receive the dental care needed in the past 12 months.

- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In all study years, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2009 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	8%	12%	14%
Gender[1]			
Male[a]	6	12	11
Female	11	11	16
Age[3]			
18 to 34[a]	12	17	5
35 to 44[a]	7	10	27
45 to 54	7	10	16
55 to 64	5	8	14
65 and Older	2	5	12
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less	6	10	11
Some Post High School[a]	14	19	28
College Graduate	5	5	6
Household Income[1,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	14	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	11	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	7	5
Marital Status[2]			
Married	7	7	12
Not Married	12	17	16

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Twelve percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to 1% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to 2% of those with a college education or 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.

    - Of the 15 respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need, 13 respondents reported they could not afford to pay while three respondents reported co-payments were too high.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need in 2012.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012②	2015
TOTAL	2%	4%
Gender		
Male	--	4
Female	--	3
Age[2]		
18 to 34	--	3
35 to 44	--	12
45 to 54	--	1
55 to 64	--	0
65 and Older	--	2
Education[2]		
High School or Less	--	0
Some Post High School	--	9
College Graduate	--	2
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	4
Marital Status		
Married	--	3
Not Married	--	4

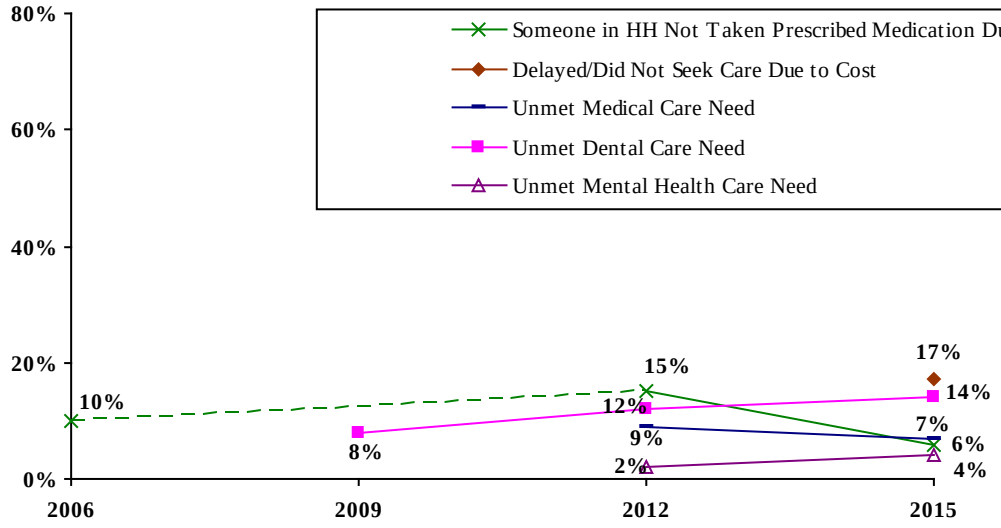
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental need in the past 12 months.

Figure 5. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months



*Not asked in 2009

Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 44% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 35% reported they go to the Internet. Seven percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source for information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report the doctor as their source for health information. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents who were male or with a college education were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field as their source for health information. Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health

information was the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 35% reported they look on the Internet. Seven percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Respondents who were female were more likely to report they contact their doctor when looking for health information compared to male respondents (49% and 38%, respectively).
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they contact their doctor compared to 39% of those 35 to 44 years old or 36% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information compared to 42% of those with some post high school education or 35% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor as their source for health information.
- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as a source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting doctor.
- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as a source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor as their source for information. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor as their source for information. In 2015 marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting doctor as their source for information.

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information.
- Forty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 42% of those 18 to 34 years old reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 14% of or respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 34% of those with some post high school education or 19% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as a source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting the Internet.

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

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and was their source to go to when looking for health information.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field, compared to female respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).
- Ten percent of respondents with a college education reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and was their source to go to when looking for health information compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting myself/family member in health field.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was in the healthcare field and their source for health information. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were, or a family member was in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

Table 11. Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Doctor		Internet		Myself/Family Member in Health Field	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	37%[a]	44%[a]	37%	35%	8%	7%
Gender						
Male	30[1]	38[2]	47[1,a]	36[a]	6	10[2]
Female	43[1]	49[2]	27[1]	33	9[a]	4[2,a]
Age						
18 to 34	19[1,a]	36[2,a]	47[1]	42[2]	11[1]	10
35 to 44	38[1]	39[2]	38[1]	44[2]	12[1]	8
45 to 54	48[1]	40[2]	34[1]	39[2]	1[1]	5
55 to 64	38[1]	55[2]	36[1]	25[2]	8[1]	5
65 and Older	54[1]	59[2]	18[1]	14[2]	2[1]	7
Education						
High School or Less	49[1]	59[2]	21[1]	19[2]	3[1]	2[2]
Some Post High School	29[1,a]	42[2,a]	48[1,a]	34[2,a]	7[1]	8[2]
College Graduate	36[1]	35[2]	37[1]	46[2]	12[1]	10[2]
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37[1]	48	28	27	7	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49[1]	49	33	37	5	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31[1]	38	41	39	10	10
Marital Status						
Married	42[1]	45	38	32	7	8
Not Married	30[1,a]	43[a]	35	38	8	6

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (94%) compared to male respondents (85%).

- One-hundred percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a primary care physician compared to 90% of those 45 to 54 years old or 77% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a primary care physician compared to 91% of those with some post high school education or 84% of respondents with a college education.

Table 12. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	90%
Gender[1]	
Male	85
Female	94
Age[1]	
18 to 34	77
35 to 44	100
45 to 54	90
55 to 64	95
65 and Older	96
Education[1]	
High School or Less	98
Some Post High School	91
College Graduate	84
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	91
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90
Marital Status	
Married	92
Not Married	88

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick while 21% of respondents reported urgent care.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 58% of those 35 to 44 years old or 57% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Seventy-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 66% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 60% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 64%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2009 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 13. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	85%	83%	84%	71%
Gender[1,2,3]				
Male	78	77	79	71
Female[a]	93	88	90	71
Age[2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	82	70	76	57
35 to 44[a]	87	85	83	58
45 to 55	89	86	94	84
55 to 64	83	95	85	80
65 and Older	89	96	90	88
Education[1,3]				
High School or Less	78	80	78	69
Some Post High School[a]	86	87	81	68
College Graduate[a]	90	80	93	74
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	90	79	80	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	82	79	77	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	85	86	75
Marital Status[2,4]				
Married[a]	85	90	87	77
Not Married[a]	86	68	81	64

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Advance Care Plan

2015 Findings

- Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 21% of those 18 to 34 years old or 8% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (45% and 25%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase across gender reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting an advance care plan.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 14. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	34%	40%	39%	35%
Gender					
Male[a]	20	34	40	38	34
Female[a]	24	33	39	40	36
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	18	20	30	21	21
35 to 44	13	33	32	28	8
45 to 54[a]	22	25	38	39	42
55 to 64[a]	28	49	50	51	58
65 and Older	52	74	79	81	70
Education					
High School or Less[a]	24	30	42	38	44
Some Post High School[a]	19	35	36	45	29
College Graduate[a]	23	35	42	34	33
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	34	51	37	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	30	38	50	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	18	31	39	28	38
Marital Status[1,4,5]					
Married[a]	20	32	38	45	45
Not Married	29	37	43	32	25

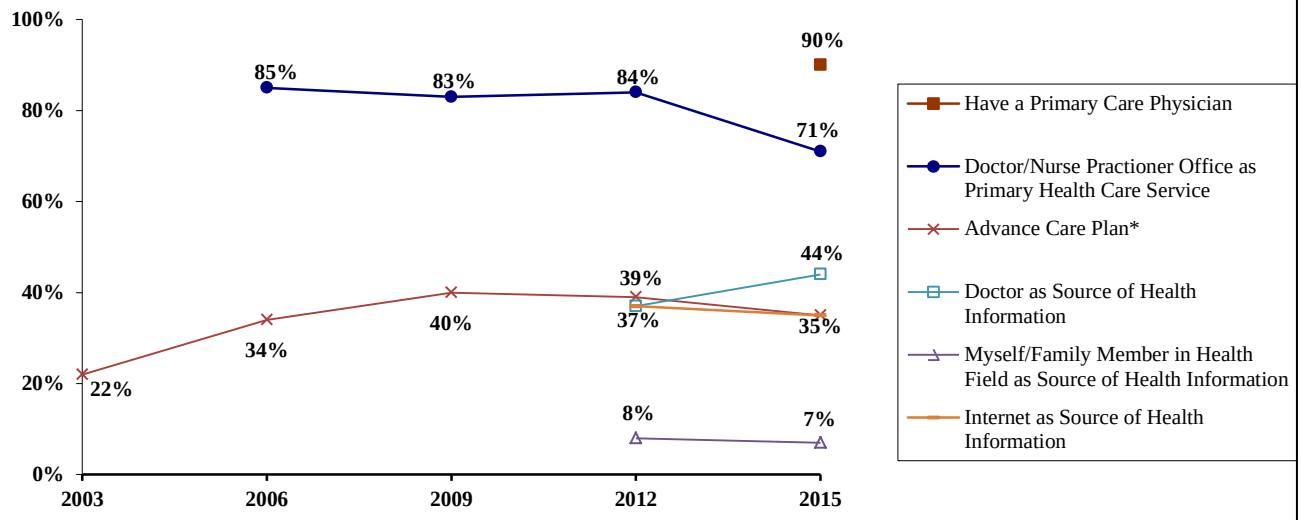
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the Internet or themselves/family member in the health care field. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 6. Health Information and Services



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 15 - 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 91% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 81% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 44% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

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

Routine Checkup

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

2015 Findings

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (95%) compared to male respondents (88%).
- Ninety-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 95% of those 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 85% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 96% of those with some post high school education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 84% of those with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase across gender reporting a routine checkup.
- In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 215, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 15. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	83%	86%	90%	85%	91%
Gender[1,2,5]					
Male[a]	77	80	87	81	88
Female[a]	88	93	92	87	95
Age[4,5]					
18 to 34	81	84	90	79	85
35 to 44[a]	77	85	87	70	96
45 to 54	86	85	89	90	93
55 to 64	89	90	93	93	93
65 and Older	90	94	94	97	95
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	87	88	89	88	97
Some Post High School[a]	81	87	91	77	96
College Graduate	77	85	89	89	84
Household Income[3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	91	85	84	75	96
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	81	90	95	93	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	81	85	92	83	89
Marital Status[3,4]					
Married[a]	81	86	93	88	93
Not Married	84	87	83	80	90

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Four percent reported five or more years ago while 8% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Male respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to female respondents (86% and 76%, respectively).
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 85% of those 45 to 54 years old or 61% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education and 85% of those with a high school education or less reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 74% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2009, 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. In 2012 and 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting 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 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2012, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 16. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	70%	75%	78%	79%	81%
Gender[5]					
Male[a]	68	74	79	79	86
Female	71	75	76	80	76
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	46	53	59	63	61
35 to 44[a]	67	85	79	75	88
45 to 54	87	86	90	84	85
55 to 64	91	88	95	98	98
65 and Older	93	91	94	91	86
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	65	70	74	74	85
Some Post High School[a]	71	73	82	75	87
College Graduate	74	79	76	87	74
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	73	85	70	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	69	72	77	79	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	68	75	82	84	80
Marital Status[1,2,4]					
Married	75	80	80	83	81
Not Married[a]	59	66	72	74	80

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

2015 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 13% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a dental visit in the past year compared to 67% of those 65 and older or 58% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 70% of those with a high school education or less or 69% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 60% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006 and 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents and a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 17. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	76%	73%	70%	73%	75%
Gender[3]					
Male	77	71	65	75	76
Female	74	75	75	72	74
Age[1,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	74	74	64	62	87
35 to 44[a]	78	78	73	78	58
45 to 54	82	69	76	86	81
55 to 64	80	71	71	75	75
65 and Older	57	68	70	70	67
Education[1,4,5]					
High School or Less	70	70	63	56	70
Some Post High School	73	72	70	74	69
College Graduate	85	76	72	84	83
Household Income[1,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57	65	47	61	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	78	80	70	79	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80	75	82	79	83
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married[a]	83	77	76	83	73
Not Married[a]	59	65	56	60	78

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 27% reported one to two years ago.
- Fifty percent of female respondents reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 36% of male respondents.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 37% of those 18 to 34 years old or 34% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003 and 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 18. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	50%	39%	47%	47%	44%
Gender[4,5]					
Male[a]	49	36	43	36	36
Female	50	41	49	57	50
Age[2,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	50	27	50	44	37
35 to 44	46	38	35	41	52
45 to 54[a]	50	40	46	46	34
55 to 64	51	46	57	43	41
65 and Older	57	66	55	67	61
Education					
High School or Less	49	41	40	55	48
Some Post High School	48	36	51	48	42
College Graduate	53	39	46	41	42
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	45	43	50	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	34	33	51	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54	35	49	45	46
Marital Status[4]					
Married	51	40	49	41	45
Not Married	48	36	41	54	42

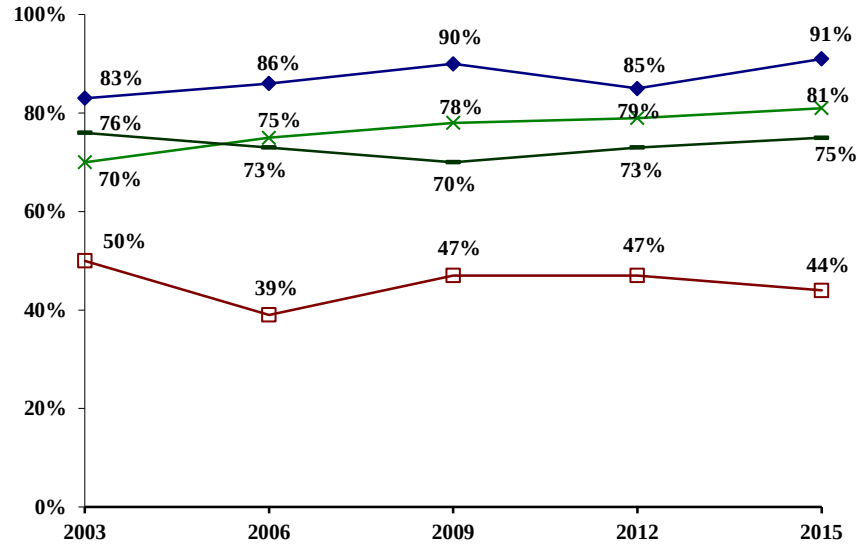
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 7. Routine Procedures



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, 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 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

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

2015 Findings

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (53%) compared to male respondents (42%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (63%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (39%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (34%).

