



beta 2.0

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Advancing Community Health and Well Being

CHNA Data Report

Demographics

Report Area: Washington County, Wisconsin

Demographics // Social & Economic Factors // Physical Environment // Health Behaviors // Clinical Care

- Total Population

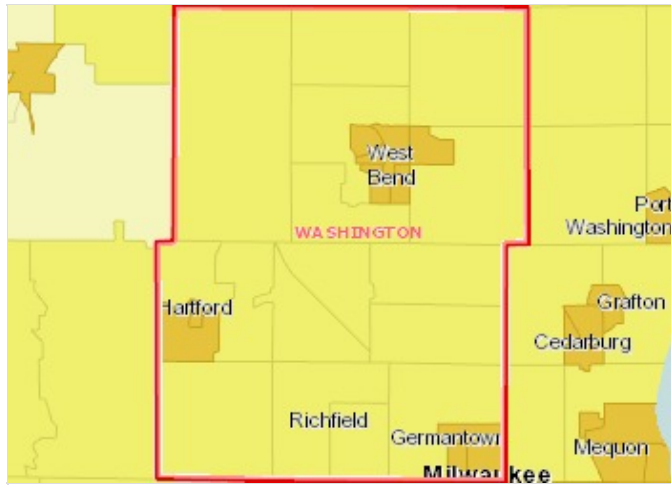
Current population demographics and changes in demographic composition over time play a determining role in the types of health and social services needed by communities.

Total Population

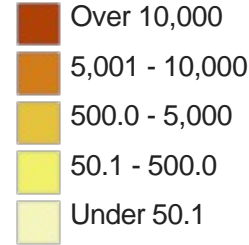
This indicator reports the total number of people in a specific geographic area. This indicator is relevant because population counts are necessary to quantify the community as defined.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Washington County, Wisconsin	130,206	430.70	302.31
Wisconsin	5,637,947	54,157.80	104.10
United States	303,965,271	3,531,905.50	86.06

Data Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#). Source geography: Tract.



Population Density (Per Sq. Mi.), By Tract, U.S. Census 2010



Total Population, by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Washington County, Wisconsin	64,551	65,655	49.58%	50.42%
Wisconsin	2,795,908	2,842,039	49.59%	50.41%
United States	149,398,720	154,566,544	49.15%	50.85%

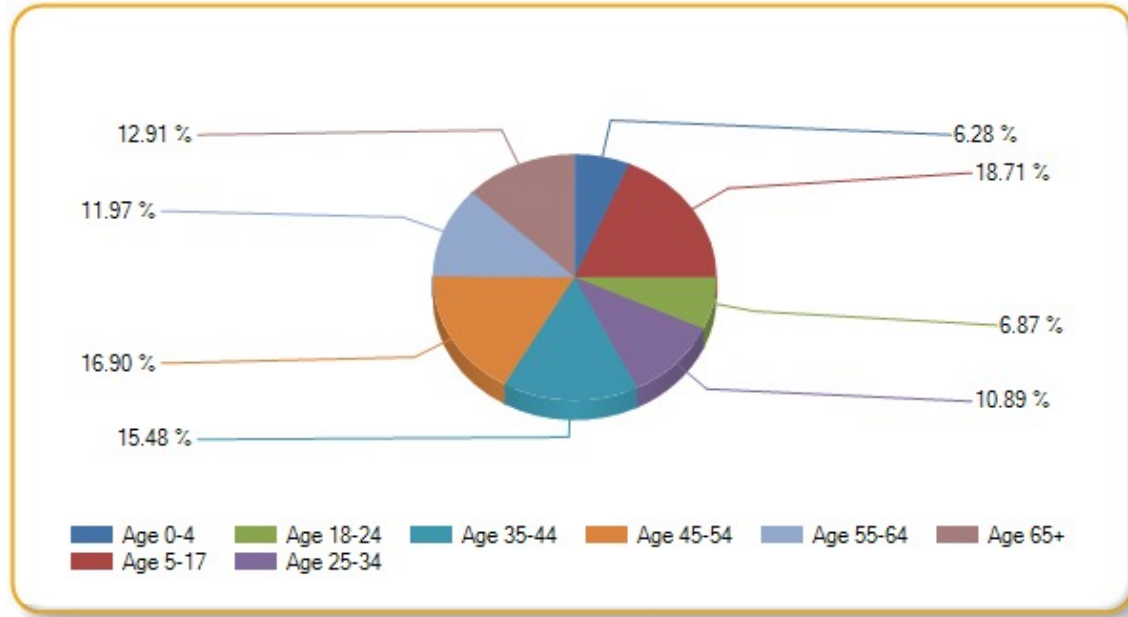
Total Population, by Age Groups

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Washington County, Wisconsin	8,180	24,357	8,946	14,181	20,151	22,002	15,581	16,808
Wisconsin	354,854	988,739	555,111	700,209	763,225	868,283	652,658	754,868
United States	20,131,420	53,901,696	30,205,496	40,191,012	42,206,140	44,302,696	34,277,392	38,749,416

