Washington County
Community Health Survey Report

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Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
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Froedtert Health

In Partnership with:

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Center for Urban Population Health

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Table of Contents

Section Title	Page Number
Purpose	1
Methodology	1
Summary	4
Key Findings	10
Rating Their Own Health	10
Health Care Coverage	13
Health Care Needed	19
Health Information and Services	23
Routine Procedures	28
Vaccinations	36
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions	40
Physical Well Being and Body Weight	54
Nutrition	63
Women's Health	69
Men's Health	73
Colorectal Cancer Screening	74
Tobacco Use	79
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke	85
Alcohol Use	89
Household Problems	93
Mental Health Status	96
Personal Safety Issues	100
Children in Household	105
Community Health Issues	109
Appendix A: Questionnaire Frequencies	113
Appendix B: Survey Methodology	131

Table Title	Page Number
Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2011	2
Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	12
Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	15
Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	17
Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	18
Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2011	20
Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost by Demographic Variables for 2011	21
Table 8. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2011	22
Table 9. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2011	24
Table 10. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	26
Table 11. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	27
Table 12. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	30
Table 13. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.	32
Table 14. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	34
Table 15. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	35
Table 16. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	38

Table Title Page Number
Table 17. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 42
Table 18. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year .. 44
Table 19. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year . 46
Table 20. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 48
Table 21. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 50
Table 22. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 52
Table 23. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 55
Table 24. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 57
Table 25. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 60
Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 62
Table 27. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 66
Table 28. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 68
Table 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)..... 72
Table 30. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)..... 75
Table 31. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)..... 76
Table 32. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)..... 77
Table 33. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) 78
Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 81
Table 35. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2011 82
Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 86
Table 37. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 88
Table 38. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 91
Table 39. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 92
Table 40. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 94
Table 41. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 97
Table 42. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year 99
Table 43. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year..... 102
Table 44. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year... 104
Table 45. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)..... 107
Table 46. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)..... 109
Table 47. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Part 1) 111
Table 47. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Part 2) 112

Figure Title — Page Number
Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2011 ... 10
Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health ... 13
Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2011 ... 14
Figure 4. Health Care Coverage ... 19
Figure 5. Health Information and Services ... 28
Figure 6. Routine Procedures ... 36
Figure 7. Vaccinations ... 39
Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2011 ... 40
Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years ... 53
Figure 10. Physical Activity/Week for 2011 ... 58
Figure 11. Physical Well Being and Body Weight ... 63
Figure 12. Fruit and Vegetable Consumption on an Average Day ... 69
Figure 13. Women's Health Tests ... 72
Figure 14. Prostate Cancer Screening in Past Two Years (Male Respondents 40 and Older) ... 74
Figure 15. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older) ... 79
Figure 16. Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days) ... 83
Figure 17. Smoking Cessation in Past 12 Months (Current Smokers) ... 84
Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2011 ... 85
Figure 19. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke ... 89
Figure 20. Alcohol Use in Past Month ... 93
Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year ... 95
Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2011 ... 96
Figure 23. Mental Health Status ... 100
Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year ... 105
Figure 25. Did Not Receive Care Needed for 2011 (Past 12 Months) ... 106
Figure 26. Community Health Issues for 2011 ... 110

Purpose

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

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

Methodology

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

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). 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 November 29, 2011 and December 19, 2011. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Washington County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Washington County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2011

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51
Age	
18 to 34	24%
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	18
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	39%
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	28
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34
Not Sure/No Answer	16
Married	61%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Washington County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 99,510 adult residents in the county.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 1000 adults. So, when 19% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 19,000 residents ±5,000 individuals. Therefore, from 14,000 to 24,000 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 51,605 occupied housing units in Washington County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 520 households. For example, 12% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 6,240.

Definitions

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2000, 2003 and 2005, 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 2008 and 2011, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $40,001 to $60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $60,001.

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/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 at least some days in the past 30 days.

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003 and 2011, the Washington County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. All other study years were five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Summary

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

Overall Health

Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Excellent	21%	28%	20%	23%	15%
Very Good	39%	36%	43%	44%	36%
Fair or Poor	12%	10%	12%	12%	19%

Other Research: (2010)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor	*14%*	*15%*

Health Care Coverage

Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	4%	6%	3%	2%	10%
Personally (past 12 months)				6%	11%
Household Member (past 12 months)		15%	12%	8%	12%

Other Research: (2010)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)	*11%*	*15%*

Did Not Receive Care Needed

Washington County	2008	2011
Delayed /Did Not Seek Medical Care		
Due to Cost (past 12 months)		15%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost		14%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)		
Dental Care		19%
Medical Care		12%
Mental Health Care		1%

Health Information and Services

Washington County	2003	2005	2008	2011
Health Information Source				
Doctor				43%
Internet				27%
Advance Care Plan	32%	43%	43%	38%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service				
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		90%	87%	81%
Public health clinic/community health center		5%	6%	10%
Hospital outpatient		2%	2%	1%
Urgent care center		<1%	1%	1%
Hospital emergency room		<1%	2%	<1%
No usual place		1%	2%	6%

Routine Procedures

Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	85%	82%	84%	86%	80%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)		73%	77%	81%	74%
Dental Checkup (past year)	69%	76%	76%	78%	71%
Eye Exam (past year)	39%	52%	41%	49%	42%

Other Research:	*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)	*79%*	*84%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)	*77%*	*77%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)	*75%*	*70%*

Vaccinations (65 and Older)

Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Flu Vaccination (past year)		71%	40%	67%	66%
Pneumonia (ever)	61%	65%	61%	68%	73%

Other Research: (2010)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)	*68%*	*68%*
Pneumonia (ever)	*73%*	*69%*

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years

Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
High Blood Pressure	16%	21%	25%	21%	28%
High Blood Cholesterol	22%	16%	21%	19%	21%
Diabetes	5%	7%	6%	8%	9%
Mental Health Condition				11%	8%
Heart Disease/Condition	9%	8%	7%	10%	8%
Asthma (Current)		5%	6%	9%	8%
Cancer				6%	6%
Stroke	2%	2%	1%	2%	<1%
Condition Controlled Through Medication,					
Exercise or Lifestyle Changes					
High Blood Pressure					97%
High Blood Cholesterol					88%
Diabetes					69%
Mental Health Condition					100%
Heart Disease/Condition					97%
Asthma (Current)					91%

Physical Health

Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)		25%	36%	42%	30%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)				28%	26%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous				52%	40%
Overweight	61%	59%	59%	63%	70%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)		69%	61%	64%	58%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)		29%	23%	28%	22%

Other Research:	*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2010)	*64%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)	*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health

Washington County	2003	2005	2008	2011
Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	85%	75%	85%	76%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		59%	78%	78%
Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	86%	91%	90%	83%

Other Research: (2010)	*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	*79%*	*76%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)	*85%*	*81%*

Men's Health (40 and Older)					
Washington County			2005	2008	2011
Prostate Cancer Screening					
Within Past 2 Years			55%	74%	70%
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Washington County		2003	2005	2008	2011
Blood Stool Test (within past year)		38%	26%	--	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)				15%	10%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)				64%	69%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame				69%	74%
Cigarette Use					
Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	26%	17%	20%	17%	17%
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)					7%
Of Current Smokers…					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit		51%	51%	62%	62%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year					
And Advised to Quit Smoking			81%	67%	77%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2010)				*19%*	*17%*
Tried to Quit (2005)				*49%*	*56%*
Exposure to Smoke					
Washington County				2008	2011
Smoking Policy at Home					
Not allowed anywhere				81%	80%
Allowed in some places or at some times				8%	7%
Allowed anywhere				2%	2%
No rules inside home				9%	12%
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					
Exposure in Past Seven Days				28%	16%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home				*75%*	*79%*
Mental Health Status					
Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never		5%	3%	5%	3%
Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Personal Safety in Past Year					
Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	4%	8%	4%	4%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	5%	8%	7%	6%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Washington County	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
Binge Drinker	28%	19%	21%	29%	33%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink		5%	5%	3%	3%
Other Research: (2010)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*22%*	*15%*
Household Problems Associated With…					
Washington County			2005	2008	2011
Alcohol			8%	3%	1%
Marijuana					2%
Gambling					2%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs					<1%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs					0%
Children in Household					
Washington County					2011
Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History					84%
Visited Personal Health Professional for					
Preventive Care (past 12 months)					82%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Dental Care					7%
Medical Care					<1%
Specialist					0%
Current Asthma					6%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)					71%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)					21%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days)					63%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)					0%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)					3%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)					19%
Verbally Bullied (past 12 months)					18%
Physically Bullied (past 12 months)					9%
Cyber Bullied (past 12 months)					6%
Community Health Issues					
Washington County					2011
Alcohol or Drug Use					64%
Chronic Diseases					61%
Teen Pregnancy					26%
Mental Health or Depression					26%
Infectious Diseases					24%
Violence					14%
Infant Mortality					4%
Lead Poisoning					2%

--Not asked in 2008

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2011, 51% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2011, 10% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2000 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2008 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2011, 15% 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 who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. Nineteen percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

In 2011, 43% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 27% who reported the internet. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a doctor as their main source of health information. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the internet. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirty-eight percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2005 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2011, 80% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 74% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 42% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college

education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2000 to 2011, 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.*

In 2011, 44% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2000 to 2011, 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 2011, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (28% and 21%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight, did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity or who were smokers were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.*

In 2011, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. 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 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2011, 30% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 26% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 40% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male or with some post high school education were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2011, 58% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 22% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2011, 76% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2011, 70% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. *From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.*

In 2011, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Ten percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 74% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2011, 17% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Seven percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 62% 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 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2011, 80% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were nonsmokers or households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Sixteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2011, 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 2011, 33% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2011, 1% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana or gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. Zero percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.*

In 2011, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2000 to 2011, 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 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2011, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 82% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Zero percent reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Six percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Nineteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 9% reported physical bullying and 6% reported cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2011, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (64%), chronic diseases (61%) and mental health/depression or teen pregnancy (26% each). Female respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence as one of the top health issues. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality.