- Fifty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a flu vaccination in the past year compared to 52% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 32% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

Table 19. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	35%	32%	44%	36%	48%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male	35	26	39	29	42
Female[a]	35	36	50	43	53
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	24	13	40	30	39
35 to 44[a]	22	26	42	35	55
45 to 54	41	32	33	31	34
55 to 64	49	55	49	35	60
65 and Older[a]	83	72	77	59	63
Education[2,4]					
High School or Less[a]	28	40	38	37	50
Some Post High School	40	35	46	27	48
College Graduate	36	22	46	44	46
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	36	33	51	33	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	27	37	41	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	28	48	39	56
Marital Status[3]					
Married[a]	34	33	49	40	48
Not Married	37	28	35	31	48

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2015 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

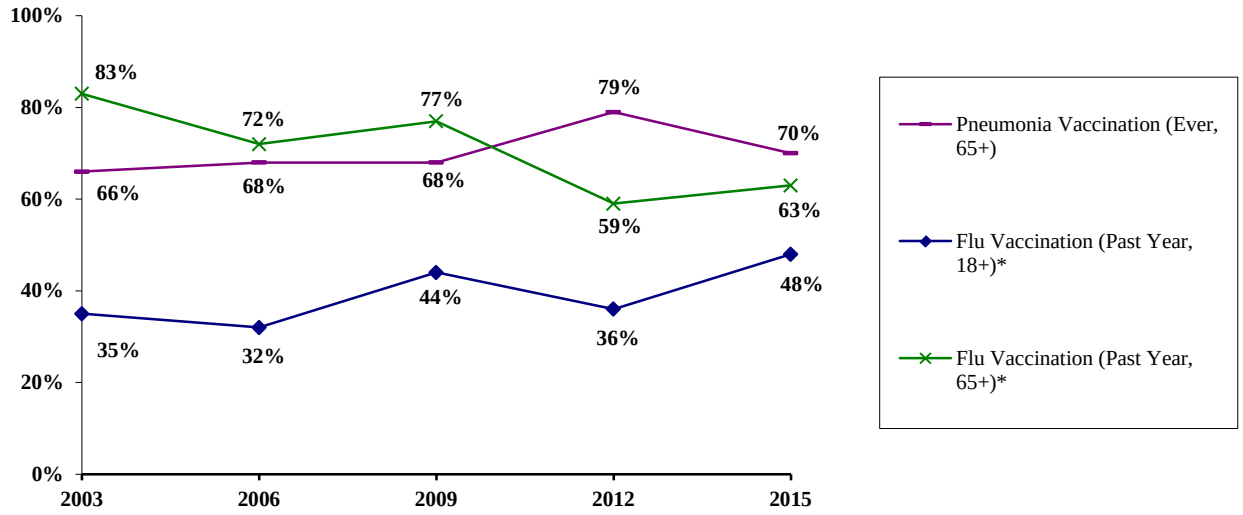
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 8. Vaccinations



*In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 20 - 25)

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (21%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Nineteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or

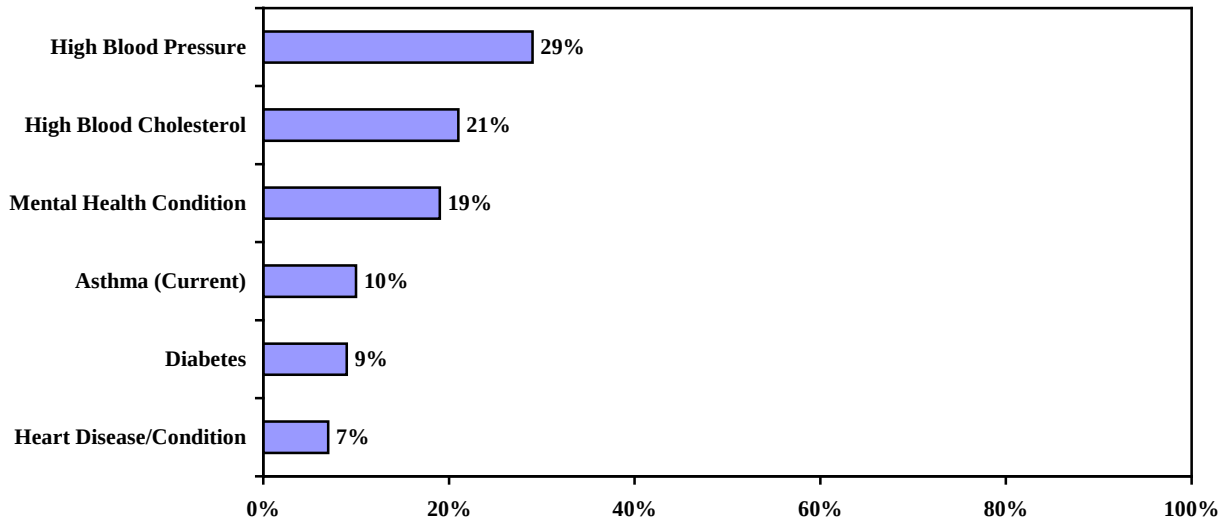
in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Seven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

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

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (21%) or a mental health condition (19%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2015



High Blood Pressure

2015 Findings

- Twenty-nine 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 (70%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (18%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (7%).

- Thirty-five percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 14% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Respondents who were inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (48%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (34%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (22%).

- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years compared to smokers (33% and 9%, respectively).

    - Of the 114 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (90% and 96%, respectively).

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009 and 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2015, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 20. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	18%	24%	26%	29%	29%
Gender[4]					
Male[a]	17	25	26	36	30
Female	19	23	26	23	27
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	5	12	12	20	7
35 to 44[a]	4	13	10	13	25
45 to 54	24	30	32	30	18
55 to 64	47	39	45	33	50
65 and Older	55	60	70	62	70
Education[1,3,4]					
High School or Less	25	30	41	45	30
Some Post High School	16	26	37	26	26
College Graduate[a]	13	18	9	21	29
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	31	45	44	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	30	38	33	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	17	14	17	25
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married[a]	16	18	22	29	26
Not Married	23	34	33	30	31
Overweight Status[2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	14	11	13	22	14
Overweight[a]	18	33	32	32	35
Physical Activity[2,5]					
Inactive	--	40	33	42	48
Insufficient	--	25	27	29	34
Recommended	--	20	23	27	22
Smoking Status[4,5]					
Nonsmoker[a]	20	25	24	26	33
Smoker	15	19	34	42	9

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

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

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (47%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (13%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (4%).

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 14% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported high blood cholesterol compared to 21% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Twenty-four percent of overweight respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 15% of respondents who were not overweight.

    - Of the 84 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (81% and 92%, respectively).

- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2012 and 2015, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.

- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 21. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	15%	25%	18%	24%	21%
Gender[2]					
Male	17	30	19	26	23
Female	13	20	16	23	19
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	<1	12	3	14	4
35 to 44	9	19	6	6	13
45 to 54	28	40	29	27	22
55 to 64	29	39	33	37	42
65 and Older	38	43	49	53	47
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	16	31	24	38	29
Some Post High School	20	28	23	18	24
College Graduate	10	19	11	21	14
Household Income[1,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	23	36	39	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	13	26	10	18	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	25	13	15	19
Marital Status					
Married	16	25	16	21	22
Not Married	13	25	21	29	20
Overweight Status[1,2,3,5]					
Not Overweight	10	16	12	25	15
Overweight	18	31	21	25	24
Physical Activity[2,3]					
Inactive	--	40	34	26	28
Insufficient	--	21	17	27	24
Recommended[b]	--	26	15	22	18
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker[a]	14	25	17	23	22
Smoker	19	27	22	29	18

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents who were overweight reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Twenty percent of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of respondents who did at least some physical activity.
    - Of the 29 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (97% and 90%, respectively).
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 44 to 54 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school 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.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	11%	5%	10%	7%
Gender[2]					
Male	8	17	6	12	7
Female	7	5	3	7	7
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	3	5	0	9	0
35 to 44[a]	0	3	0	1	4
45 to 54[a]	13	16	4	4	2
55 to 64	20	22	7	13	13
65 and Older	24	26	28	26	26
Education[1,3,4]					
High School or Less[a]	4	10	10	23	11
Some Post High School[a]	15	13	5	7	6
College Graduate	3	10	2	3	5
Household Income[3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	11	15	20	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	16	4	3	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	1	3	5
Marital Status[2,4]					
Married	6	5	3	6	8
Not Married	11	21	8	14	7
Overweight Status[5]					
Not Overweight	6	9	4	11	3
Overweight	9	12	5	9	10
Physical Activity[2,3,5]					
Inactive	--	26	13	9	20
Insufficient	--	10	6	8	6
Recommended	--	8	3	10	6
Smoking Status[4]					
Nonsmoker	7	11	5	8	8
Smoker	9	10	6	17	4

[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.

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

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (24%) compared to male respondents (14%).

- Thirty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 28% of those 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 10% of respondents 45 to 64 years old.

- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (24% and 15%, respectively).

    - Of the 74 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 95% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (97% and 95%, respectively).

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a mental health condition.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

Table 23. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	10%	16%	19%
Gender[3]			
Male	9	15	14
Female[a]	10	16	24
Age[2,3]			
18 to 34[a]	7	29	28
35 to 44[a]	6	5	30
45 to 54	15	11	10
55 to 64	15	20	10
65 and Older	11	4	11
Education[1,2]			
High School or Less	20	25	22
Some Post High School[a]	11	15	21
College Graduate[a]	4	10	16
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	29	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	20	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	3	6	16
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	6	10	15
Not Married	17	23	24

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to married respondents (13% and 6%, respectively).

- Thirteen percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to two percent of respondents who were not overweight.

- Twenty percent of respondents who were inactive reported diabetes compared to 17% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 3% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Eleven percent of nonsmokers reported diabetes compared to 3% of smokers.

    - Of the 36 respondents who reported diabetes, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (97% and 97%, respectively).

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting diabetes.

- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- In 2006 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2012, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting diabetes.

- In 2015, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	7%	10%	8%	8%	9%
Gender					
Male	8	11	10	6	7
Female[a]	5	8	6	11	11
Age[2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	6	0	0	4	5
35 to 44	4	4	3	1	0
45 to 54	6	17	14	7	4
55 to 64	9	18	14	15	20
65 and Older	15	29	23	22	26
Education[2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	4	11	15	15	17
Some Post High School	7	15	8	5	10
College Graduate[a]	9	5	4	7	3
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	15	17	13	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	8	5	16	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	6	4	3
Marital Status[2,5]					
Married	7	7	8	8	6
Not Married[a]	5	14	6	8	13
Overweight Status[2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	6	1	1	2	2
Overweight[a]	7	15	11	9	13
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	31	18	13	20
Insufficient[b]	--	8	7	12	17
Recommended	--	7	6	4	3
Smoking Status[5]					
Nonsmoker	8	11	7	9	11
Smoker	3	5	9	3	3

[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.

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

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Current Asthma

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

2015 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Fifteen percent of female respondents reported current asthma compared to 5% of male respondents.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
    - Of the 40 respondents who reported current asthma, 98% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (94% and 98%, respectively).
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2006 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[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.