Total Population, Percent by Age Groups

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Washington County, Wisconsin	6.28%	18.71%	6.87%	10.89%	15.48%	16.90%	11.97%	12.91%
Wisconsin	6.29%	17.54%	9.85%	12.42%	13.54%	15.40%	11.58%	13.39%

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
United States	6.62%	17.73%	9.94%	13.22%	13.89%	14.57%	11.28%	12.75%



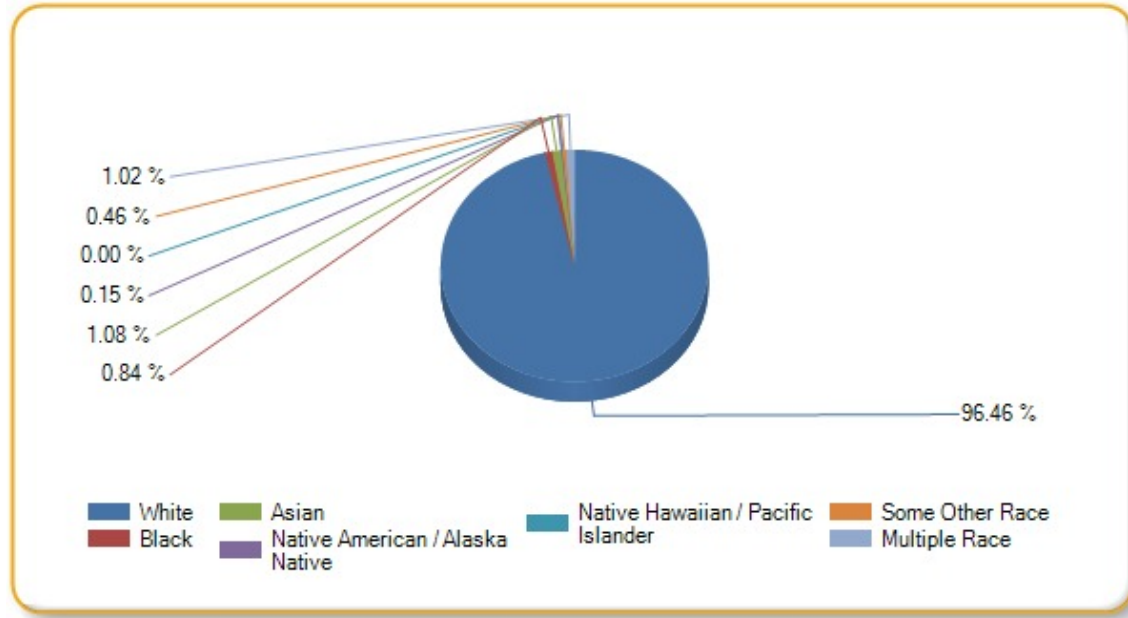
Total Population, by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Washington County, Wisconsin	125,600	1,100	1,400	189	0	594	1,323
Wisconsin	4,914,551	348,662	122,442	49,189	1,553	107,480	94,070
United States	224,895,696	37,978,752	14,185,493	2,480,465	491,673	16,603,808	7,329,381

Total Population, Percent by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Washington County, Wisconsin	96.46%	0.84%	1.08%	0.15%	0%	0.46%	1.02%
Wisconsin	87.17%	6.18%	2.17%	0.87%	0.03%	1.91%	1.67%

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
United States	73.99%	12.49%	4.67%	0.82%	0.16%	5.46%	2.41%