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 51% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

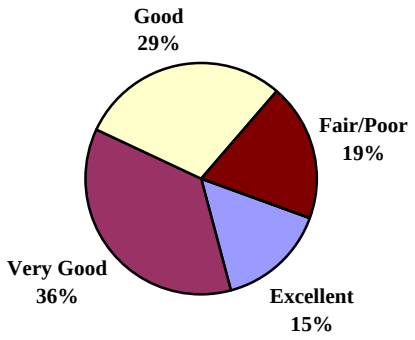
From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2011 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (15%) or very good (36%). A total of 19% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2011



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (30%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (16%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (10%).

- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 15% 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 their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (29% and 13%, respectively).

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (23%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (12%).

- Forty-two percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 19% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 12% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (29%) compared to nonsmokers (17%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2000, 2003, 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2008 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2000, 2005 and 2011, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.

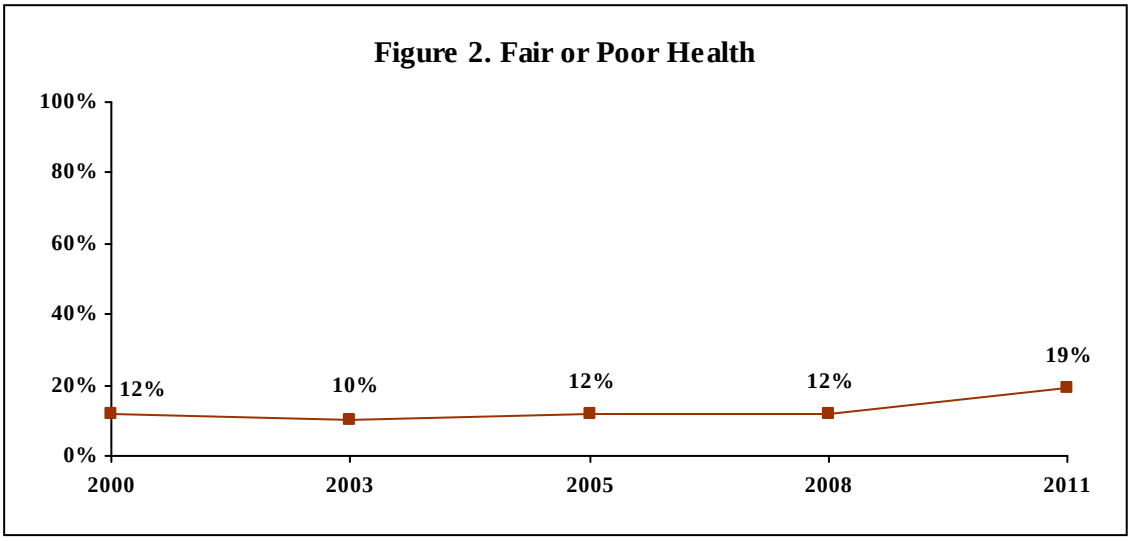
- In 2008 and 2011, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	12%	10%	12%	12%	19%
Gender					
Male[a]	11	8	11	13	22
Female	13	11	12	10	17
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	5	5	8	6	10
35 to 44[a]	6	6	11	9	21
45 to 54	11	9	5	12	22
55 to 64	21	13	21	14	16
65 and Older	30	23	22	21	30
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	14	9	18	22	32
Some Post High School	12	12	11	9	14
College Graduate	8	8	6	5	7
Household Income[1,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34	12	24	21	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	13	12	15	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	6	5	6
Marital Status[4,5]					
Married	11	10	11	7	13
Not Married[a]	11	8	14	22	29
Overweight Status[1,3,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	5	10	6	10	12
Overweight[a]	15	9	15	13	23
Physical Activity[4,5]					
Inactive	--	--	--	39	42
Insufficient[b]	--	--	--	9	19
Recommended[b]	--	--	--	6	12
Smoking Status[4,5]					
Nonsmoker[a]	11	9	11	9	17
Smoker[a]	15	12	15	21	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]Physical activity was defined differently in 2000, 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 10% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2000 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2008 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Personally Not Covered Currently

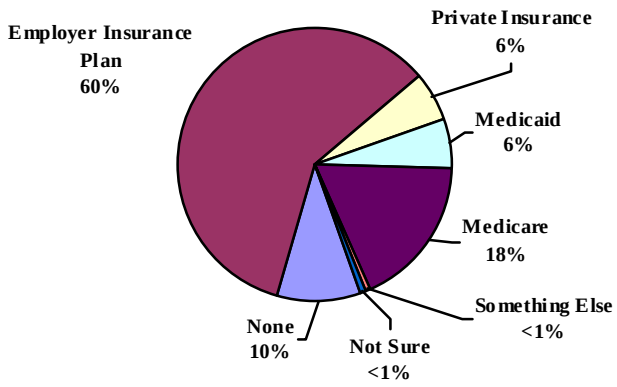
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

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

2011 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Six percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Six percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 18% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2011



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (15%) compared to female respondents (4%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no personal health care insurance (19%) compared to those 45 to 64 years old (7%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance (14%) compared to those with a high school education or less (10%) or respondents with a college education (4%).

- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (19% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.

- In 2011, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase since 2000. In 2000 and 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2000 and 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2011, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2000, education was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003 and 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2000, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.

- In 2000, 2003 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2000	2003	2005②	2008②	2011
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	4%	6%	3%	2%	10%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	4	6	4	3	12
Gender[5]					
Male[a]	5	6	--	--	15
Female	2	5	--	--	4
Age[1,5]					
18 to 34	11	7	--	--	19
35 to 44[a]	2	6	--	--	13
45 to 54[a]	0	6	--	--	7
55 to 64	2	9	--	--	7
65 and Older	0	2	--	--	0
Education[2,5]					
High School or Less	6	10	--	--	10
Some Post High School[a]	4	5	--	--	14
College Graduate	<1	<1	--	--	4
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	13	--	--	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	0	8	--	--	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	--	--	1
Marital Status[1,2,5]					
Married	1	4	--	--	3
Not Married	11	10	--	--	19

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
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 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2011 Findings

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

- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered (15%) compared to female respondents (7%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered (23%) compared to those 45 to 64 years old (7%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no coverage compared to 9% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage compared to married respondents (23% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In 2011, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage, with a noted increase since 2008. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting no coverage.

- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2011, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting no coverage.

- In 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

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

	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	6%	11%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	5	15
Female	7	7
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	15	23
35 to 44[a]	6	16
45 to 54	3	7
55 to 64	0	7
65 and Older	0	0
Education[1]		
High School or Less	11	13
Some Post High School[a]	5	14
College Graduate	3	5
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	8	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	1
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	3	4
Not Married	14	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2011 Findings

- Twelve 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.