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

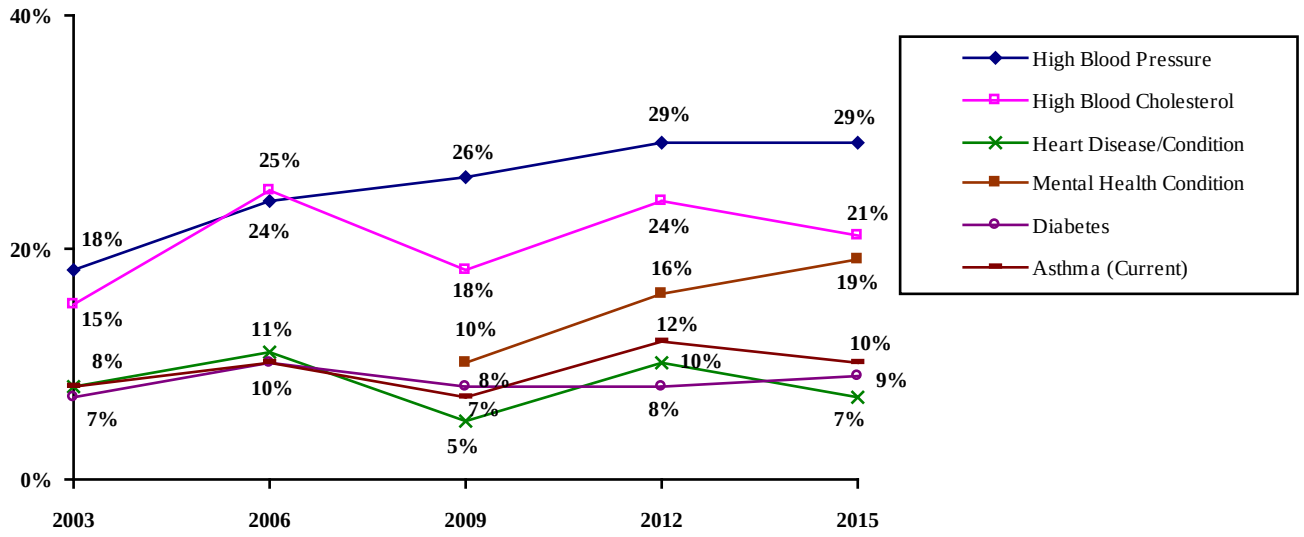
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 26 - 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 44% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 39% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 58% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, 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 55 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2006, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-four percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-eight percent did some moderate activity, while 8% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (54%) compared to those with a high school education or less (37%) or respondents with some post high school education (36%).

- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 46% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to 33% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to overweight respondents (53% and 40%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2009 and 2015, 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 were more likely to report the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education who reported meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase across marital status in the percent of respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase across overweight status of respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 26. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	29%	39%	41%	45%	44%
Gender[2,3]					
Male[a]	32	44	45	46	45
Female[a]	26	34	36	43	43
Age[1,4]					
18 to 34	44	40	40	58	53
35 to 44	23	41	49	51	35
45 to 54[a]	26	39	39	40	48
55 to 64[a]	15	28	32	23	38
65 and Older	20	35	37	39	38
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	23	37	33	36	37
Some Post High School	33	35	37	53	36
College Graduate[a]	32	42	47	42	54
Household Income[1,2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	21	46	49	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	32	33	25	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	35	54	42	52	48
Marital Status					
Married[a]	28	41	39	44	43
Not Married[a]	31	34	43	46	46
Overweight Status[4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	30	43	43	59	53
Overweight[a]	29	36	41	39	40

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2015 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-nine percent did some vigorous physical activity while 32% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (45%) compared to female respondents (34%).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 25% of those 55 to 64 years old or 14% of respondents 65 and older.

- Fifty percent of respondents with a college education reported the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 33% of those with a high school education or less or 28% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Forty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 40% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents classified as not overweight were more likely to report the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to overweight respondents (61% and 29%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 27. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	25%	21%	29%	39%
Gender[4]				
Male[a]	27	24	29	45
Female[a]	24	17	29	34
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	33	28	42	58
35 to 44	31	22	33	42
45 to 54[a]	18	15	30	38
55 to 64	17	15	10	25
65 and Older	10	6	12	14
Education[1,4]				
High School or Less[a]	17	22	26	33
Some Post High School	27	25	25	28
College Graduate[a]	31	18	34	50
Household Income[1,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	21	24	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	12	16	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	24	39	46
Marital Status				
Married[a]	28	20	29	43
Not Married[a]	21	22	27	34
Overweight Status[3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	28	25	55	61
Overweight	24	20	19	29

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

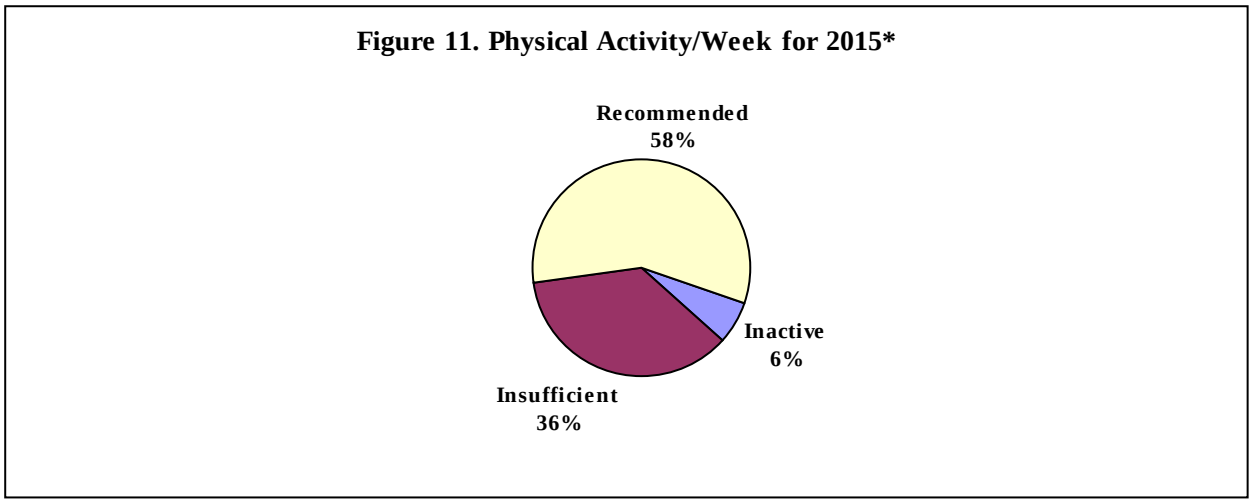
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly,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

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

2015 Findings

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-six percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 6% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 11. Physical Activity/Week for 2015*



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

- Seventy-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 47% of those 55 to 64 years old or 43% of respondents 65 and older.

- Seventy-one percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 53% of those with a high school education or less or 42% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 59% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 43% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (73%) compared to overweight respondents (51%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket or the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In all study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 28. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	48%	48%	53%	58%
Gender[2]				
Male	53	55	56	61
Female[a]	44	42	49	54
Age[2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	50	48	69	74
35 to 44	56	61	57	51
45 to 54	49	43	49	59
55 to 64	39	39	28	47
65 and Older	36	39	43	43
Education[1,4]				
High School or Less	42	42	49	53
Some Post High School	45	45	58	42
College Graduate[a]	56	55	50	71
Household Income[1,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	51	58	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45	39	28	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	52	59	65
Marital Status				
Married	52	46	52	61
Not Married[a]	42	52	54	54
Overweight Status[3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	54	51	69	73
Overweight	45	49	46	51

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

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

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

2015 Findings

- According to the definition, 67% of respondents were overweight.
- Respondents 55 and older were more likely to be overweight (79%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (70%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (49%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were overweight compared to 67% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 54% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (72% and 61%, respectively).
- Eighty-three percent of inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to 78% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 58% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents and a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2015, respondents who were inactive were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 29. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	62%	61%	63%	71%	67%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a]	78	67	72	81	68
Female[a]	46	54	53	62	65
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	57	43	50	65	49
35 to 44	57	67	61	63	70
45 to 54	68	71	79	75	74
55 to 64	82	69	78	86	79
65 and Older[a]	55	74	67	71	79
Education[1,3,4]					
High School or Less	69	66	67	70	68
Some Post High School[a]	51	63	71	81	71
College Graduate	64	55	54	60	63
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	65	65	69	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	48	67	79	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	60	63	66	70	75
Marital Status[4,5]					
Married	65	61	63	77	72
Not Married	54	60	63	64	61
Physical Activity[2,4,5]					
Inactive	--	82	74	76	83
Insufficient[b]	--	61	61	82	78
Recommended	--	56	61	62	58

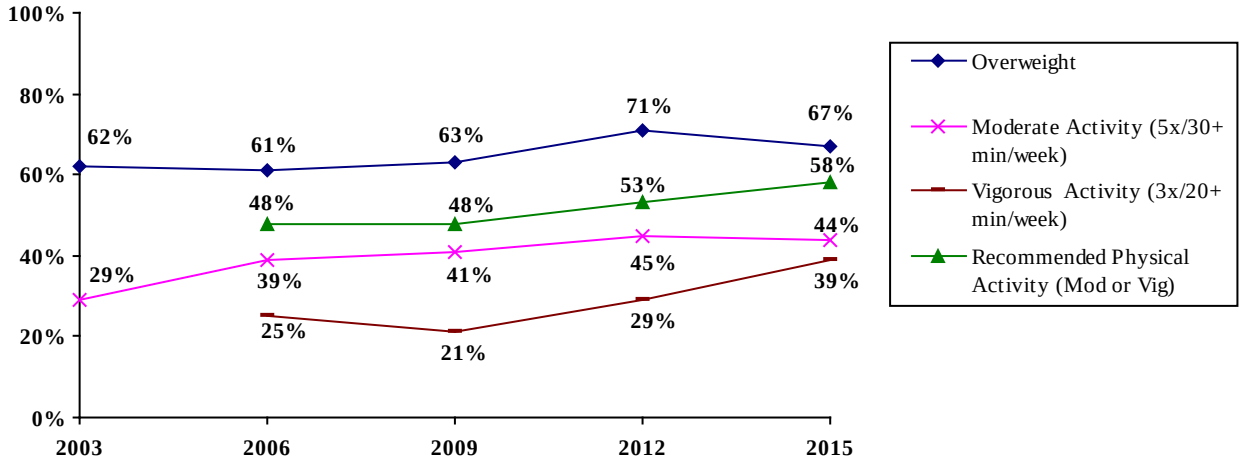
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes and who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Figure 12. Physical Well Being and Body Weight



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 30 - 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 34% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; female respondents were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or did not have a child living in the household were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

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

Fruit Consumption

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (75%) compared to male respondents (59%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 64% of those with some post high school education or 51% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit compared to unmarried respondents (74% and 58%, respectively).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 60% of those who were inactive or 55% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

Table 30. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	65%	68%	61%	63%	67%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male	63	56	47	54	59
Female	67	80	76	72	75
Age[2,4]					
18 to 34	64	76	61	79	72
35 to 44	63	71	69	60	65
45 to 54	67	46	54	57	69
55 to 64	74	62	64	50	63
65 and Older	63	76	55	57	60
Education[2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	64	64	55	53	51
Some Post High School	64	56	53	59	64
College Graduate[a]	68	78	71	73	79
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	66	61	59	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	64	55	62	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	63	69	66	64	73
Marital Status[5]					
Married	66	69	60	62	74
Not Married	62	66	65	65	58
Overweight Status[1,2,4]					
Not Overweight	56	77	63	70	65
Overweight	72	62	60	59	68
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	45	38	42	60
Insufficient[b]	--	69	62	62	55
Recommended	--	71	65	67	75

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Vegetable Consumption

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

2015 Findings

- Thirty-four percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables on an average day compared to male respondents (42% and 25%, respectively).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 24% of those 55 to 64 years old or 18% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 38% of those with some post high school education or 19% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (41% and 26%, respectively).
- Forty-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 21% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 13% of respondents who were inactive.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2003 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings per day.
- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 31. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	27%	25%	23%	30%	34%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	21	15	11	23	25
Female[a]	33	35	34	36	42
Age[4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	26	32	24	40	40
35 to 44	21	23	22	36	30
45 to 54[a]	31	18	23	24	48
55 to 64	26	26	29	22	24
65 and Older	27	20	17	14	18
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less	24	19	15	20	19
Some Post High School[a]	25	21	22	23	38
College Graduate[a]	30	32	28	44	41
Household Income[1,2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	21	21	19	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	15	22	25	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	29	24	38	36
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	25	26	21	29	41
Not Married	30	23	28	31	26
Overweight Status[4]					
Not Overweight	30	26	23	39	40
Overweight[a]	23	24	23	26	31
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	9	5	10	13
Insufficient	--	21	21	22	21
Recommended[b]	--	31	28	38	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.
②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported, when they buy a product for the first time, they often read the food label information. Seventeen percent reported sometimes while the remaining 22% reported rarely or never.