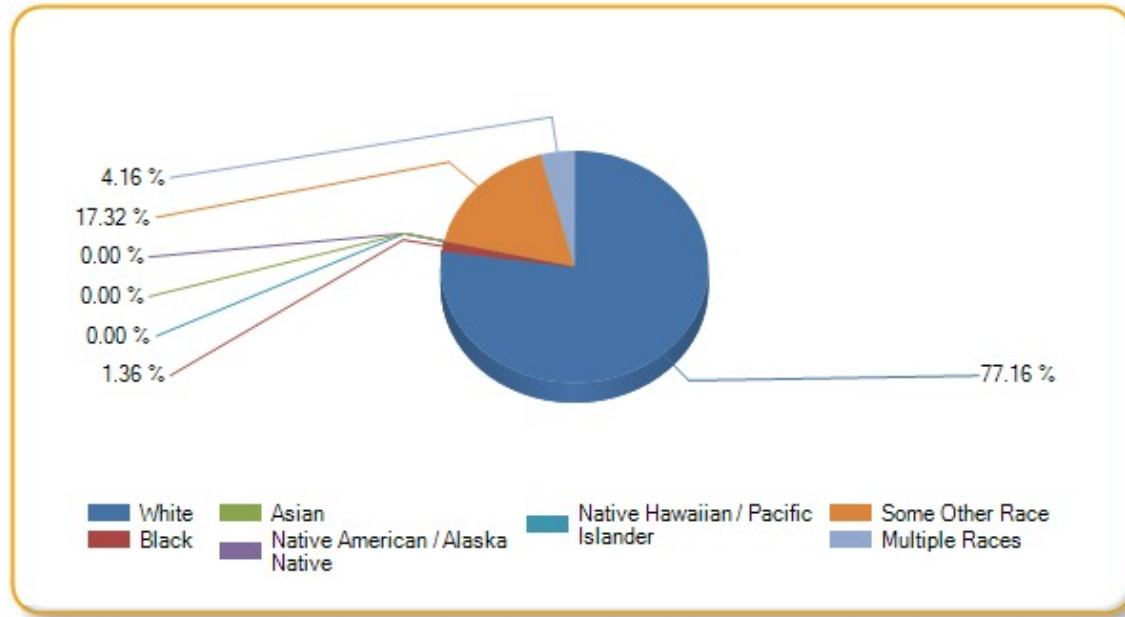
Hispanic Population, Total by Race

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Washington County, Wisconsin	2,375	42	0	0	0	533	128
Wisconsin	179,126	5,242	860	3,849	109	102,034	19,329
United States	28,322,928	856,327	163,519	431,681	32,898	15,918,139	2,002,041

Hispanic Population, Percent by Race

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Washington County, Wisconsin	77.16%	1.36%	0%	0%	0%	17.32%	4.16%
Wisconsin	57.68%	1.69%	0.28%	1.24%	0.04%	32.86%	6.22%

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
United States	59.34%	1.79%	0.34%	0.90%	0.07%	33.35%	4.19%



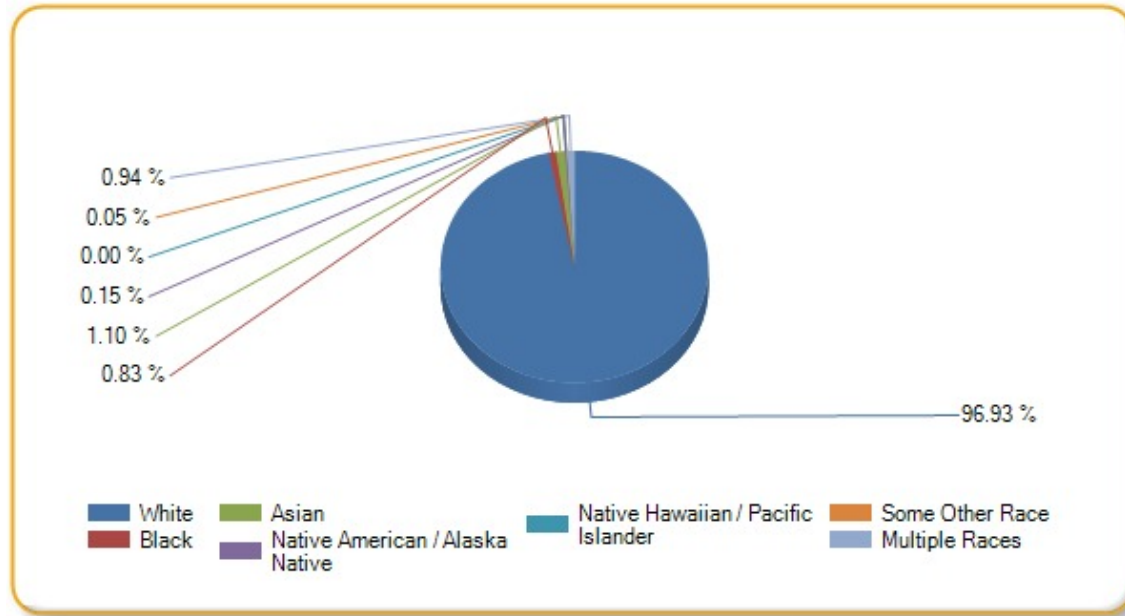
Non-Hispanic Population, Total by Race

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Washington County, Wisconsin	123,225	1,058	1,400	189	0	61	1,195
Wisconsin	4,735,425	343,420	121,582	45,340	1,444	5,446	74,741
United States	196,572,768	37,122,424	14,021,974	2,048,784	458,775	685,669	5,327,340

Non-Hispanic Population, Percent by Race

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Washington County, Wisconsin	96.93%	0.83%	1.10%	0.15%	0%	0.05%	0.94%

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Wisconsin	88.89%	6.45%	2.28%	0.85%	0.03%	0.26%	1.40%
United States	76.71%	14.49%	5.47%	0.80%	0.18%	1.10%	2.08%



Social & Economic Factors

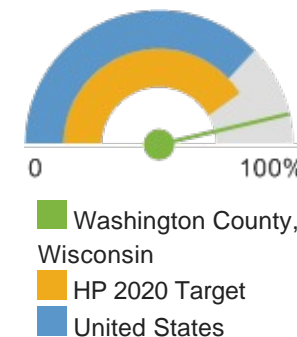
Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a community's ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe community, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community.

High School Graduation Rate

This indicator reports the average freshman graduate rate, which measures the percentage of students receiving their high school diploma within four years. This indicator is relevant because low levels of education are often linked to poverty and poor health.