- 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 (24%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (9%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (3%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (23% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In 2003 and 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2011, 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 2005, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

- In 2003, 2008 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

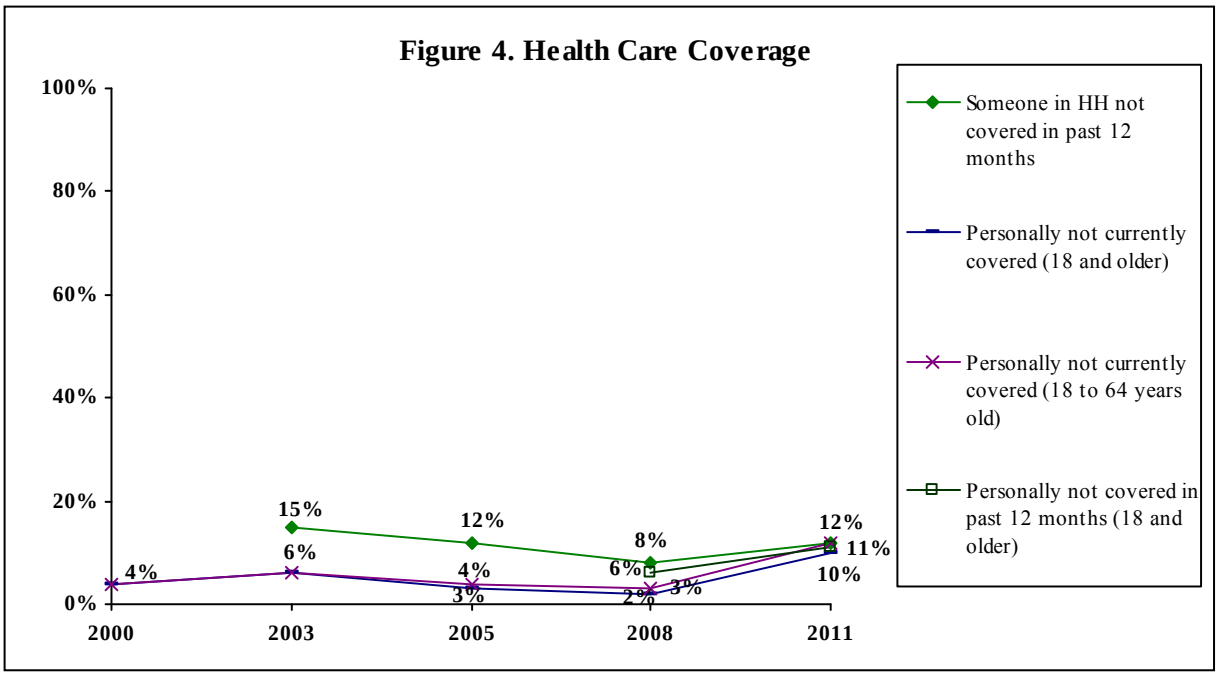
	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	15%	12%	8%	12%
Household Income[1,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	15	11	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	24	15	20	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	7	5	3
Marital Status[1,3,4]				
Married[a]	11	11	4	6
Not Married	25	14	17	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2008 to 2011, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Tables 6 – 8)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 15% 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 who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. Nineteen percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.

Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost

2011 Findings

- Fifteen 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.

- Female respondents were more likely to report 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 (21%) compared to male respondents (9%).

- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 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 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report 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 married respondents (19% and 12%, respectively).

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2011[①]

	2011
TOTAL	15%
Gender[1]	
Male	9
Female	21
Age	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	23
45 to 54	14
55 to 64	19
65 and Older	7
Education	
High School or Less	16
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	10
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status[1]	
Married	12
Not Married	19

[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 2011

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2011 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost by Demographic Variables for 2011[①]

	2011
TOTAL	14%
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11
Marital Status	
Married	14
Not Married	12
Children in Household	
Yes	11
No	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≤0.05 in 2011

Unmet Health Care

2011 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 12% did not get the medical care needed and 1% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care or mental health care needed compared to their counterparts.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (26% and 14%, respectively).

- Inability to pay or uninsured were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet care.

Table 8. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2011[1]

	Dental Care	Medical Care	Mental Health Care[2]
TOTAL	19%	12%	1%
Gender			
Male	15	10	--
Female	22	13	--
Age			
18 to 34	13*	13*	--
35 to 44	27*	23*	--
45 to 54	17*	9*	--
55 to 64	28*	13*	--
65 and Older	10*	1*	--
Education			
High School or Less	20*	15*	--
Some Post High School	24*	14*	--
College Graduate	11*	4*	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27*	20*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11*	15*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14*	2*	--
Marital Status			
Married	14*	10	--
Not Married	26*	14	--

[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.
[2]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

Health Information and Services (Figure 5; Tables 9 - 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 43% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor followed by 27% who reported the internet. Respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a doctor as their main source of health information. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the internet. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirty-eight percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2005 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Health Information Source

2011 Findings

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 27% reported the internet, 7% reported other health professional and 5% reported myself/family member in health care field.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they receive their health information from a doctor compared to male respondents.

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they receive their health information from a doctor while respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the internet.

Table 9. Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for 2011[①]

	Doctor	Internet	Other Health Professional	Myself/Family Member in Health Field
TOTAL	43%	27%	7%	5%
Gender[1]				
Male	37	24	9	6
Female	50	30	4	4
Age[1]				
18 to 34	28	46	11	5
35 to 44	53	24	4	5
45 to 54	44	33	7	2
55 to 64	50	18	2	6
65 and older	49	6	7	7
Education				
High School or Less	49	20	7	6
Some Post High School	40	30	7	5
College Graduate	40	32	7	5
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	22	8	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	44	36	2	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	43	33	4	6
Marital Status				
Married	46	28	6	6
Not Married	40	25	8	3

[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 2011

Primary Health Care Services

2011 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Ten percent reported public health clinic/community health center while 1% each reported hospital outpatient department or urgent care center.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (88%) compared to male respondents (74%).

- Ninety-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 88% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 76% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, 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 2008 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2011, 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 2011, respondents in the middle 20 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 2005 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2005 and 2008, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	90%	87%	81%
Gender[2,3]			
Male[a]	88	80	74
Female	91	93	88
Age			
18 to 34	87	87	77
35 to 44	92	87	82
45 to 54	87	82	78
55 to 64[a]	96	92	84
65 and Older	86	87	87
Education[2]			
High School or Less	85	80	84
Some Post High School[a]	91	88	79
College Graduate[a]	93	90	80
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	86	81	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	90	94	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	87	88
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married[a]	92	89	84
Not Married	85	81	77

[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 2005; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2011

Advance Care Plan

2011 Findings

- Thirty-eight 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.

- Eighty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 18% of those 18 to 34 years old or 16% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2011.

- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 11. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	32%	43%	43%	38%
Gender				
Male	28	41	43	35
Female	36	45	43	42
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	22	24	19	18
35 to 44	26	35	47	16
45 to 54	40	48	30	30
55 to 64	36	40	58	52
65 and Older[a]	48	82	82	85
Education				
High School or Less	31	45	40	37
Some Post High School	28	45	40	39
College Graduate	38	40	46	38
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	29	48	39	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34	35	40	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	41	42	39
Marital Status[3]				
Married[a]	31	46	49	40
Not Married	35	39	30	35

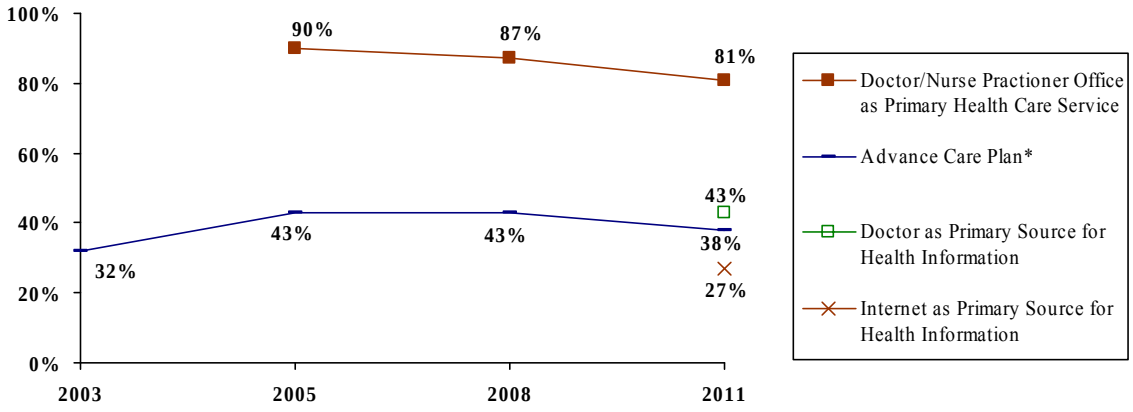
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2005, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 5. Health Information and Services



*In 2005, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 12 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 80% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 74% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 42% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2000 to 2011, 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.