- Female respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label (70%) compared to male respondents (52%).

Table 32. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	61%
Gender[1]	
Male	52
Female	70
Age	
18 to 34	57
35 to 44	64
45 to 54	67
55 to 64	62
65 and Older	58
Education	
High School or Less	59
Some Post High School	60
College Graduate	63
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	64
Marital Status	
Married	64
Not Married	58
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	57
Overweight	64
Physical Activity	
Inactive	52
Insufficient	57
Recommended	65

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times. Twenty-four percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 5% reported five or more times.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times compared to male respondents (79% and 61%, respectively).

- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times compared to 73% of those with some post high school education or 60% of respondents with a college education.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 69% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 63% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals (83%) compared to respondents who were overweight (64%).

- Seventy-five percent of respondents without children in the household reported two or fewer restaurant meals compared to 64% of respondents with children.

Table 33. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	71%
Gender[1]	
Male	61
Female	79
Age	
18 to 34	67
35 to 44	61
45 to 54	76
55 to 64	73
65 and Older	79
Education[1]	
High School or Less	83
Some Post High School	73
College Graduate	60
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	88
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63
Marital Status	
Married	69
Not Married	73
Overweight Status[1]	
Not Overweight	83
Overweight	64
Physical Activity	
Inactive	80
Insufficient	69
Recommended	71
Children in Household[1]	
Yes	64
No	75

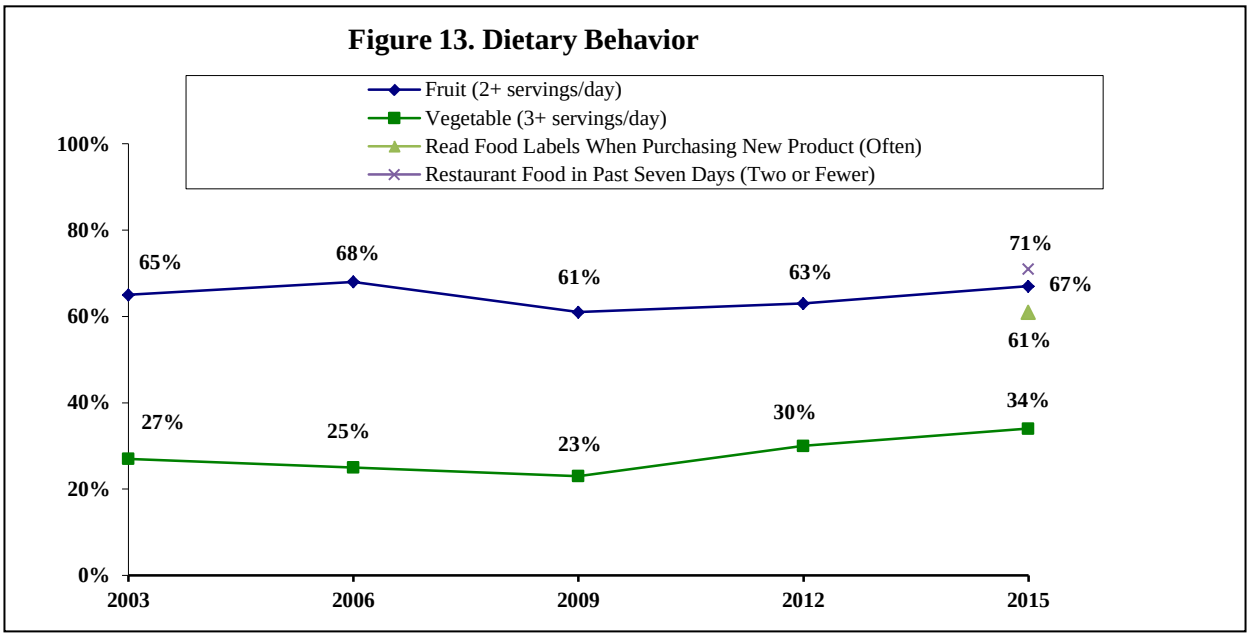
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 13. Dietary Behavior



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 34 - 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 79% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer screen in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

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

Mammogram

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

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

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of the 33 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2015 Findings

- Ninety-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported they had a pap smear within the past three years compared to 88% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (97% and 89%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 34. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	95%	91%	96%	82%	93%
Education[1,2,4,5]					
Some Post High School or Less	93	87	96	71	88
College Graduate	100	96	94	91	98
Household Income[2,4]					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	95	86	95	72	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	96	100	99	93	98
Marital Status[2,4,5]					
Married	95	97	97	96	97
Not Married	94	76	90	63	89

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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

HPV Test

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

2015 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having an HPV test within the past five years.

Table 35. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	53%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	56
College Graduate	51
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51
Marital Status	
Married	51
Not Married	57

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

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

2015 Findings

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended timeframe (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).

- Ninety-nine percent of married respondents reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended timeframe (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old) compared to 90% of unmarried respondents.

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

Table 36. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

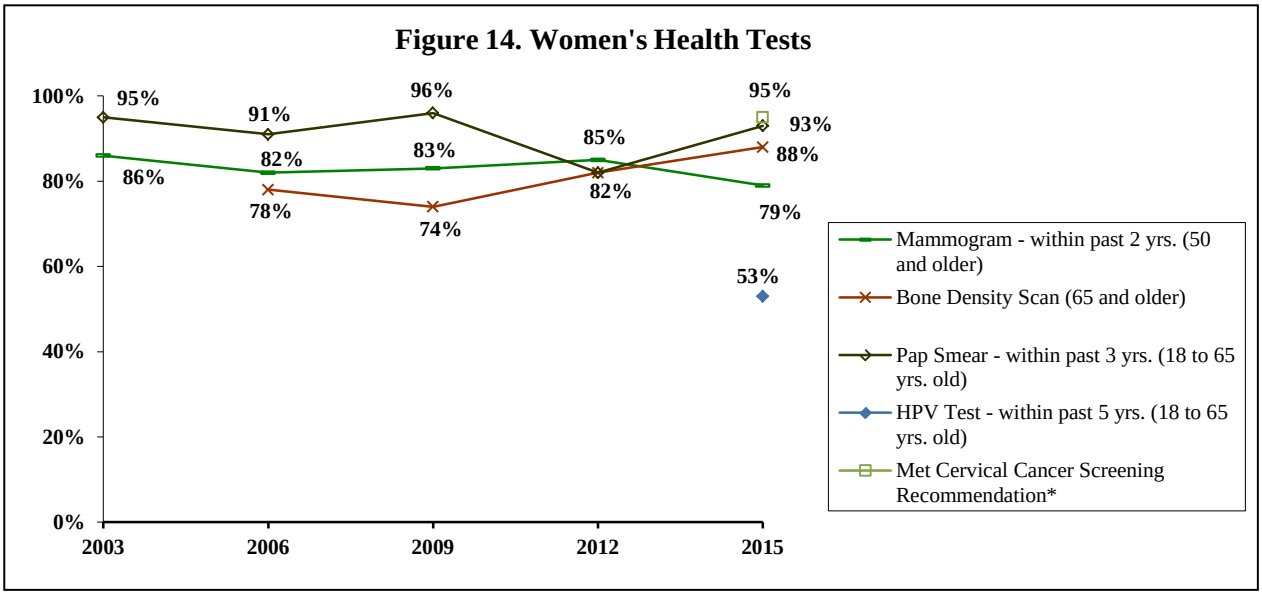
	2015
TOTAL	95%
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	91
College Graduate	98
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	97
Top 40 Percent Bracket	98
Marital Status[1]	
Married	99
Not Married	90

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 37 - 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 11% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 71% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

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

Blood Stool Test

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-six percent reported never while 6% 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 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 37. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	41%	27%	12%	11%
Gender				
Male[a]	44	22	14	12
Female[a]	39	28	11	10
Education				
Some Post High School or Less[a]	43	25	14	11
College Graduate[a]	36	28	5	13
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	42	26	14	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	41	23	8	15
Marital Status				
Married[a]	35	30	9	10
Not Married[a]	53	21	17	11

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Eighty-two percent reported never.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years in all study years.

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

Colonoscopy

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-eight percent reported never.

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

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable.

Table 38. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)①

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	69%	67%	67%
Gender			
Male	71	59	72
Female	68	74	62
Education[2]			
Some Post High School or Less	71	63	65
College Graduate	64	79	71
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	69	67	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59	65	66
Marital Status			
Married	70	72	65
Not Married	68	58	69

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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2015 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the timeframe 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 timeframe.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended timeframe.

Table 39. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

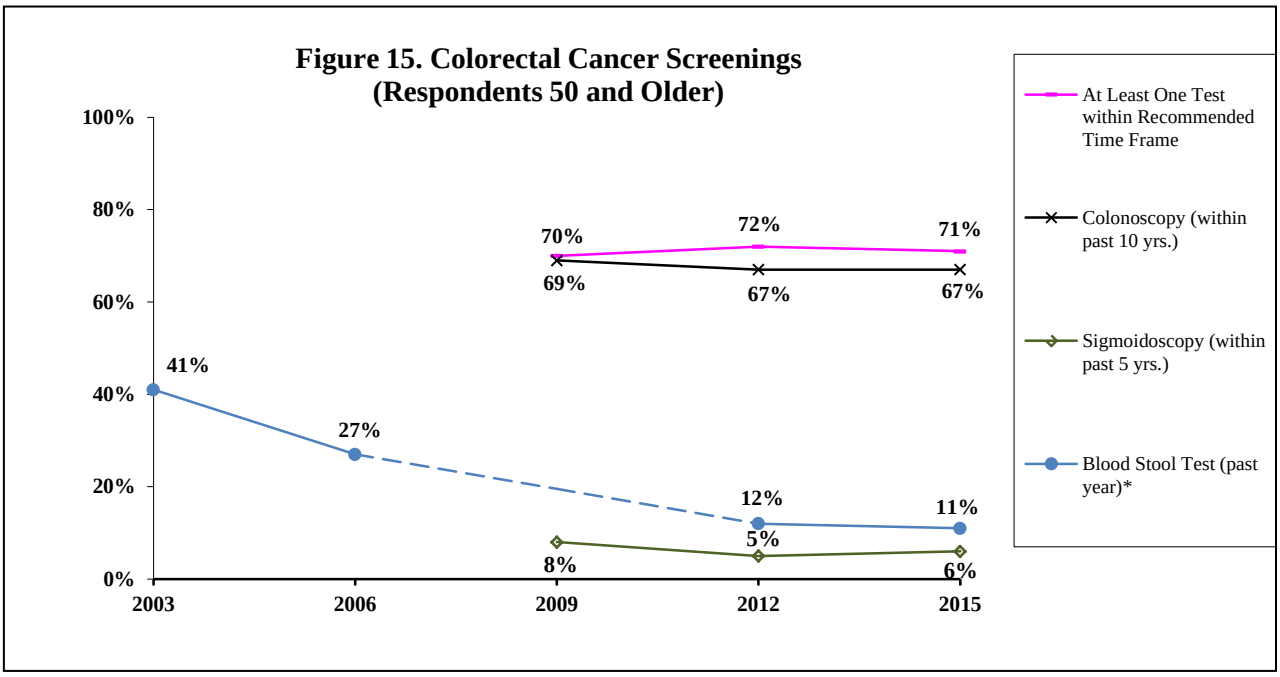
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	70%	72%	71%
Gender			
Male	71	65	77
Female	69	77	65
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	72	68	68
College Graduate	64	81	76
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	71	72	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59	66	70
Marital Status			
Married	71	74	69
Not Married	70	68	72

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Table 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 54% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

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

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

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to female respondents (24% and 15%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker (34%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (14%) or respondents 65 and older (11%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a current smoker compared to 22% of those with a high school education or less or 8% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a current smoker compared to 13% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the middle 20 percent income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (24% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2012 and 2015, 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 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they were a current smoker.
- In 2006 and 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting they were a current smoker.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being a current smoker. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

Table 40. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	25%	23%	17%	18%	19%
Gender[4,5]					
Male	22	26	16	26	24
Female[a]	28	20	17	10	15
Age[2,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	32	19	17	29	20
35 to 44[a]	29	22	14	14	14
45 to 54	26	43	25	15	34
55 to 64	14	20	17	13	15
65 and Older	14	13	9	9	11
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	29	29	26	23	22
Some Post High School	40	33	23	25	34
College Graduate	6	12	7	7	8
Household Income[1,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	22	34	36	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	35	26	11	16	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	24	10	7	13
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	20	20	11	10	16
Not Married[a]	37	29	29	28	24

[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.