Report Area	Average Freshman Base Enrollment	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	On-Time Graduation Rate
Washington County, Wisconsin	1,704	1,580	92.70
Wisconsin	72,089	65,410	90.70
United States	4,024,345	3,039,015	75.50
HP 2020 Target			>82.4

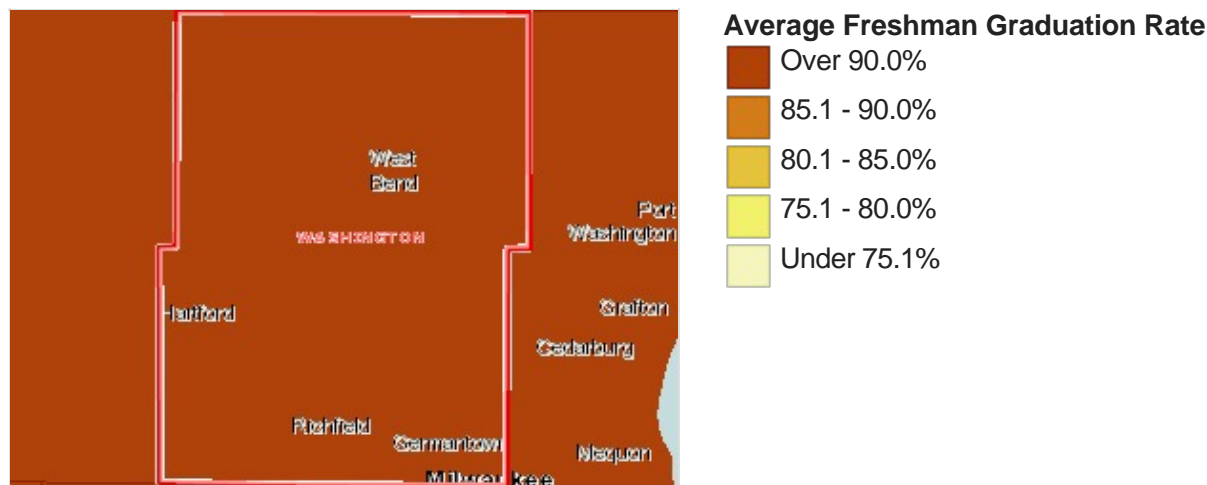
On-Time Graduation Rate



Note: This indicator is compared with the Healthy People 2020 Target. No breakout data available.

Data Source: [The University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2012](#) and the [U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics \(NCES\), Common Core of Data, Public School Universe Survey Data, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08](#).

Source geography: County.



Physical Environment

A community's health also is affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

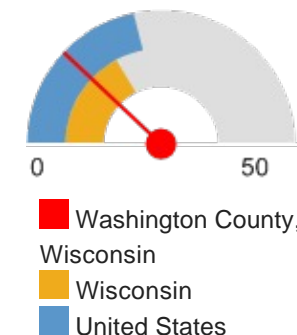
Grocery Store Access

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental

influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Number of Establishments	Establishment Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Washington County, Wisconsin	131,887	16	12.13
Wisconsin	5,686,986	990	17.41
United States	308,745,538	67,342	21.81

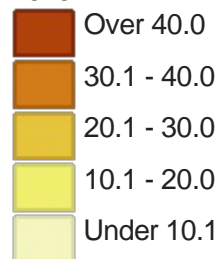
Establishment Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. No breakout data available.
 Data Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2010](#). Source geography: County.



Grocery Stores (Per 100,000 Pop.), By County, US Census County Business Patterns, 2010

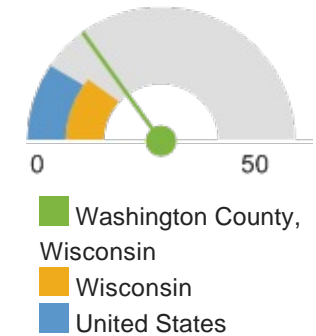


Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

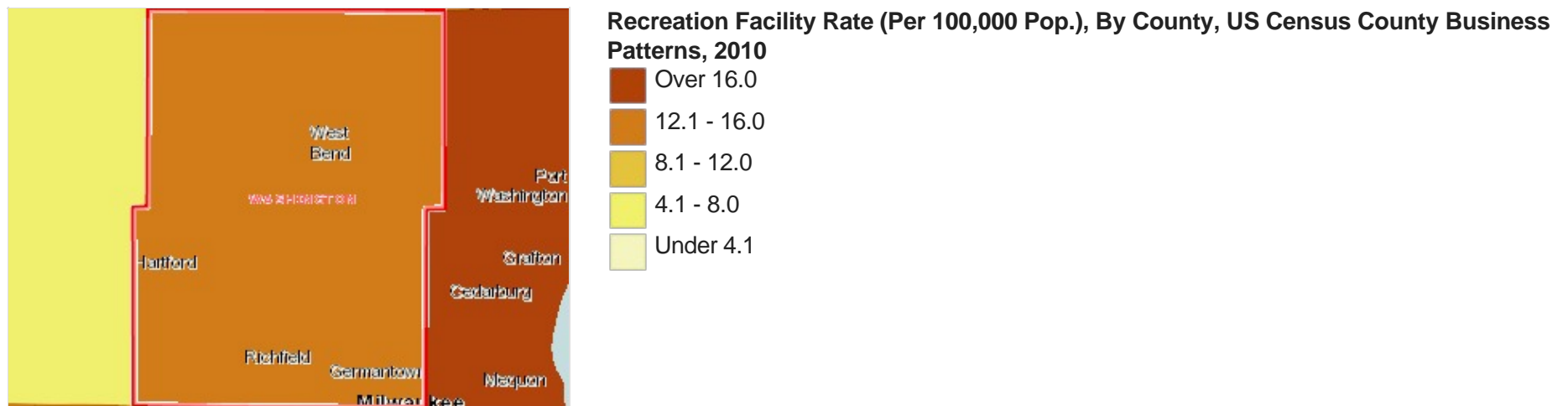
This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Number of Establishments	Establishment Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Washington County, Wisconsin	131,887	20	15.16
Wisconsin	5,686,986	652	11.46
United States	308,745,538	29,896	9.68