Routine Checkup

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

2011 Findings

- Eighty percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (93%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (77%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (63%).
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 75% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 74% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (84% and 73%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2000, 2003 and 2005, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2000, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2005, age was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, 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 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 12. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	85%	82%	84%	86%	80%
Gender[1,2,3]					
Male	79	73	77	85	76
Female[a]	91	90	89	87	83
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	82	90	86	74	63
35 to 44	76	61	84	88	77
45 to 54[a]	93	85	78	91	82
55 to 64	91	85	85	90	87
65 and Older	91	96	89	97	93
Education[3]					
High School or Less	81	80	82	85	78
Some Post High School	85	81	77	83	79
College Graduate	91	86	91	89	83
Household Income[4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	92	83	89	78	74
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	81	79	81	82	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	82	86	96	88
Marital Status[3,4,5]					
Married	83	81	88	89	84
Not Married[a]	90	83	77	79	73

[ⓘ]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 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2011Findings

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Nine percent reported five or more years ago while 13% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 68% of those 35 to 44 years old or 53% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 81% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 66% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (80% and 65%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2011, respondents in the top 60 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.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 13. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓘ]

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	73%	77%	81%	74%
Gender[1]				
Male	66	75	82	74
Female	79	78	80	74
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	51	57	65	53
35 to 44	69	73	79	68
45 to 54	88	83	91	81
55 to 64	82	91	98	84
65 and Older	94	91	92	89
Education[1]				
High School or Less	66	75	79	72
Some Post High School	74	71	82	73
College Graduate	84	82	82	77
Household Income[3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67	75	73	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74	71	77	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket	76	82	92	81
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married	79	82	85	80
Not Married	61	68	74	65

[ⓘ]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 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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

2011 Findings

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

- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (86%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (60%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (55%).

- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 69% of those with some post high school education or 65% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 71% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 52% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 59%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2000, 2005 and 2011, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2008, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2000, 2003, 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2005, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup.

- In 2000, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup.

Table 14. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	69%	76%	76%	78%	71%
Gender[2]					
Male	68	71	77	77	70
Female	70	80	75	79	72
Age[1,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	64	73	67	72	60
35 to 44[a]	71	74	84	85	55
45 to 54	84	84	88	83	86
55 to 64	70	76	74	86	81
65 and Older[a]	55	73	63	64	74
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	62	69	63	60	65
Some Post High School	69	77	82	81	69
College Graduate	82	85	85	90	81
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	62	60	60	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74	84	77	78	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75	79	86	84	84
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	74	81	81	86	78
Not Married	57	67	68	62	59

[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 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Eye Exam

2011 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 30% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (48%) compared to male respondents (36%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (76%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (31%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (26%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2000 and 2011, 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.

- In 2000 and 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2000 and 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 15. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	39%	52%	41%	49%	42%
Gender[1,5]					
Male	33	47	38	49	36
Female	44	55	44	49	48
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	39	36	30	32	26
35 to 44	26	48	42	52	35
45 to 54	31	65	35	49	31
55 to 64	53	62	56	51	51
65 and Older[a]	57	62	52	70	76
Education					
High School or Less	38	50	40	52	47
Some Post High School	41	51	42	51	40
College Graduate	37	54	43	43	39
Household Income[1,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43	46	47	49	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	48	54	40	58	49
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	52	39	37	34
Marital Status					
Married[a]	36	52	38	50	45
Not Married	44	51	47	45	37

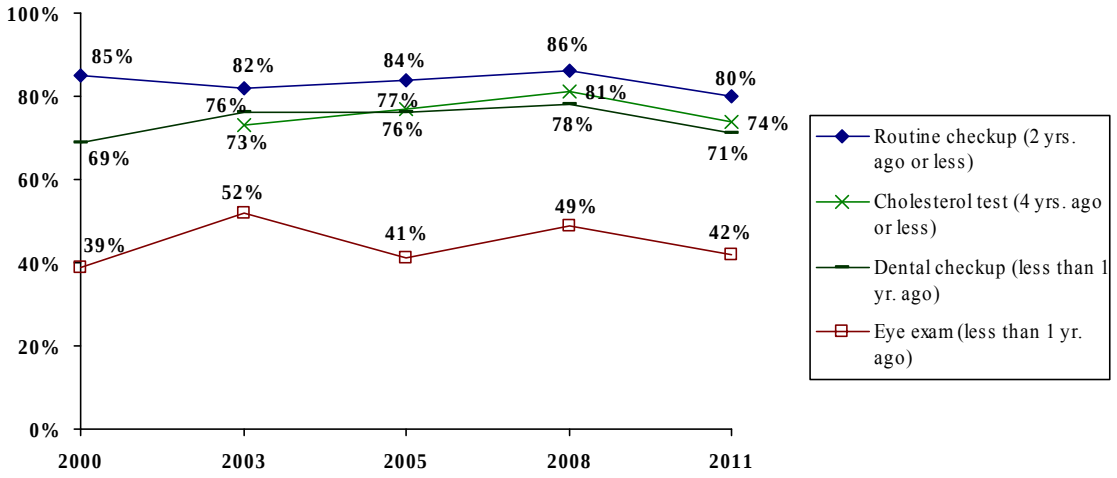
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2000 to 2011, 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 6. Routine Procedures



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 44% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2011 Findings

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

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (66%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (36%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (34%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2003 and 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 16. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②,③]

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	30%	16%	35%	44%
Gender				
Male[a]	28	12	36	40
Female[a]	32	19	33	47
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34[a]	12	9	15	34
35 to 44[a]	20	8	35	37
45 to 54	28	9	27	36
55 to 64	54	25	50	51
65 and Older	71	40	67	66
Education[1,3]				
High School or Less[a]	23	20	26	39
Some Post High School	39	12	37	42
College Graduate[a]	32	13	40	50
Household Income[1,2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	22	37	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	7	29	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	24	13	34	41
Marital Status				
Married[a]	32	14	35	43
Not Married[a]	27	19	33	44

[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 2005, "nasal spray" was added.
[③]For a time in the 2004/2005 flu season there was a limited supply of flu vaccinations. During that period, it was only offered to persons in high-risk categories.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2011 Findings

- Seventy-three 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 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

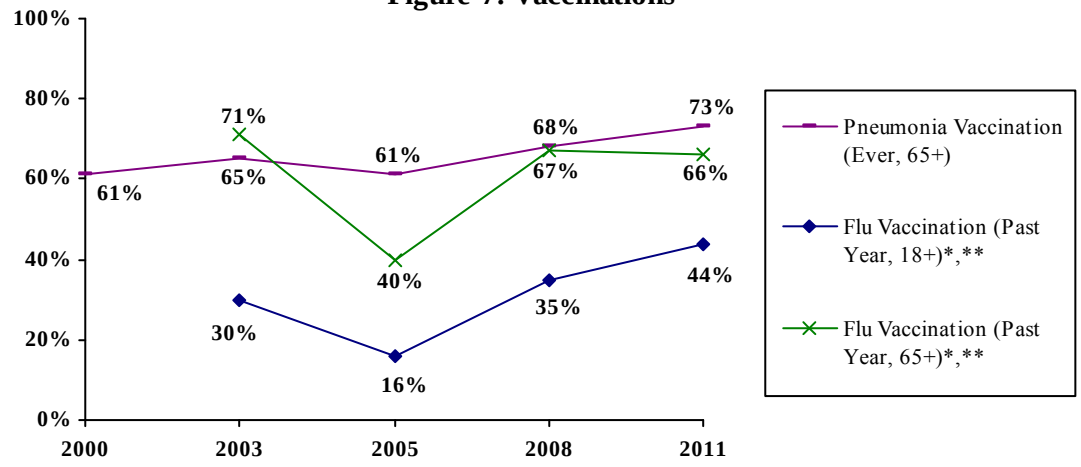
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 7. Vaccinations



*In 2005, "nasal spray" was added.
**For a time in the 2004/2005 flu season there was a limited supply of flu vaccinations. During that period, it was only offered to persons in high-risk categories.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 17 - 22)

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

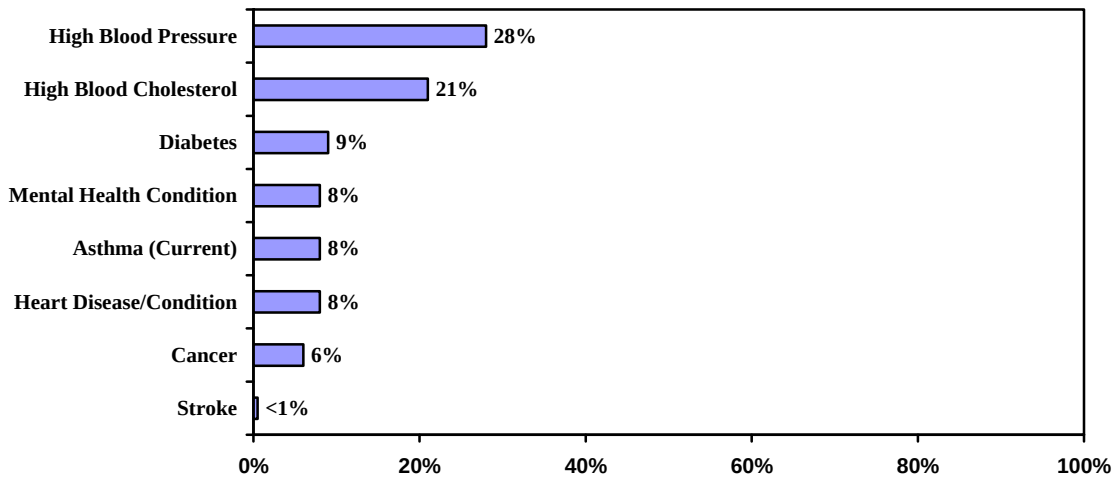
KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (28% and 21%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight, did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity or who were smokers were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.