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

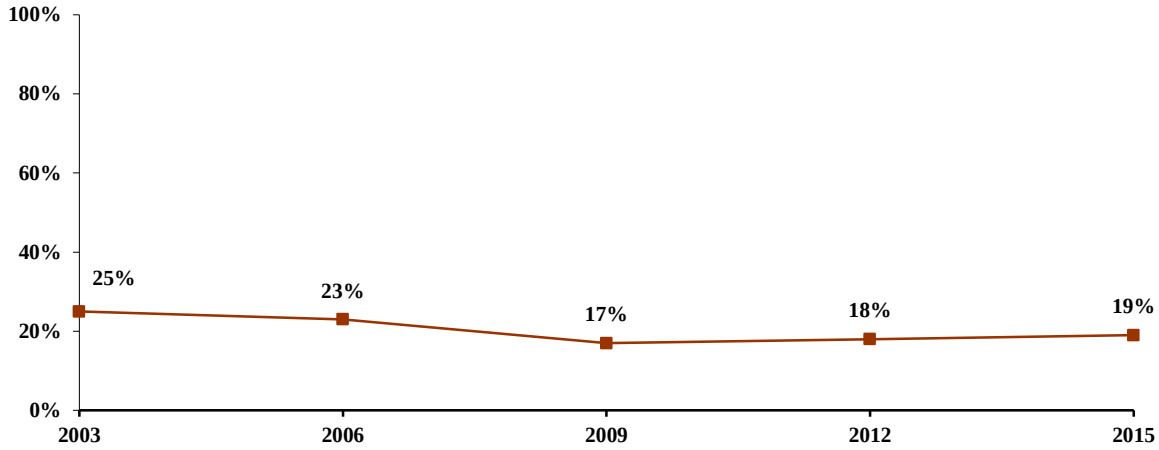
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.

Figure 16. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days)



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

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

In 2006, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers…

- Fifty-four percent of the 76 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

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

- Seventy-seven percent of the 65 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

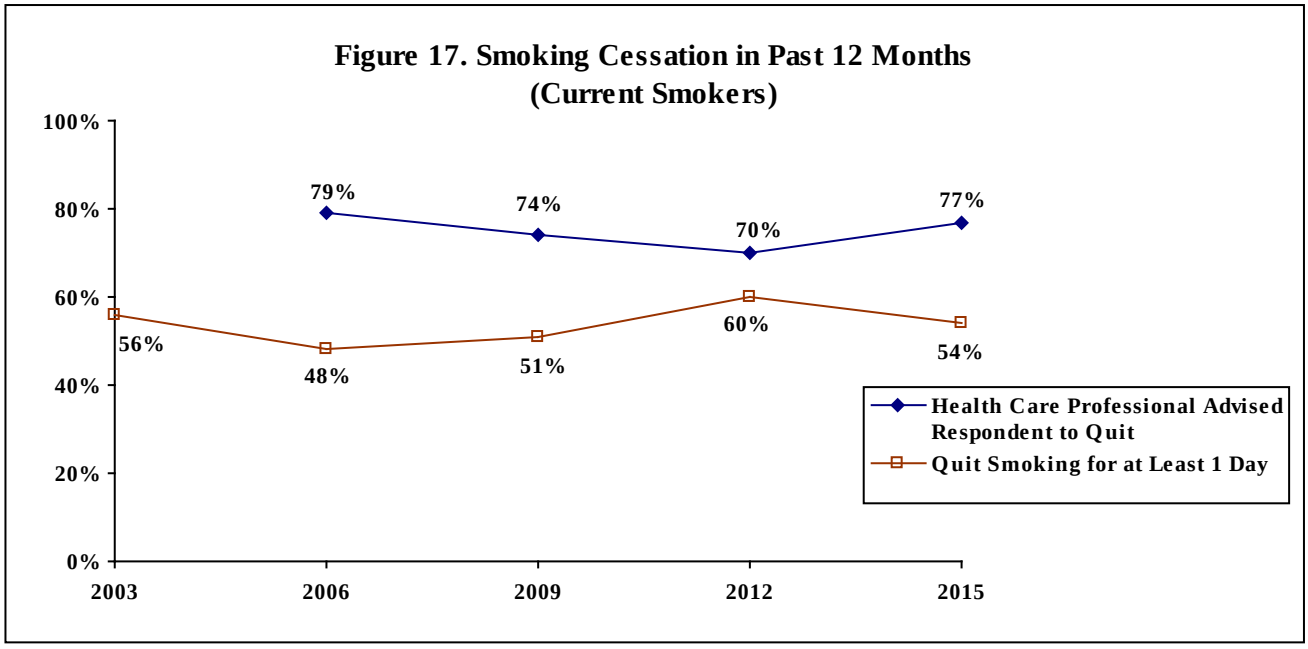
Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 41 & 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 87% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

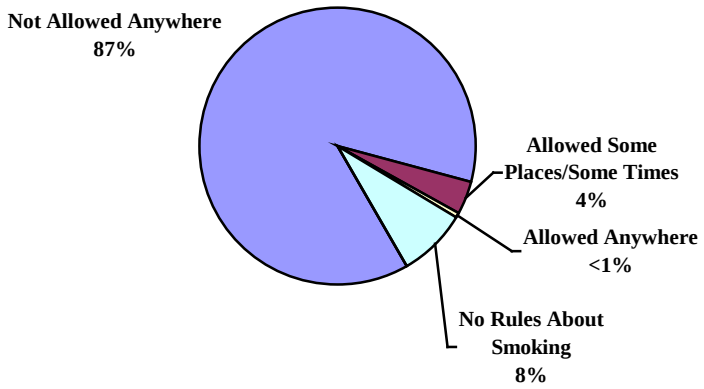
Smoking Policy Inside Home

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).

<u>2015 Findings</u>

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

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2015



- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 81% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 76% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 82%, respectively).

- Nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to smokers (92% and 67%, respectively).

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (92%) compared to respondents in households without children (84%).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2009 and 2015, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2012, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 41. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	81%	82%	87%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	65	74	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88	73	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	87	94	94
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	85	87	92
Not Married[a]	71	75	82
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker[a]	87	89	92
Smoker[a]	49	50	67
Children in Household[1,3]			
Yes[a]	85	85	92
No[a]	75	80	84

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

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

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

2015 Findings

Of 322 nonsmoking respondents…

- Seventeen 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-five percent of male respondents reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 11% of female respondents.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (24% and 12%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- In 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting exposure.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2012 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In all study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more like to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 42. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	31%	17%	17%
Gender[1,3]			
Male[a]	40	16	25
Female[a]	22	17	11
Age[1,2]			
18 to 34[a]	46	33	23
35 to 44	24	6	20
45 to 54[a]	28	10	7
55 to 64	23	20	18
65 and Older	14	8	16
Education[1]			
High School or Less[a]	30	13	16
Some Post High School[a]	46	21	26
College Graduate	21	14	14
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	17	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	25	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	34	15	18
Marital Status[2,3]			
Married[a]	30	13	12
Not Married	35	23	24

[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.

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

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

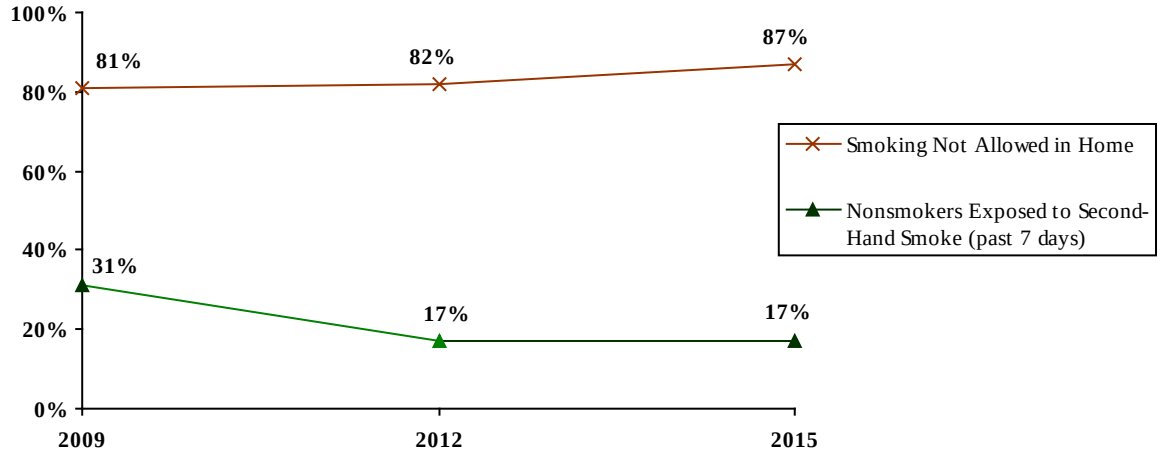
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 19. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke



Other Tobacco Product Use (Table 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 7% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. Male respondents were more likely to report cigar use in the past month.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to use electronic cigarettes compared to female respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to use electronic cigarettes (16%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (2%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (14%) compared to those with a high school education or less (10%) or respondents with a college education (1%).

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 8% of those 18 to 34 years old used smokeless tobacco compared to 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to use smokeless tobacco in the past month (8%) compared to those with a high school education or less (3%) or respondents with some post high school education (less than one percent).
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they used smokeless tobacco compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report using cigars, cigarillos or little cigars compared to female respondents (8% and 1%, respectively).

Table 43. Other Tobacco Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Electronic Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars
TOTAL	7%	5%	5%
Gender			
Male	10[1]	6	8[1]
Female	4[1]	3	1[1]
Age			
18 to 34	5[1]	8[1]	9
35 to 44	8[1]	9[1]	1
45 to 54	16[1]	1[1]	4
55 to 64	3[1]	0[1]	2
65 and Older	2[1]	2[1]	4
Education			
High School or Less	10[1]	3[1]	6
Some Post High School	14[1]	<1[1]	3
College Graduate	1[1]	8[1]	5
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	11[1]	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	0[1]	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4[1]	7
Marital Status			
Married	8	5	5
Not Married	6	4	4

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Table 44 & 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 39% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month or they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle 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 2015, Oak Creek defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2013, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-nine 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 compared to female respondents (51% and 29%, respectively).

- Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 28% of those 55 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.

- Fifty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 42% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Oak Creek Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006 and 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with some post 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2003 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

Table 44. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	24%	22%	19%	38%	39%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	32	29	27	46	51
Female[a]	17	14	11	30	29
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	32	30	20	45	61
35 to 44	32	26	22	47	40
45 to 54[a]	19	19	21	42	39
55 to 64	20	7	19	33	28
65 and Older	0	0	11	9	9
Education[2,3]					
High School or Less[a]	23	18	22	36	37
Some Post High School[a]	26	30	24	40	40
College Graduate[a]	24	18	14	36	41
Household Income[2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	14	15	36	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	27	15	39	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	26	28	26	40	53
Marital Status					
Married[a]	23	19	19	39	40
Not Married	28	27	19	36	38

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- Eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 2% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2006 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2006 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 45. Driver/Passenger When Driver Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

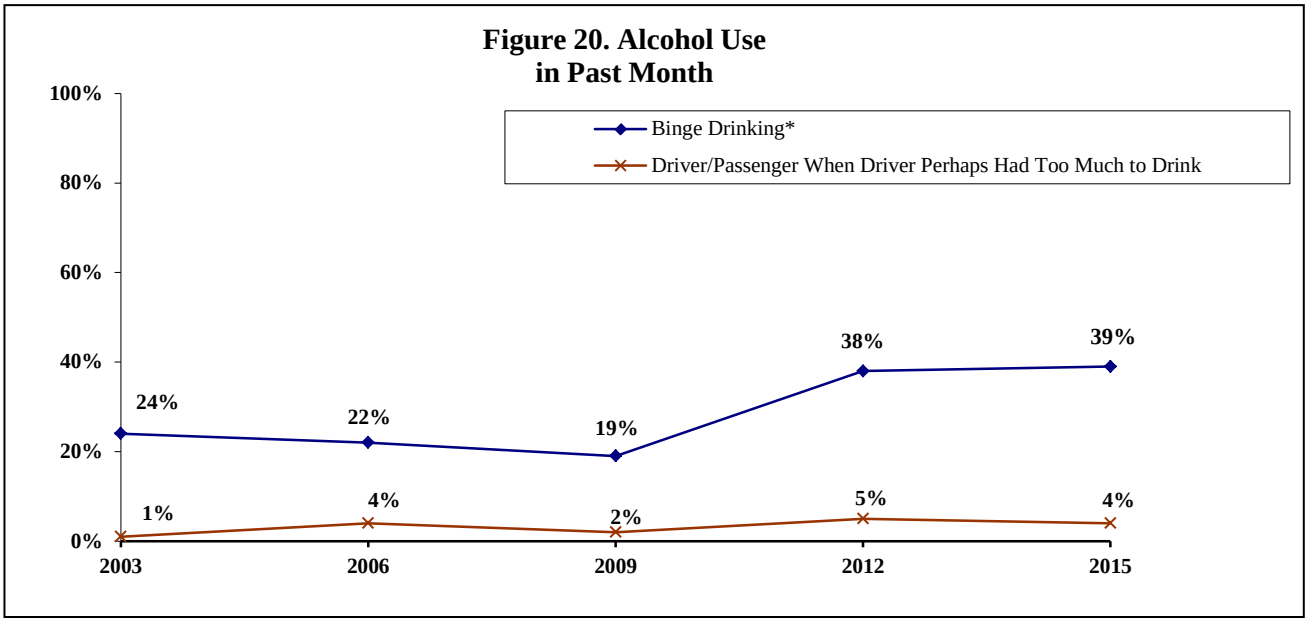
	2003②	2006	2009②	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	1%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Gender[2,4]					
Male	--	6	--	8	5
Female	--	1	--	1	2
Age[5]					
18 to 34	--	6	--	6	8
35 to 44	--	3	--	8	6
45 to 54	--	3	--	1	1
55 to 64	--	2	--	7	2
65 and Older	--	0	--	2	0
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less	--	3	--	4	2
Some Post High School	--	11	--	8	9
College Graduate	--	<1	--	2	2
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1	--	10	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	5	--	10	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	6	--	1	3
Marital Status					
Married	--	3	--	4	2
Not Married	--	5	--	6	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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

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

- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a household problem associated with alcohol compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem associated with alcohol. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem with alcohol, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting a household problem associated with alcohol in the past year.