Establishment Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. No breakout data available.
 Data Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2010](#). Source geography: County.



Clinical Care

A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply and accessibility of facilities and physicians, the rate of uninsurance, financial hardship, transportation barriers, cultural competency, and coverage limitations affect access.

Rates of morbidity, mortality, and emergency hospitalizations can be reduced if community residents access services such as health screenings, routine tests, and vaccinations. Prevention indicators can call attention to a lack of access or knowledge regarding one or more health issues and can inform program interventions.

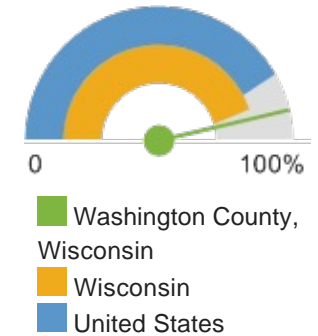
Diabetes Management (Hemoglobin A1c Test)

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (hA1c) test, a blood test which measures blood sugar

levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

Report Area	Total Medicare Enrollees	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam	Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam
Washington County, Wisconsin	11,509	1,166	1,079	92.62%
Wisconsin	483,058	49,675	44,636	89.86%
United States	51,875,184	6,218,804	5,212,097	83.81%

Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. No breakout data available.

Data Source: [Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare, Selected Measures of Primary Care Access and Quality, 2010](#). Source geography: County.



A1C Test in Past Year, Percent of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes, 2010

- Over 88.0%
- 84.1 - 88.0%
- 80.1 - 84.0%
- Under 80.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Health Behaviors

Health behaviors such as poor diet, a lack of exercise, and substance abuse contribute to poor health status.

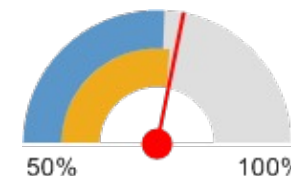
Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may illustrate a cause of significant

health issues, such as obesity and diabetes.

Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Population Consuming Few Fruits or Vegetables	Percent Consuming Few Fruits or Vegetables
Washington County, Wisconsin	96,856	75,741.39	78.20%
Wisconsin	1,453,943	1,123,898	77.30%
United States	111,821,887	84,891,309	75.92%

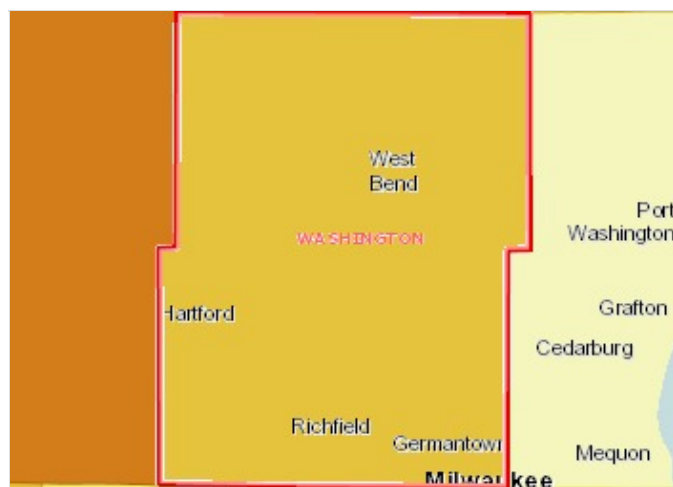
Percent Consuming Few Fruits or Vegetables



- Washington County, Wisconsin
- Wisconsin
- United States

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. No breakout data available.

Data Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2003-2009](#). Source geography: County.