2011 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (28%) or high blood cholesterol (21%) in the past three years.

Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2011



High Blood Pressure

2011 Findings

- Twenty-eight 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 (65%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (8%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (4%).
- Thirty-three percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 15% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to smokers (30% and 16%, respectively).
    - Of the 110 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2000 and 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2000, 2003, 2008 and 2011, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2005, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2011, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2005 and 2011, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood pressure.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	16%	21%	25%	21%	28%
Gender					
Male[a]	15	20	27	21	30
Female[a]	16	21	24	22	24
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	4	3	18	4	4
35 to 44	8	12	14	11	8
45 to 54	23	24	19	22	21
55 to 64[a]	21	43	39	35	51
65 and Older[a]	43	51	52	59	65
Education[3,4]					
High School or Less[a]	19	21	33	28	29
Some Post High School[a]	11	22	23	22	27
College Graduate	15	19	19	14	25
Household Income[1,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	26	36	28	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	14	22	21	24	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	12	16	21	16	21
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	16	22	24	18	27
Not Married[a]	14	18	27	28	28
Overweight Status[1,2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	8	10	21	8	15
Overweight[a]	21	27	28	29	33
Physical Activity[4]					
Inactive	--	--	--	43	38
Insufficient	--	--	--	19	25
Recommended	--	--	--	17	25
Smoking Status[3,5]					
Nonsmoker[a]	16	22	28	23	30
Smoker	12	16	15	13	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.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2000, 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

High Blood Cholesterol

2011 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 (40%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (11%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (9%).
- Thirty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 19% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 17% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 83 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 88% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2000, 2003, 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2005, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2000 and 2003, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2000, 2003, 2005 and 2008, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2011, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	22%	16%	21%	19%	21%
Gender					
Male	21	15	25	18	19
Female	23	16	18	19	22
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	6	2	9	10	9
35 to 44	18	11	16	10	11
45 to 54[a]	34	17	21	10	14
55 to 64	28	30	36	38	34
65 and Older	38	38	38	44	40
Education[3]					
High School or Less	23	13	32	24	17
Some Post High School	19	18	17	17	23
College Graduate	22	15	14	16	24
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	14	30	18	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	17	23	18	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	15	17	20	20
Marital Status[1,2]					
Married	26	19	22	18	23
Not Married	10	8	20	19	17
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]					
Not Overweight	12	10	14	11	18
Overweight	28	19	28	23	23
Physical Activity[4,5]					
Inactive	--	--	--	28	39
Insufficient	--	--	--	24	17
Recommended	--	--	--	13	19
Smoking Status[4]					
Nonsmoker	21	17	23	21	22
Smoker	25	10	15	7	13

[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 2000, 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Heart Disease/Condition

2011 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of those 35 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition (14%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (6%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (less than one percent).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (16%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (9%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (6%).
    - Of the 33 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2000, 2003, 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2000, 2008 and 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2000 and 2005, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	9%	8%	7%	10%	8%
Gender					
Male	10	7	10	9	9
Female	7	8	5	11	8
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	4	0	0	3	1
35 to 44	<1	6	5	4	3
45 to 54	6	4	2	3	3
55 to 64	18	15	19	19	10
65 and Older	28	27	19	33	29
Education[3,4]					
High School or Less[a]	5	10	13	18	11
Some Post High School	12	8	4	8	6
College Graduate	9	5	4	5	6
Household Income[1,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	12	10	19	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	9	10	8	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	5	4	4	3	<1
Marital Status					
Married	10	7	7	8	8
Not Married	5	9	7	12	9
Overweight Status[1,3]					
Not Overweight	3	5	3	8	8
Overweight	12	9	11	11	9
Physical Activity[4,5]					
Inactive	--	--	--	19	16
Insufficient	--	--	--	7	6
Recommended	--	--	--	8	9
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	9	8	7	10	9
Smoker	9	7	6	9	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.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2000, 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Mental Health Condition

2011 Findings

- Eight 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 (10%) compared to male respondents (5%).

    - Of the 30 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2011, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2008	2011
TOTAL	11%	8%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	10	5
Female	13	10
Age		
18 to 34	13	12
35 to 44	14	8
45 to 54	8	4
55 to 64	14	6
65 and Older	7	6
Education		
High School or Less	14	10
Some Post High School	14	8
College Graduate	7	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	4
Marital Status[1]		
Married	9	6
Not Married	17	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 2008
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Diabetes

2011 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (17%) compared to respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old (4% each).
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 9% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes compared to respondents who were not overweight (9% and 2%, respectively).

- Fourteen percent of inactive respondents and 13% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported diabetes compared to 2% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Eighteen percent of smokers reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 7% of nonsmokers.

    - Of the 35 respondents who reported diabetes, 69% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.

- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2005, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes. In 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2000, age was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting diabetes.

- In 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- In 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2011, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2011, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes.

- In 2011, smokers were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2000. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	5%	7%	6%	8%	9%
Gender					
Male	6	7	8	10	10
Female	5	7	5	5	7
Age[2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	4	4	0	0	4
35 to 44[a]	2	0	4	3	12
45 to 54	8	5	0	10	4
55 to 64	9	16	21	13	9
65 and Older	9	17	13	23	17
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	6	8	8	12	13
Some Post High School	3	6	7	10	8
College Graduate	7	4	3	3	4
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	9	9	13	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	4	11	10	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	5	0	7	3
Marital Status					
Married	6	6	6	7	9
Not Married	4	7	5	10	9
Overweight Status[1,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	1	3	1	2	2
Overweight	8	8	9	11	9
Physical Activity[4,5]					
Inactive	--	--	--	26	14
Insufficient	--	--	--	6	13
Recommended	--	--	--	5	2
Smoking Status[5]					
Nonsmoker	5	7	7	9	7
Smoker[a]	6	6	4	4	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 2000, 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Current Asthma

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

2011 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (13%) compared to male respondents (4%).
    - Of the 32 respondents who reported current asthma, 91% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

Table 22. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	5%	6%	9%	8%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male	2	2	6	4
Female	8	8	12	13
Age				
18 to 34	5	6	7	6
35 to 44	6	5	11	7
45 to 54	2	9	9	4
55 to 64	7	6	10	13
65 and Older	8	3	7	11
Education				
High School or Less	7	5	7	8
Some Post High School	6	8	9	11
College Graduate	2	4	10	5
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	9	16	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	2	8	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	7	5
Marital Status				
Married	5	5	7	7
Not Married	6	7	12	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 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Cancer

2011 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
    - Breast cancer was most often mentioned (10 responses) followed by melanoma/skin cancer (7 responses).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had cancer in the past three years.

Stroke

2011 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.
    - Of the 3 respondents who reported a stroke, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

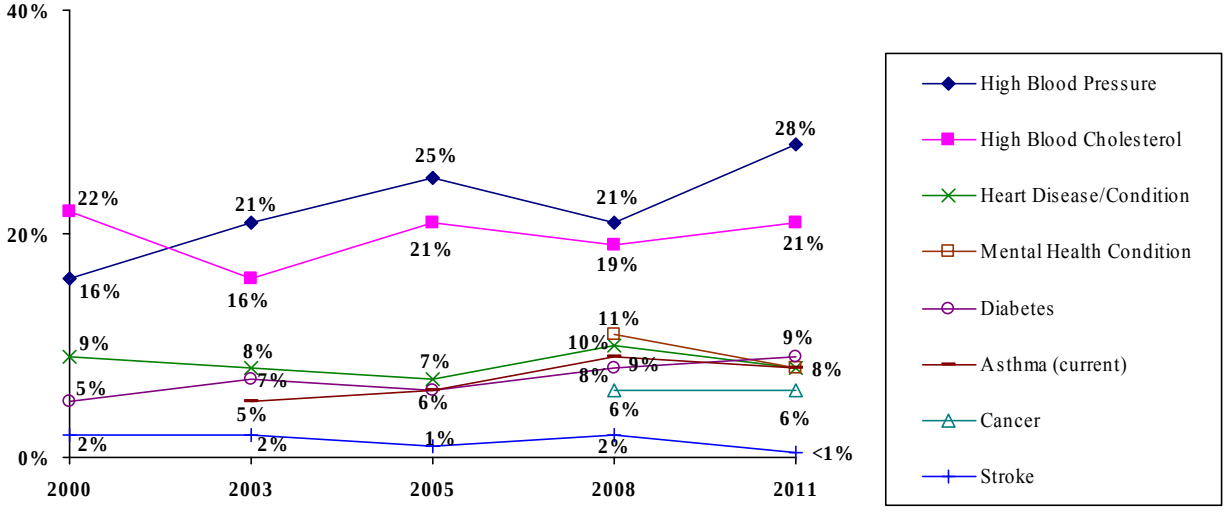
- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a stroke.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in all study years.