Table 46. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2006	2009②	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	2%	4%	6%
Household Income[1,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	<1	--	2	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	--	10	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	6	4
Marital Status[1,3]				
Married	2	--	2	4
Not Married	7	--	8	8
Children in Household				
Yes[a]	3	--	4	8
No	5	--	5	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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem associated with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Year Comparisons

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

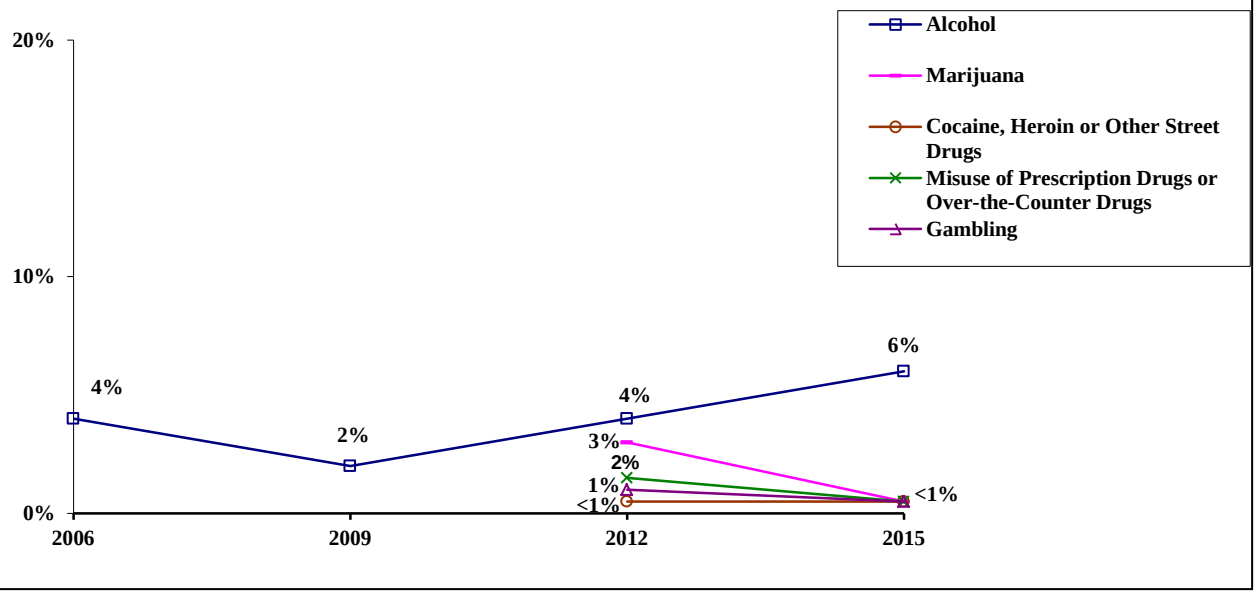
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting a household problem in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Distracted Driving (Tables 47 & 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 18% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 40% reported zero times in the past month. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 31% reported zero times in the past month. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while 40% reported zero times.

- Forty-six percent of female respondents reported they were distracted by technology zero times per day compared to 35% of male respondents.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported being distracted by technology once or more a day compared to 2% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older. Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 22% of those 35 to 44 years old or 17% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported being distracted by technology at least once a day compared to 12% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a high school education or less. Sixty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 41% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 22% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported at least once a day compared to 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket. Fifty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 53% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported being distracted by technology zero times compared to 25% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 47. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	40%	12%	30%	18%
Gender[1]				
Male	35	16	32	17
Female	46	9	27	18
Age[1]				
18 to 34	17	11	43	29
35 to 44	22	6	32	39
45 to 54	49	21	28	2
55 to 64	63	17	17	3
65 and Older	79	5	14	2
Education[1]				
High School or Less	65	9	20	6
Some Post High School	41	12	35	12
College Graduate	24	15	33	29
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	53	8	16	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54	15	31	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25	15	35	26
Marital Status				
Married	38	15	30	18
Not Married	44	9	29	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 31% reported zero times.

- Forty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 8% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 21% of those 35 to 44 years old or 10% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 10% of respondents with a high school education or less. Forty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported zero times compared to 40% of those with a high school education or less or 17% of respondents with a college education.

- Forty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Thirty-seven percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 27% of married respondents.

Table 48. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015ⓘ

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	31%	17%	28%	23%
Gender				
Male	27	19	29	25
Female	36	15	28	22
Age[1]				
18 to 34	10	11	43	36
35 to 44	21	4	28	47
45 to 54	40	30	22	8
55 to 64	33	32	25	10
65 and Older	72	14	12	2
Education[1]				
High School or Less	40	30	20	10
Some Post High School	44	12	22	22
College Graduate	17	12	37	34
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	9	21	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	13	34	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15	20	36	30
Marital Status[1]				
Married	27	17	32	24
Not Married	37	16	24	23

ⓘPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 49 & 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

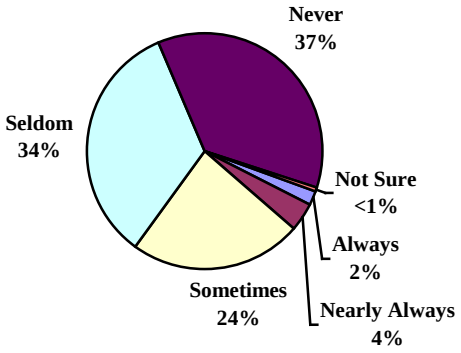
From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 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 2,970 residents. Twenty-four percent reported sometimes and the remaining 71% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2015



- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education and 8% of those with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 2% of respondents with a college education.

- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eleven percent of unmarried respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, respondents with some post 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, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, 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 all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 49. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Considered Suicide

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

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 1,890 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 felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide in each study year.

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-five percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 38% reported nearly always.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, education was not significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 50. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

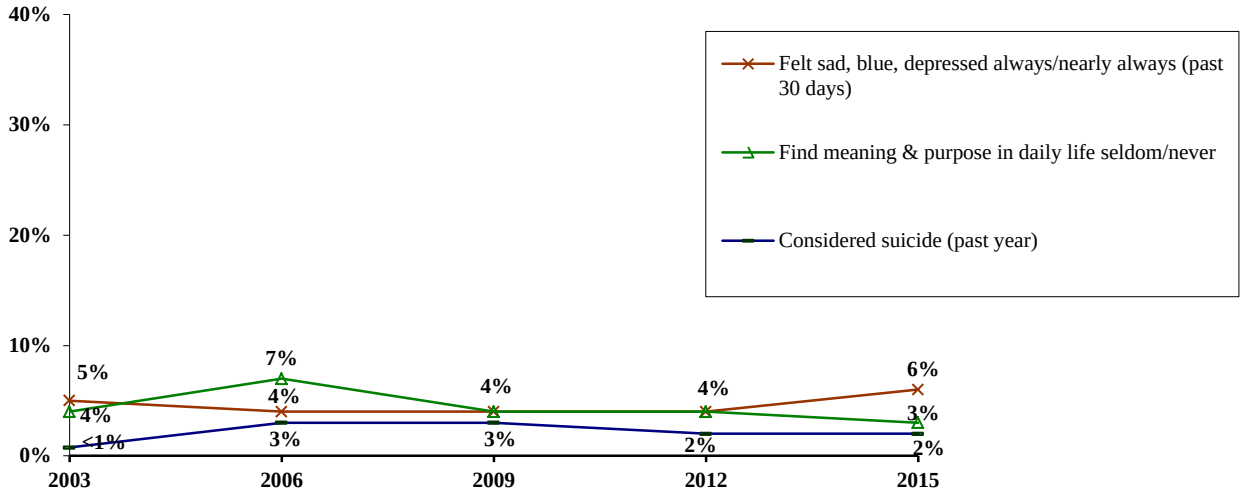
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 51 – 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
    - Of the 13 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (seven respondents) followed by an acquaintance (four respondents).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2003 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006 and 2009, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, 2006 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 51. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015②
TOTAL	5%	5%	8%	5%	3%
Gender[1,4]					
Male	2	6	7	2	--
Female	7	3	9	7	--
Age[4]					
18 to 34	6	6	12	11	--
35 to 44	4	5	10	1	--
45 to 54	3	4	4	4	--
55 to 64	11	2	5	0	--
65 and Older	2	2	2	2	--
Education[1]					
High School or Less	3	3	9	7	--
Some Post High School	9	4	11	3	--
College Graduate	2	6	5	4	--
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	5	6	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	1	15	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	7	6	3	--
Marital Status[4]					
Married	4	5	8	2	--
Not Married	6	3	9	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Eight percent of male respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 1% of female respondents.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older.
- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
    - Of the 19 respondents, an acquaintance was most often reported as the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit the respondent (nine respondents) followed by a stranger (eight respondents).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2003 and 2012, 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 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Table 52. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2006②	2009②	2012	2015
TOTAL	5%	<1%	2%	5%	5%
Gender[5]					
Male	6	--	--	5	8
Female	3	--	--	4	1
Age[1,5]					
18 to 34[a]	10	--	--	7	0
35 to 44[a]	5	--	--	8	21
45 to 54	0	--	--	4	1
55 to 64	6	--	--	2	3
65 and Older	0	--	--	0	0
Education[1,4]					
High School or Less	3	--	--	6	2
Some Post High School	12	--	--	7	6
College Graduate[a]	<1	--	--	<1	6
Household Income[1,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	0	--	--	0	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	12	--	--	10	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	--	5	5
Marital Status[1,4,5]					
Married	2	--	--	2	<1
Not Married	13	--	--	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.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Ten percent of male respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 4% of female respondents.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (28%) compared to those 65 and older (2%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 8% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ten percent of unmarried respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 5% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 53. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[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.

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

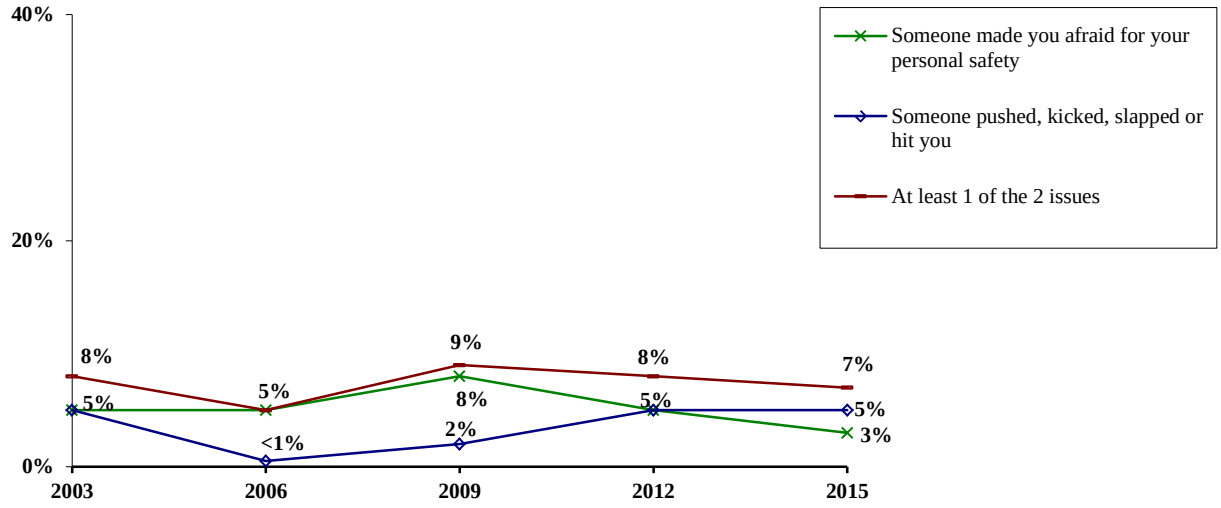
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Children in Household (Figure 25 & 26; Tables 54 – 56)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Two percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Sixteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 37% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four 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. Twenty-seven percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 25% reported verbal bullying, 4% cyber bullying and 4% reported physical bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their

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

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households for whom they make the health care decisions. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

- Seventy-five percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty-seven percent were boys. Of these households, 29% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 79% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 126 respondents who make health care decisions for their child…

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.