Pct. of Adults (Age 18) Consuming Few Fruits/Vegetables, By County, CDC BRFSS 2004-2010

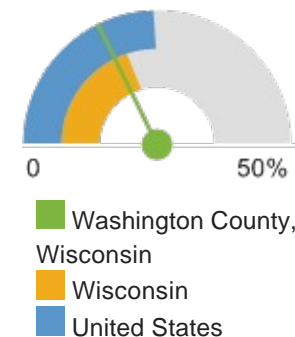
- Over 85.0%
- 81.1 - 85.0%
- 77.1 - 81.0%
- 73.1 - 77.0%
- Under 73.1%

Physical Inactivity (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?". This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

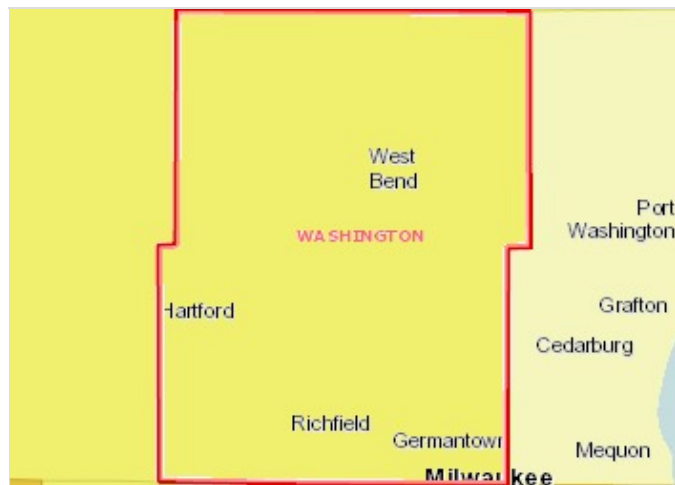
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Number Physically Inactive	Percent Physically Inactive
Washington County, Wisconsin	96,856	17,046.66	17.60%
Wisconsin	1,453,943	292,243	20.10%
United States	111,821,887	27,579,949	24.66%

Percent Physically Inactive

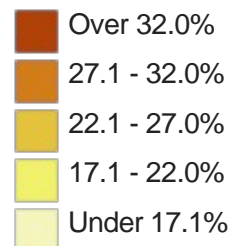


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. No breakout data available.

Data Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2010](#). Source geography: County.



Pct. of Adults (Age 18) Performing No Physical Activity, By County, CDC BRFSS 2004-2010

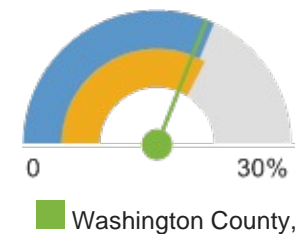


Tobacco Usage (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Number Cigarette Smokers	Percent Cigarette Smokers
Washington County, Wisconsin	96,856	18,015	18.60%
Wisconsin	1,453,943	292,243	20.10%
United States	111,821,887	21,551,350	19.27%

Percent Cigarette Smokers

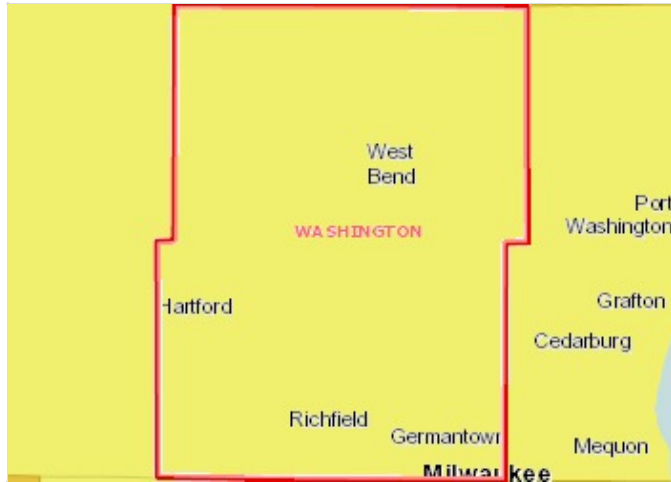


Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Number Cigarette Smokers	Percent Cigarette Smokers
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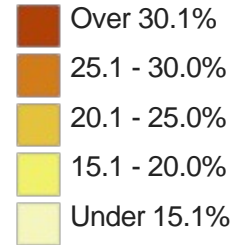
Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. No breakout data available.

Data Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004-2010](#). Source geography: County.

Wisconsin
■ Wisconsin
■ United States



Pct. of Adults (Age 18) Smoking Cigarettes, By County, CDC BRFSS 2004-2010



FOOTNOTES

Total Population

Data Background:

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology:

Counts for population subgroups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2006-2010. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Population density is measured as the number of persons per square mile using following formula:

$$\text{Population Density} = [\text{Total Population}] / [\text{Geographic Unit Area (Square Miles)}]$$

Other indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2010 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes:

Race and Ethnicity

Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Using the OMB standard, the race categories reported in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories reported are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. For more information, please review the documentation provided in the CHNA *Data and Indicators* FAQs.

Data limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age, gender, race, or ethnicity distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the population subgroup distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases,

colleges, or jails). For more information, please review the documentation provided on pages 46 and 47 of the [American Community Survey 2010 Subject Definitions](#).