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or stroke. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 23 - 26)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 30% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 26% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 40% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male or with some post high school education were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2011 Findings

- Thirty percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-two percent did some moderate activity, while 18% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (38%) compared to overweight respondents (27%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2008, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2005, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003 and 2008, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2005 and 2011, 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 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 23. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	25%	36%	42%	30%
Gender				
Male	25	35	41	31
Female	25	37	42	28
Age				
18 to 34	27	34	48	22
35 to 44	25	38	38	33
45 to 54	32	44	39	26
55 to 64	24	37	38	36
65 and Older[a]	16	27	43	36
Education[2,3]				
High School or Less	26	27	30	32
Some Post High School	28	39	53	24
College Graduate	22	43	39	32
Household Income[2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	25	38	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	30	39	46	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26	41	51	29
Marital Status[1,3]				
Married	28	37	46	29
Not Married[a]	19	35	33	30
Overweight Status[2,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	24	49	48	38
Overweight	27	29	38	27

[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 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

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).

2011 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty-three percent did some vigorous physical activity while 41% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2011, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2011, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2008	2011
TOTAL	28%	26%
Gender[1]		
Male	34	30
Female	23	22
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	48	26
35 to 44	30	28
45 to 54	19	29
55 to 64	15	25
65 and Older	13	24
Education[1]		
High School or Less	16	23
Some Post High School	35	24
College Graduate	32	34
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	31
Marital Status		
Married	30	26
Not Married	25	26
Overweight Status[1]		
Not Overweight	37	29
Overweight	23	26

[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 2008
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2008 to 2011

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

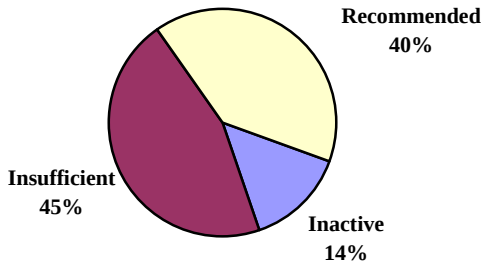
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, 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).

2011 Findings

- Forty percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-five percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 14% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 10. Physical Activity/Week for 2011*



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

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (49%) compared to overweight respondents (38%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2008, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2011, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In both study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted decrease in 2011.

Table 25. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	52%	40%
Gender		
Male	52	43
Female[a]	53	38
Age		
18 to 34[a]	65	32
35 to 44	49	45
45 to 54	47	42
55 to 64	46	43
65 and Older	48	45
Education[1]		
High School or Less	39	39
Some Post High School[a]	63	36
College Graduate	53	48
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	52	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	50	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	60	44
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	57	41
Not Married	42	40
Overweight Status[1,2]		
Not Overweight[a]	64	49
Overweight	46	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]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2008 to 2011

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%, resulting in 66% being overweight or obese. (Objective NWS-8)
The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

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

2011 Findings

- According to the definition, 70% of respondents were overweight (38% overweight and 32% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (81%) compared to female respondents (58%).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight (81%) compared to those with a high school education or less (71%) or respondents with a college education (55%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight, with a noted increase in 2011.
- In 2000, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2005, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In 2011, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less being overweight.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket being overweight.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2008, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents being overweight.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2011, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	61%	59%	59%	63%	70%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	71	70	71	71	81
Female	51	49	49	56	58
Age[1,2,3,4]					
18 to 34	56	47	35	46	64
35 to 44[a]	52	54	66	64	68
45 to 54	75	67	55	69	71
55 to 64[a]	57	67	78	75	75
65 and Older	69	78	69	77	72
Education[2,5]					
High School or Less[a]	58	51	62	59	71
Some Post High School[a]	65	65	61	63	81
College Graduate	63	66	54	67	55
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	59	51	58	53	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	58	60	57	64	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	64	63	65	66	67
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married[a]	62	63	66	71	71
Not Married	55	52	48	48	66
Physical Activity[4]					
Inactive	--	--	--	78	79
Insufficient	--	--	--	70	72
Recommended	--	--	--	56	64

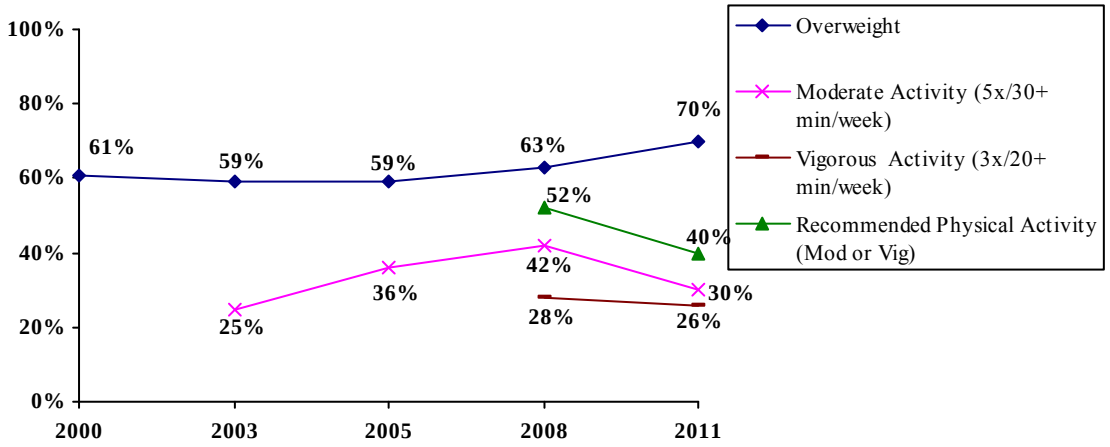
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2000, 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Figure 11. Physical Well Being and Body Weight



Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 27 & 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 58% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 22% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Fruit Consumption

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

2011 Findings

- Fifty-eight 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 (65%) compared to male respondents (51%).

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (69%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (51%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (49%).

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit a day (72%) compared to those with a high school education or less (54%) or respondents with some post high school education (51%).

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported two or more servings of fruit a day compared to 47% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to overweight respondents (67% and 56%, respectively).

- Seventy-one percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 50% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 46% of respondents who were inactive.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2003, 2005 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2008, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2005, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2011, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2011, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit.

- In 2011, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	69%	61%	64%	58%
Gender[1,2,4]				
Male	59	47	60	51
Female[a]	78	72	68	65
Age[4]				
18 to 34	60	65	65	51
35 to 44	74	51	63	69
45 to 54[a]	65	59	60	49
55 to 64	70	70	67	61
65 and Older	79	67	67	66
Education[1,3,4]				
High School or Less	64	65	53	54
Some Post High School[a]	65	64	74	51
College Graduate	81	54	66	72
Household Income[2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	74	68	53	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	62	67	77	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	71	51	69	67
Marital Status				
Married[a]	68	61	66	60
Not Married[a]	70	61	61	56
Overweight Status[4]				
Not Overweight	73	64	65	67
Overweight[a]	66	59	63	56
Physical Activity[4]				
Inactive	--	--	62	46
Insufficient	--	--	59	50
Recommended	--	--	69	71

[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 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

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.