- One hundred percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 or younger reported one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 94% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.

- Child's gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their son reporting their child had a personal doctor.

- In 2015, respondents speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 or younger were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable in either study year.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child had a personal doctor.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting their child had a personal doctor.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 126 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor…

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 92% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 years old or younger were more likely to report their child went for preventive care within the past 12 months (97%) compared to respondents who were speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old (79%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care.

- In 2015, respondents who were speaking on behalf of their child who was 12 years old or younger were more likely to report they went to their personal doctor for preventive care. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable.

Table 54. Child's Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	91%[a]	98%[a]	95%	92%
Gender				
Boy	92[a]	100[a]	94	93
Girl	89	97	96	92
Age				
12 Years Old or Younger	91[a]	100[2,a]	97	97[2]
13 to 17 Years Old	91	94[2]	92	79[2]
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	82[1a]	100[a]	98	97
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94[1]	97	92	96
Marital Status				
Married	90[a]	98[a]	95	90
Not Married	94	100	97	100

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Care

2015 Findings

Of the 126 respondents with a child…

- Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 2% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need.

Year Comparisons

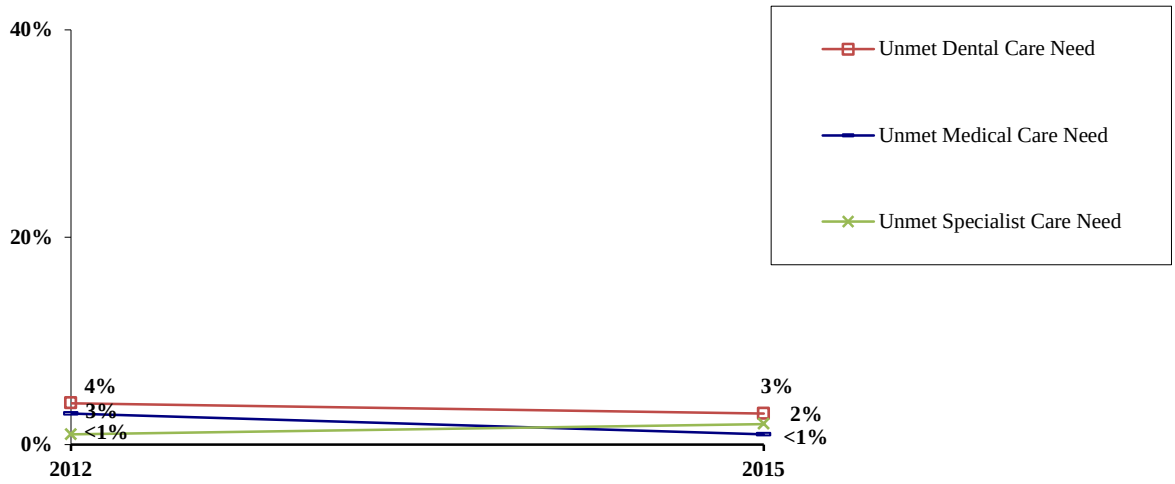
- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, an unmet medical need or an unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need in both study years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, an unmet medical need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months.

Figure 25. Child's Unmet Needs in Past 12 Months



Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 126 respondents with a child…

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma (4% and 16%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had asthma in both study years.

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 126 respondents with a child…

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe (0% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community in both study years.

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 6 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- One hundred percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (0% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Nutrition and Exercise

2015 Findings

Of the 107 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 37% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.

- Fifty-three percent respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables compared to 27% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 31 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, seven respondents reported school/homework/other activities was the reason for the lack of activity while five respondents reported the weather was the reason.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day or their child ate three or more

servings of vegetables a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their son ate two or more servings of fruit each day.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate at least three servings of vegetables. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child ate at least two servings of fruit or ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Table 55. Child's Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	68%[a]	84%[a]	25%[a]	37%[a]	71%	69%
Gender						
Boy	70[a]	88[a]	22	31	72	77
Girl	67	80	27	38	71	60
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	83[1]	82	29	34	79[1]	73
13 to 17 Years Old	47[1,a]	90[a]	19[a]	45[a]	59[1]	58
Household Income						
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	53[1,a]	91[a]	13[a]	53[2,a]	72	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78[1]	81	30	27[2]	72	68

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 81 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Four percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (1% and 4%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 81 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 25% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Four 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. Four percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses that their child was bullied in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was bullied in the past year or in the type of bullying.

- In 2012, respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter were more likely to report their child was bullied. In 2012, gender of the child was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents speaking on behalf of their 8 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year. In 2015, age of child was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child was bullied in the past 12 months.

Table 56. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	19%	27%
Gender[1]		
Boy	7	15
Girl	31	31
Age[1]		
8 to 12 Years Old	32	22
13 to 17 Years Old[a]	7	35

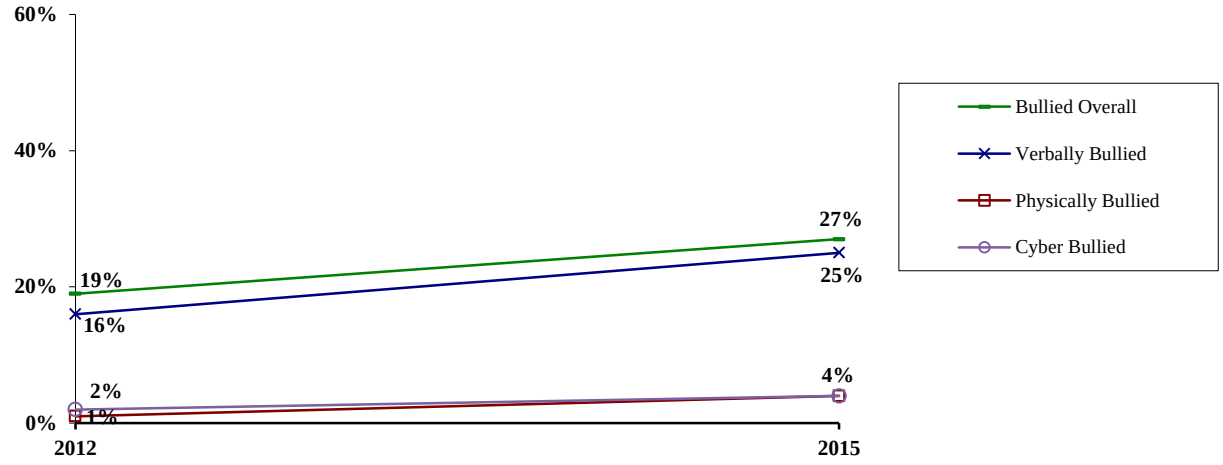
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 26. Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year



Community Health Issues (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 57 - 63)

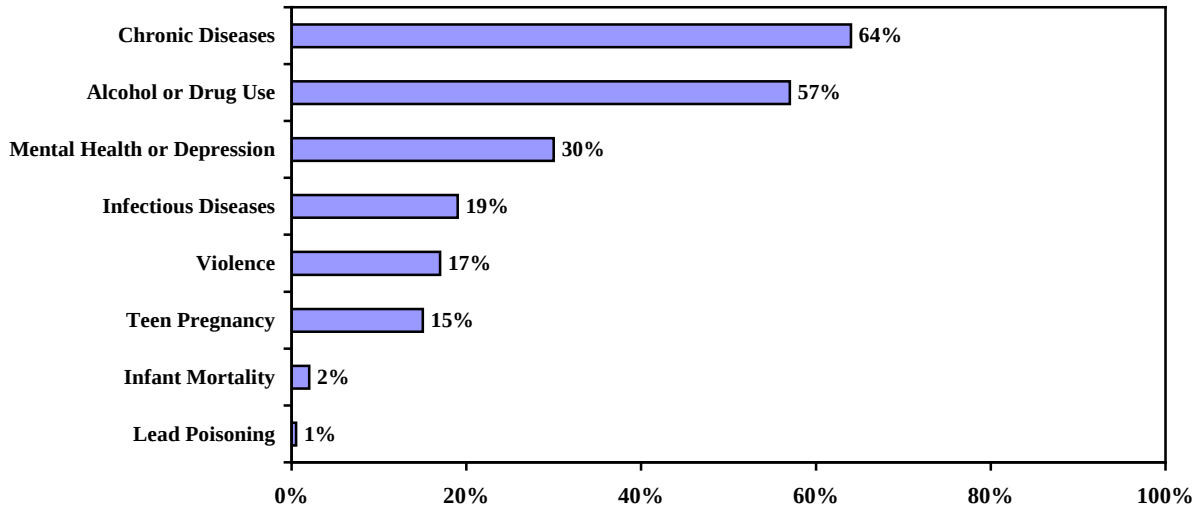
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Oak Creek out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (64%) alcohol/drug use (57%) and mental health/depression (30%). Respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue while 1% reported lead poisoning.

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

2015 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Oak Creek. Respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (64%), alcohol or drug use (57%) or mental health/depression (30%).

Figure 27. Community Health Issues for 2015



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents selected alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community issues.

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (72%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (45%) or respondents 65 and older (39%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting alcohol/drug use.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting alcohol/drug use.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.

Table 57. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	61%	57%
Gender		
Male	64	56
Female	58	58
Age[2]		
18 to 34	57	63
35 to 44[a]	64	45
45 to 54	58	72
55 to 64	68	60
65 and Older[a]	60	39
Education		
High School or Less	70	60
Some Post High School	58	51
College Graduate	58	59
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	70	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62	59
Marital Status[1]		
Married	55	58
Not Married[a]	68	56

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community issues.

- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a college education reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 58% of those with a high school education or less or 50% of respondents with some post high school education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 58. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	64%	64%
Gender		
Male	61	59
Female	66	68
Age		
18 to 34	67	67
35 to 44	60	73
45 to 54	74	61
55 to 64	60	64
65 and Older	52	49
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	57	58
Some Post High School	61	50
College Graduate	72	76
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70	67
Marital Status		
Married	62	66
Not Married	67	61

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three issues.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (47%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (22%) or respondents 65 and older (14%).

- Forty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 37% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 27% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, age was not a significant variable.

- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting mental health/depression as a top health issue.

Table 59. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	30%
Gender		
Male	19	26
Female[a]	23	33
Age[2]		
18 to 34	21	22
35 to 44[a]	18	47
45 to 54	19	28
55 to 64	33	40
65 and Older	16	14
Education		
High School or Less	22	23
Some Post High School[a]	21	37
College Graduate	22	29
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	26	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25	27
Marital Status		
Married[a]	20	28
Not Married	23	31

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as one of their top three issues.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported teen pregnancy as a top community health issue compared to 5% of those 55 and older or 4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to married respondents (22% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 and older reporting teen pregnancy.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting teen pregnancy as a top community health issue.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.
- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy.

Table 60. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	29%	15%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	24	11
Female[a]	33	18
Age[2]		
18 to 34	32	35
35 to 44[a]	34	4
45 to 54[a]	25	11
55 to 64[a]	23	5
65 and Older[a]	23	5
Education		
High School or Less[a]	28	15
Some Post High School[a]	32	11
College Graduate	26	18
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	35	14
Marital Status[2]		
Married[a]	25	9
Not Married[a]	34	22

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three community issues.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three community issues compared to 12% of those 55 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported infectious diseases as one of the top three community issues compared to 21% of those with a college education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting infectious diseases.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

Table 61. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	25%	19%
Gender		
Male[a]	25	16
Female	24	22
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	29	31
35 to 44	26	14
45 to 54[a]	33	18
55 to 64	15	12
65 and Older	14	9
Education[2]		
High School or Less	21	11
Some Post High School	24	24
College Graduate	29	21
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26	18
Marital Status		
Married	28	21
Not Married	21	17

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seventeen percent reported violence as one of the top three community issues.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported violence as one of the top three health issues compared to 13% of those 18 to 34 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents with some post high school education reported violence as one of the top three health issues compared to 22% of those with a high school education or less or 8% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

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

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting violence as a top issue.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting violence as a top issue.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting violence as a top issue.