High School Graduation Rate

Data Background:

The County Health Rankings (CHR) is a data service of the [University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute](#) which measures the health of nearly all counties in the nation and ranks them within states. CHR has been published for the nation's counties annually since 2010, expanding on similar work specific to Wisconsin since 2003. Rankings are compiled using county-level measures from a variety of national and state data sources. These measures are standardized and combined using scientifically-informed weights. County Health Rankings is a free public service, providing their wealth of their rankings and source data to the public for download. For more information and to explore the original data, please visit the [County Health Rankings](#) website.

Methodology:

Graduation rates are acquired for all US counties from the 2012 County Health Rankings (CHR). The 2011 County Health Rankings (CHR) used graduation rates calculated from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) using an estimated cohort. This measure is generally known as the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR). Starting in 2012, CHR reports cohort graduation rates collected from State Department of Education websites. These rates are an improvement over the AFGR rates previously reported due to student-level outcomes tracking that accounts better for transfers, early and late completers. For 12 states, CHR continues to use NCES-based AFGRs. These states are: AL, AK, AR, CT, HI, ID, MT, NJ, ND, OK, SD and TN.

Total freshmen cohorts were compiled for all counties from school-level data, provided by NCES for academic years 2005-06 through 2007-08. Using the graduation rates from the 2012 CHR and these class sizes, the number of graduates* was estimated for each county. On-time graduation rate, or average freshman graduation rate, is re-calculated for unique service areas and aggregated county groupings using the following formula:

$$\text{Graduation Rate} = \frac{[\text{Estimated Number of Graduates}]}{[\text{Average Base Freshman Enrollment}]} * 100.$$

*Average freshman graduation rate is a measure of on-time graduation only. It does not include 5th year high school completers, or high-school equivalency completers such as GED recipients. For more information on average freshman graduation rates, please review the information on page 4 of the [NCES Common Core of Data Public-Use Local Education Agency Dropout and Completion Data File](#)

Notes:

1. Data is collected from individual state departments of education, which may use different methods for assessing high school dropouts and completers. Comparison of data across states is not advised.
2. Data is summarized to counties based on school location, and not attendance zones. For example, data for all students attending a school in county X are assigned to county X, even if they reside in county Y.

Grocery Store Access

Data Background:

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by

detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns \(2012\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [County Business Patterns](#) website.

Methodology:

Industry counts for grocery stores* (NAICS codes 445110 and 445230) are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (2010) data file. Population figures are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{[\text{Establishment Count}]}{[\text{Population}]} * 100,000$$

**Grocery stores as defined by NAICS codes 445110 are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded. Fruit and vegetable grocers as defined by NAICS Code 445230 are those locations "primarily engaged in retailing fresh fruits and vegetables". Examples include permanent produce stands and fruit or vegetable markets.*

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association's [free lookup service](#) .

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

Data Background:

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

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Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns \(2012\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [County Business Patterns](#) website.

Methodology:

Industry counts for recreational facilities* (NAICS code 713940) are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (2010) data file. Population figures are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{[\text{Establishment Count}]}{[\text{Population}]} * 100,000$$

**Recreational facilities as defined by NAICS code 713940 are establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer “exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities”. Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.*

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association’s [free lookup service](#) .

Diabetes Management (Hemoglobin A1c Test)

Data Background:

The Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare is an online repository of health data and maps based on information included in the massive Medicare database maintained by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The project uses Medicare claims data in conjunction with other demographic data to provide information and analysis about national, regional, and local markets, as well as hospitals and their affiliated physicians. The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care is produced and maintained by The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice.

Citation: [The Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare \(2012\)](#).

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services paid claims files contain information from adjudicated medical service related claims and capitation payments. Four types of claims files representing inpatient, long term care, prescription drugs and non-institutional services are submitted by the states. These are claims that have completed the state's payment processing cycle for which the state has determined it has a liability to reimburse the provider from Title XIX funds. Claims records contain information on the types of services provided, providers of services, service dates, costs, types of reimbursement, and epidemiological variables.

Citation: [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services: Medicaid Statistical Information Statistics \(2012\)](#).

Methodology:

The data are drawn from the enrollment and claims data of the Medicare program and are restricted to the fee-for-service population over age 65; HMO patients are not included. The indicator is expressed as a proportion using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage Tested} = \frac{[\text{Number Diabetics Tested}]}{[\text{Total Diabetics}]} * 100$$

When appropriate, statistical adjustments are carried out to account for differences in age, race and sex.

Access to the complete methodology is available in the Dartmouth Institute’s [Report of the Dartmouth Atlas Project](#) .

Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption (Adult)

Data Background:

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is

“... a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and

supported by CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age or older) living in households. The BRFSS was initiated in 1984, with 15 states collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. Over time, the number of states participating in the survey increased, so that by 2001, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the BRFSS."

Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services. [Overview: BRFSS 2010](#).