2011 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (27%) compared to male respondents (17%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- In 2003, 2005 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2005, 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 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

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

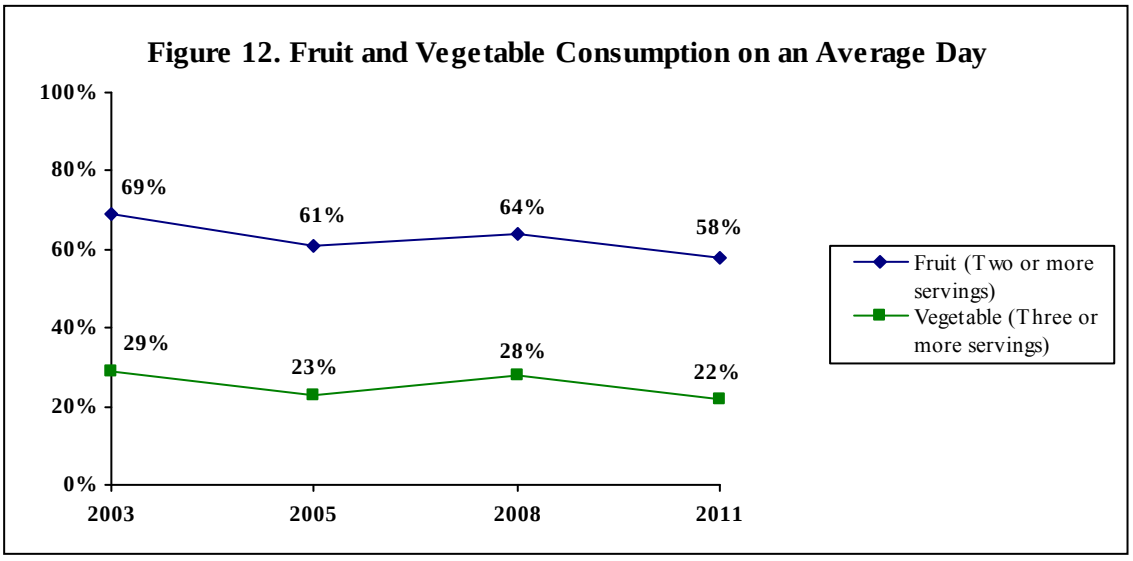
	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	29%	23%	28%	22%
Gender[1,2,4]				
Male	21	17	26	17
Female	35	28	29	27
Age				
18 to 34	26	22	32	27
35 to 44	27	22	24	18
45 to 54	27	26	24	19
55 to 64	27	25	29	24
65 and Older[a]	42	19	30	22
Education[3]				
High School or Less	26	23	18	21
Some Post High School[a]	29	23	33	17
College Graduate	32	23	31	29
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	35	18	30	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	25	28	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	23	24	18
Marital Status				
Married[a]	28	24	28	19
Not Married	29	21	27	26
Overweight Status[2]				
Not Overweight	28	34	31	21
Overweight[a]	31	15	26	22
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	--	26	14
Insufficient	--	--	23	23
Recommended	--	--	32	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.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003 and 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 13; Table 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 76% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

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

2011 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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

2011 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of the 41 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 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

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

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2011 Findings

- A total of 83% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 78% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (93%) compared to respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket (73%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2005, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2008, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2008, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

Table 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	86%	91%	90%	83%
Age[2,3]				
18 to 34	89	98	80	89
35 to 44	87	94	100	74
45 and Older	84	85	93	83
Education[3,4]				
Some Post High School or Less	84	89	85	78
College Graduate	92	97	98	92
Household Income[2,3,4]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	82	93	83	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	100	100	93
Marital Status[1,3]				
Married	92	94	97	87
Not Married	69	86	73	75

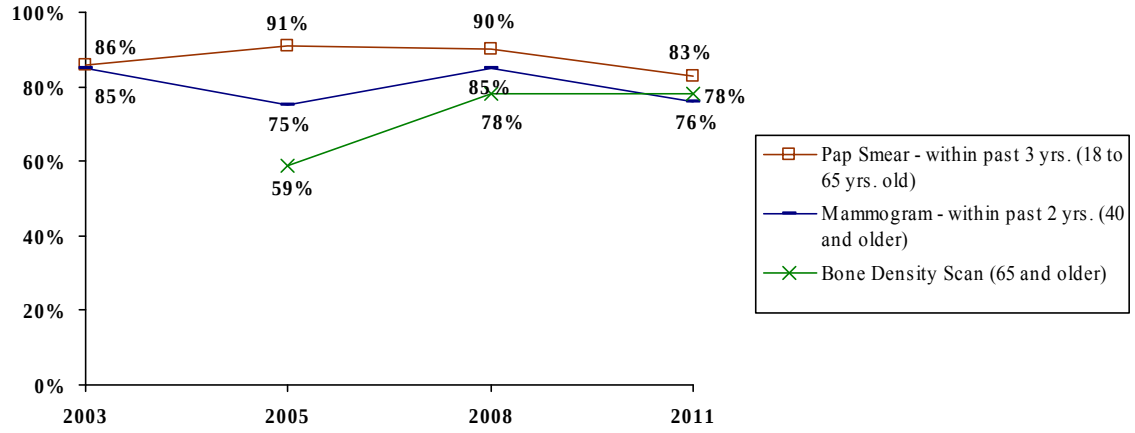
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2011, 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.

Figure 13. Women's Health Tests



Men's Health (Figure 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 70% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test.

From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.

Prostate Cancer Screening

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

2011 Findings

- Seventy percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years. Eighteen percent of male respondents never had a prostate cancer screening.

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

Year Comparisons

In 2005 and 2008, men were asked separately about their most recent digital rectal exam and their most recent prostate-specific antigen test. In 2011, both tests were combined into one prostate cancer screening question.

- From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.

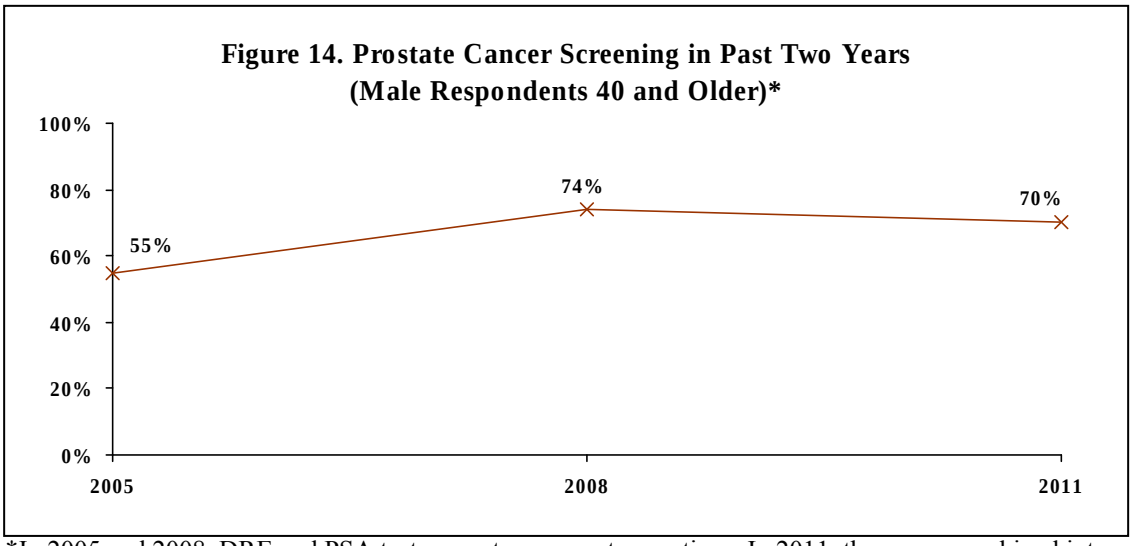
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

Men's Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.



*In 2005 and 2008, DRE and PSA tests were two separate questions. In 2011, they were combined into one prostate cancer screening question.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 30 - 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Ten percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 74% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2011 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-one 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 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.

- Gender, education, household income or marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across these demographic variables reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 30. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2005	2011
TOTAL[a]	38%	26%	15%
Gender			
Male[a]	35	28	12
Female[a]	39	25	17
Education			
Some Post High School or Less[a]	36	28	14
College Graduate[a]	43	21	16
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	32	30	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	45	22	14
Marital Status			
Married[a]	36	30	16
Not Married[a]	42	22	13

[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 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2011 Findings

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

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

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

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2005, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy was a combined question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

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

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

	2008	2011
TOTAL	15%	10%
Gender		
Male	17	12
Female	13	9
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	16	9
College Graduate	10	14
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	15	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	12
Marital Status		
Married	15	10
Not Married	13	12

[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 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Colonoscopy

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

2011 Findings

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

- Eighty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 65% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2005, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy was a combined question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2008, education was not a significant variable.

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

	2008	2011
TOTAL	64%	69%
Gender		
Male	59	73
Female	68	66
Education[2]		
Some Post High School or Less	59	65
College Graduate	74	82
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	56	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	66	67
Marital Status		
Married	63	65
Not Married	64	77

[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 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2011 Findings

- Seventy-four percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame in both study years.