Table 62. Violence as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	49%	17%
Gender		
Male[a]	46	17
Female[a]	53	17
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	47	13
35 to 44[a]	47	26
45 to 54[a]	55	23
55 to 64[a]	43	17
65 and Older[a]	54	9
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	57	22
Some Post High School[a]	49	26
College Graduate[a]	45	8
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	57	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	42	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	51	15
Marital Status		
Married[a]	50	19
Not Married[a]	48	14

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report infant mortality as a top health issue.

Table 63. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	27%	2%
Gender		
Male	23	--
Female	31	--
Age		
18 to 34	31	--
35 to 44	28	--
45 to 54	23	--
55 to 64	25	--
65 and Older	26	--
Education[1]		
High School or Less	18	--
Some Post High School	27	--
College Graduate	33	--
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracke	25	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	--
To3 40 Percent Bracket	26	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	33	--
Not Married	18	--

[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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

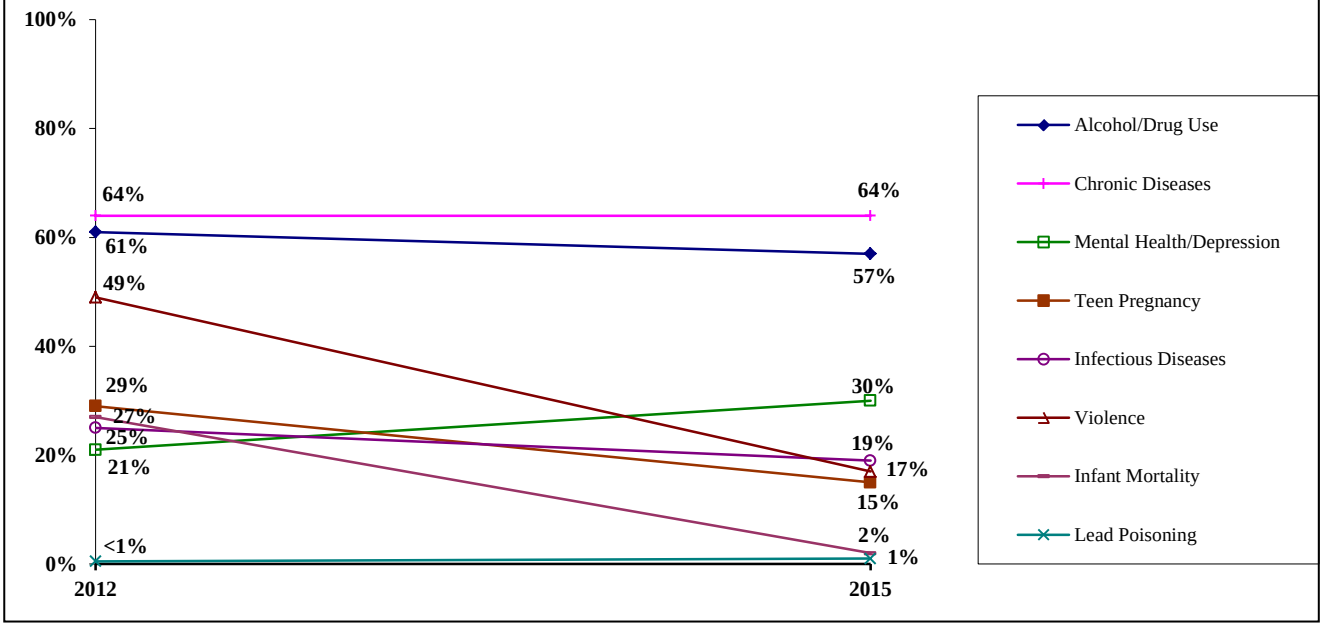
- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents who selected lead poisoning as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

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 28. Community Health Issues



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

OAK CREEK
March 16 through June 25, 2015

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

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

Poor	2%
Fair	13
Good	33
Very good	38
Excellent	15
Not sure	0

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…
["Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)", code as private insurance]

Private insurance	72%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	11	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	17	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	<1	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? ["Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act" is an exchange] [288 Respondents]

Employer	92%
Directly from insurance company	6
An exchange	1
Not sure	1

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

All	98%
Part	2
None	0
Not sure	0

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

All	97%
Part	3
None	<1
Not sure	0

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

Yes	17%
No	83
Not sure	1

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

Yes	6%
No	94
Not sure	0

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

Yes	7%	→CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	91	→GO TO Q10
Not sure	2	→GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [29 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	56%
Co-payments too high	17
Poor medical care	16
Uninsured	15
Unable to get appointment	4
Insurance did not cover it	3
Other (2% or less)	7

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

Yes	14%	→CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	86	→GO TO Q12
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [55 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured	31%
Cannot afford to pay	25
Poor dental care	24
Unable to get appointment	18
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	13
Insurance did not cover it	8
Other (2% or less)	3

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

Yes	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	96	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [15 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	13 respondents
Co-payments too high	3 respondents
Unable to get appointment	1 respondent
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

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

Yes	90%
No	10
Not sure	0

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

Doctor	44%
Internet	35
Myself/family member in health care field	7
Family/Friends	5
Other (2% or less)	8
Not sure	<1

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	71%
Public health clinic or community health center	<1
Hospital outpatient department	<1
Hospital emergency room	6
Urgent care center	21
Some other kind of place	0
No usual place	1
Not sure	0

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

Yes	35%
No	60
Not sure	5

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

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18.	A routine checkup	73%	19%	3%	6%	0%	<1%
19.	Cholesterol test.	61	17	3	4	8	8
20.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	75	13	4	7	0	<1
21.	An eye exam	44	27	11	15	3	1

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

Yes	48%
No	52
Not sure	0

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

18 to 34 years old	30%
35 to 44 years old	19
45 to 54 years old	21
55 to 64 years old	15
65 and older	14

24. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [58 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	69%
No	26
Not sure	5

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
25.	You have high blood pressure?	29%	72%	0%
26.	…(if yes) [114 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	96	4	<1
27.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	21	79	<1
28.	…(if yes) [84 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	92	7	1
29.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	7	93	0
30.	…(if yes) [29 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	90	7	3
31.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	19	81	0
32.	…(if yes) [74 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	95	5	0
33.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	9	91	0
34.	…(if yes) [36 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	97	3	0

		Yes	No	Not Sure
35.	Do you currently have asthma?	10%	90%	0%
36.	…(if yes) [40 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	98	3	0

37. On an <u>average day</u>, 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.....33%
Two servings.....29
Three or more servings.....38
Not sure..... 0

38. On an <u>average day</u>, 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.....36%
Two servings.....30
Three or more servings.....34
Not sure..... 0

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

Often.....61%
Sometimes 17
Rarely..... 9
Never 13
Not sure..... 0

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

0 to 2 times 70%
3 to 4 times 24
5 to 6 times 3
7 to 8 times 1
9 to 10 times .....<1
11 to 12 times 0
13 to 14 times .....<1
Not sure..... 0

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

Zero days 8%
1 to 4 days.....48
5 to 7 days.....44
Not sure.....<1

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

Zero days	32%
1 to 2 days	29
3 to 7 days	39
Not sure	0

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

43. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [82 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	63%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16
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	7
Never	2
Not sure	0

44. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [33 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	88%
No	9
Not sure	3

45. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [153 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	54%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	27
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	12
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
5 or more years ago	3
Never	3
Not sure	0

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [155 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	32%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	3
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
5 or more years ago	5
Never	16
Not sure	26

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [155 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	11%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	14
5 years ago or more	12
Never	46
Not sure	6

48. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [156 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	1%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	1
10 years ago or more	7
Never	82
Not sure	3

49. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [155 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	15%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	17
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	12
10 years ago or more	5
Never	28
Not sure	<1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	37%
Seldom	34
Sometimes	24
Nearly always	4
Always	2
Not sure	<1

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

Never	<1%
Seldom	2
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	38
Always	45
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	2%
No	98
Not sure	0

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

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

0 days	61%
1 day	15
2 or more days	25
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	4%
No	96
Not sure	0

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
55.	Drinking alcohol	6%	94%	<1%
56.	Marijuana	<1	99	<1
57.	Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs	<1	99	<1
58.	Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	<1	99	<1
59.	Gambling	<1	100	0

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

Three or more times a day	8%
Twice a day	3
Once a day	7
Four or five times a week	5
Two or three times a week	15
Once a week	10
Less than once a week	12
Zero times in the past 30 days	40
Not sure	0

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

Three or more times a day	5%
Twice a day	1
Once a day	17
Four or five times a week	5
Two or three times a week	14
Once a week	10
Less than once a week	17
Zero times in the past 30 days	31
Not sure	0

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
62.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit……..	5%	96%	0%
63.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars…….	5	96	0
64.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	7	93	<1

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

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

Every day	14%	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days	6	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all	81	→GO TO Q69
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [76 Current Smokers]

Yes	54%
No	46
Not sure	0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [77 Current Smokers]

Yes	84%	→CONTINUE WITH Q68
No	16	→GO TO Q69
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q69

68. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [65 Current Smokers]

Yes	77%
No	23
Not sure	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	87%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	4
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	<1
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	8
Not sure	0

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

0 days	82%
1 to 3 days	15
4 to 6 days	<1
All 7 days	2
Not sure	0

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

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	48%
Female	52

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

Not overweight	33%
Overweight	35
Obese	31

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	<1

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

White	93%
Black, African American	2
Asian	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0
Another race	1
Multiple races	1
Not sure	2

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	31%
A member of an unmarried couple	<1
Married	54
Separated	2
Divorced	7
Widowed	6
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	2
High school graduate or GED	27
Some college	22
Technical school graduate	6
College graduate	33
Advanced or professional degree	10
Not sure	0

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

Milwaukee	100%

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

Oak Creek	100%

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

53154	100%
All others (3% or less)	<1

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

81. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.
82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
83. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	5%
$10,000 to $20,000	7
$20,001 to $30,000	7
$30,001 to $40,000	7
$40,001 to $50,000	6
$50,001 to $60,000	7
$60,001 to $75,000	16
$75,001 to $90,000	6
$90,001 to $105,000	9
$105,001 to $120,000	8
$120,001 to $135,000	1
Over $135,000	6
Not sure	5
No answer	12

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

None	58%	→GO TO Q108
One	14	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more	28	→CONTINUE WITH Q86

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

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [168 Respondents]

Yes	75%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	25	→GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [126 Respondents]

12 or younger	75%
13 to 17 years old	25

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [122 Respondents]

Boy	47%
Girl	53

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [126 Respondents]

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

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

Poor medical care	1 respondent

91. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [126 Respondents]

Yes	98%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q92
No	2	→ GO TO Q93
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q93

92. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [125 Respondents]

Yes	92%
No	8
Not sure	0

93. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [126 Respondents]

Yes	2%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q94
No	98	→ GO TO Q95
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [3 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Co-payments too high	3 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	3 respondents

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [126 Respondents]

Yes	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q96
No	97	→ GO TO Q97
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [4 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Unable to get appointment	2 respondents
Not satisfied with dentist	2 respondents
Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance	1 respondent
Dentist/specialist not in area	1 respondent

97. Does your child have asthma? [126 Respondents]

Yes	16%	→CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	84	→GO TO Q99
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q99

98. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [20 Respondents]

Yes	55%
No	45
Not sure	0

99. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [6 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	6 respondents
In bed with you or another person	0 respondents
Pack n' Play	0 respondents
Couch or chair	0 respondents
Swing	0 respondents
Car	0 respondents
Car seat	0 respondents
Floor	0 respondents

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [126 Respondents]

Always	66%
Nearly always	33
Sometimes	<1
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [81 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	2%
Nearly always	1
Sometimes	26
Seldom	49
Never	22
Not sure	0

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [81 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	27%
No	69
Not sure	4

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [81 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	25%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	4
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	4

104. On an <u>average day</u>, 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. [107 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	13%
Two servings	23
Three or more servings	61
Not sure	3

105. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [107 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	24%
Two servings	36
Three or more servings	37
Not sure	3

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

Zero or one day	0%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Two through four days	29	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Five or more days	69	→ GO TO Q108
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [31 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

School/homework/other activities	7 respondents
Weather	5 respondents
Child does not like to be physically active	2 respondents
Work	2 respondents
Neighborhood is not safe to be outside	1 respondent
No afterschool activities	1 respondent
Likes to play video games or on computer	1 respondent
Sick/ill child	1 respondent
No answer	11 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q109
No	97	→GO TO Q110
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q110

109. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [13 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	7 respondents
Acquaintance	4 respondents
Parent	1 respondent
Ex-spouse	1 respondent

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

Yes	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q111
No	95	→GO TO Q112
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q112

111. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [19 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	9 respondents
Stranger	8 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 respondent
Friend	1 respondent

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

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	64%
Alcohol or drug use	57
Mental health or depression	30
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	19
Violence	17
Teen pregnancy	15
Infant mortality	2
Lead poisoning	1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through June 25. 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=314). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=86). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from June 21 through October 16, 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=357). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=43). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from October 1, 2009 through January 11, 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=378). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=22). A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 29, 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Oak Creek Community Health Survey was conducted from February 22 through March 24, 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.