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the adult non-institutionalized population (age 18 years or older and living in households) and includes data pertaining to health behaviors, chronic conditions, access and utilization of healthcare, and general health. Surveys are administered to populations at the state level and then delivered to the CDC. BRFSS survey data are analyzed by the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Annual risk factor prevalence data are released for those geographic areas with 50 or more survey results and 10,000 or more total population (50 States, 170 Cities and Counties) in order to maintain the accuracy and confidentiality of the data. Multi-year estimates are produced by the NCHS to expand the coverage of data to approximately 2500 counties. These estimates are maintained in the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#), the official repository of the nation's health data. For more information on the BRFSS survey methods, or to obtain a copy of the 2010 questionnaire, please visit [the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#) home page.

Methodology:

Indicator percentages are acquired for years 2005-2009 from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) prevalence data, which is housed in the Health Indicator Warehouse. Data are based on the percentage of respondents who report regularly consuming five or more servings of fruits or vegetables each week. Fried potatoes and chips are excluded. Percentages are age-adjusted and only pertain to the non-institutionalized population aged 18 and up. Population numerators (number of adults consuming 5 servings) are not provided in the Health Indicator Warehouse data tables and were generated using the following formula:

$$\text{[Population Consuming 5 Servings]} = \text{([Indicator Percentage] / 100)} * \text{[Total Population]}.$$

Adult population figures used in the data tables are acquired from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Additional detailed information about the BRFSS, including questionnaires, data collection procedures, and [data processing methodologies](#) are available on the BRFSS web site. For additional information about the multi-year estimates, please visit the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#).

Physical Inactivity (Adult)

Data Background:

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is

"... a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and supported by CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age or older) living in households. The BRFSS was initiated in 1984, with 15 states collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. Over time, the number of states participating in the survey increased, so that by 2001, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the BRFSS."

Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services. [Overview: BRFSS 2010](#).

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the adult non-institutionalized population (age 18 years or older and living in households) and includes data pertaining to health behaviors, chronic conditions, access and utilization of healthcare, and general health. Surveys are administered to populations at the state level and then delivered to the CDC. BRFSS survey data are analyzed by the CDC's National Center for

Health Statistics (NCHS). Annual risk factor prevalence data are released for those geographic areas with 50 or more survey results and 10,000 or more total population (50 States, 170 Cities and Counties) in order to maintain the accuracy and confidentiality of the data. Multi-year estimates are produced by the NCHS to expand the coverage of data to approximately 2500 counties. These estimates are maintained in the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#), the official repository of the nation's health data. For more information on the BRFSS survey methods, or to obtain a copy of the 2010 questionnaire, please visit [the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#) home page.

Methodology:

Indicator percentages are acquired for years 2005-2009 from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) prevalence data, which is housed in the Health Indicator Warehouse. Percentages are generated based on the valid responses to the following question:

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

Respondents are considered to be physically inactive if they answer no to the question. Percentages are age-adjusted and only pertain to the non-institutionalized population aged 18 and up. Population numerators (number of adults) are not provided in the Health Indicator Warehouse data tables and were generated using the following formula:

$$[\text{Inactive Persons}] = ([\text{Indicator Percentage}] / 100) * [\text{Total Population}] .$$

Adult population figures used in the data tables are acquired from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Additional detailed information about the BRFSS, including questionnaires, data collection procedures, and [data processing methodologies](#) are available on the BRFSS web site. For additional information about the multi-year estimates, please visit the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#).

Tobacco Usage (Adult)

Data Background:

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is

“... a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and supported by CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age or older) living in households. The BRFSS was initiated in 1984, with 15 states collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. Over time, the number of states participating in the survey increased, so that by 2001, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the BRFSS.”

Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services. [Overview: BRFSS 2010](#).

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the adult non-institutionalized population (age 18 years or older and living in households) and includes data pertaining to health behaviors, chronic conditions, access and utilization of healthcare, and general health. Surveys are administered to populations at the state level and then delivered to the CDC. BRFSS survey data are analyzed by the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Annual risk factor prevalence data are released for those geographic areas with 50 or more survey results and 10,000 or more total population (50 States, 170 Cities and Counties) in order to maintain the accuracy and confidentiality of the data. Multi-year estimates are produced by the NCHS to expand the coverage of data to approximately 2500 counties. These estimates are maintained in the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#), the official repository of the nation's health data. For more information on the BRFSS survey methods, or to obtain a copy of the 2010 questionnaire, please visit [the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#) home page.

Methodology:

Indicator percentages are acquired for years 2004-2010 from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) prevalence data, which is housed in the Health Indicator Warehouse. Data are based on the percentage of respondents answering the following question:

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

Respondents are considered smokers if they reported smoking every day or some days. Percentages are age-adjusted and only pertain to the non-institutionalized population aged 18 and up. Population numerators (number of adult smokers) are not provided in the Health Indicator Warehouse data tables and were generated using the following formula:

$$\text{[Adults Smokers]} = (\text{[Indicator Percentage]} / 100) * \text{[Total Population]} .$$

Adult population figures used in the data tables are acquired from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Additional detailed information about the BRFSS, including questionnaires, data collection procedures, and [data processing methodologies](#) are available on the BRFSS web site. For additional information about the multi-year estimates, please visit the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#).

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