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

	2008	2011
TOTAL	69%	74%
Gender		
Male	68	78
Female	70	70
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	64	70
College Graduate	79	84
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	61	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75	71
Marital Status		
Married	68	70
Not Married	69	80

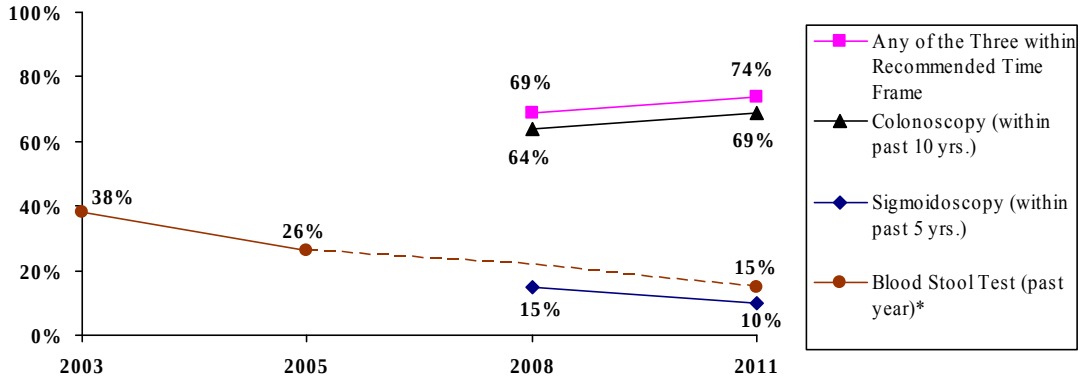
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2008, blood stool test was not asked.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Figure 15. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older)



*Not asked in 2008.

Tobacco Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 34 & 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 17% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Seven percent reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 62% 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 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Smokers

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

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

2011 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents were current smokers (14% every day and 3% some days).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 23% of those 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 6% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 21% of those with some post high school education were current smokers compared to 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 23% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket were current smokers compared to 8% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2000, 2005 and 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2011, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2000 and 2011, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2005 and 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less who were current smokers.
- In 2000, 2008 and 2011, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	26%	17%	20%	17%	17%
Gender					
Male[a]	27	18	21	18	14
Female	26	16	18	17	20
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	45	23	27	32	23
35 to 44	28	15	17	5	24
45 to 54	19	17	23	22	17
55 to 64	18	22	20	17	13
65 and Older	9	4	8	5	6
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	33	19	27	27	23
Some Post High School	31	23	17	18	21
College Graduate	11	9	13	9	5
Household Income[1,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	19	24	28	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	21	15	26	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	19	15	16	7	8
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	26	16	18	13	14
Not Married	27	21	23	26	21

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2011 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.

- Thirteen percent of male respondents reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of female respondents.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (17%) compared to those 65 and older (3%) or respondents 35 to 54 years old (1%).

Table 35. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2011[①]

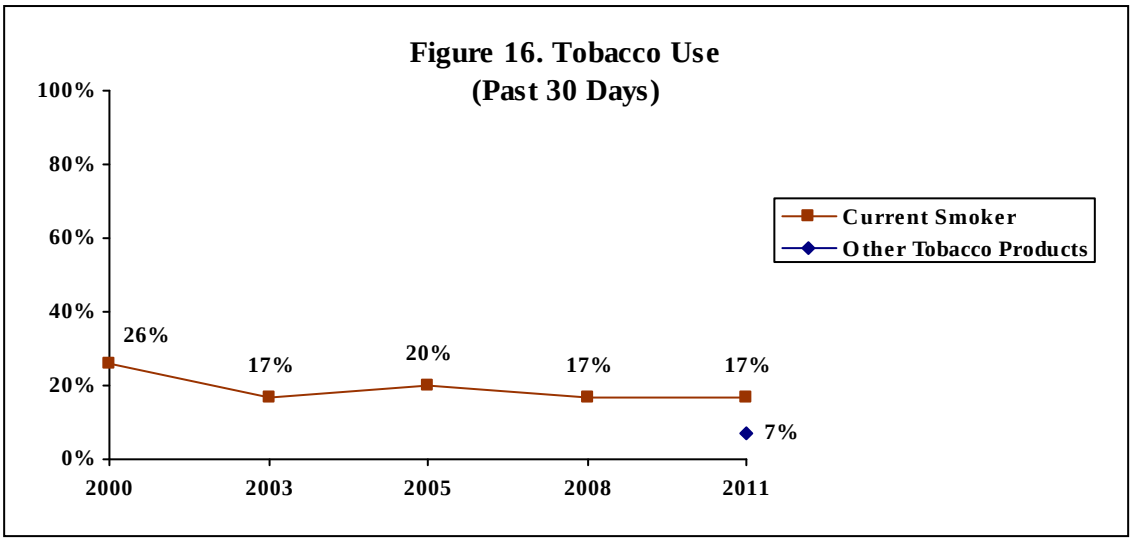
	2011
TOTAL	7%
Gender[1]	
Male	13
Female	<1
Age[1]	
18 to 34	17
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	1
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	3
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	8
College Graduate	6
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	6
Not Married	8

[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 2011

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

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

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

2011 Findings

Of current smokers…

- Sixty-two percent of the 69 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 2011, 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

2011 Findings

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

- Seventy-seven percent of the 57 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.

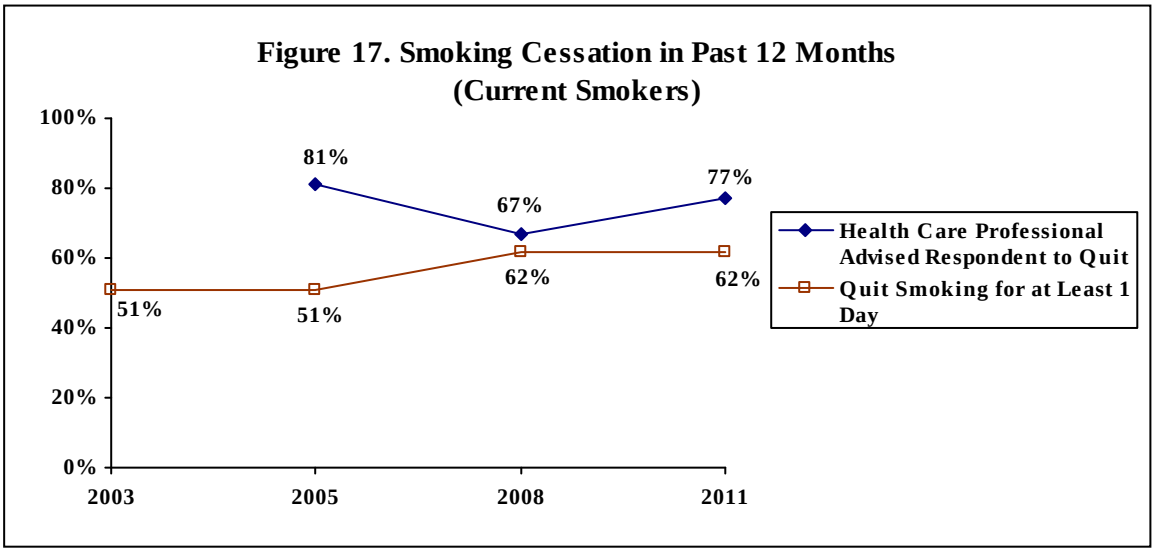
Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2011, 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 36 & 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 80% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were nonsmokers or households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Sixteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

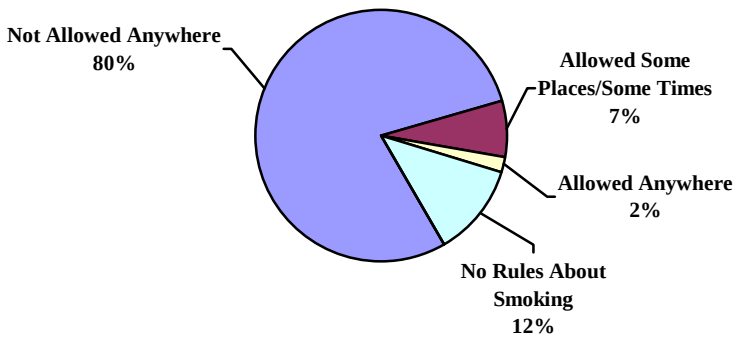
Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2011 Findings

- Eighty percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 7% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Twelve percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2011



- Eighty-five percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 51% of smokers.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (86%) compared to respondents in the households without children (76%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In both study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2008	2011
TOTAL	81%	80%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71	75
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	84	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80	82
Marital Status[1]		
Married	87	82
Not Married	68	75
Smoking Status[1,2]		
Nonsmoker	86	85
Smoker	56	51
Children in Household[1,2]		
Yes	87	86
No	76	76

[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 2008
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

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)

2011 Findings

- Sixteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.

- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (26%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (11%) or respondents 65 and older (7%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2011, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting exposure.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

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

	2008	2011
TOTAL[a]	28%	16%
Gender		
Male[a]	26	16
Female[a]	30	17
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34[a]	53	19
35 to 44	19	21
45 to 54[a]	25	11
55 to 64	30	26
65 and Older	14	7
Education		
High School or Less[a]	29	16
Some Post High School[a]	33	19
College Graduate	22	13
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	16
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	25	15
Not Married[a]	37	18

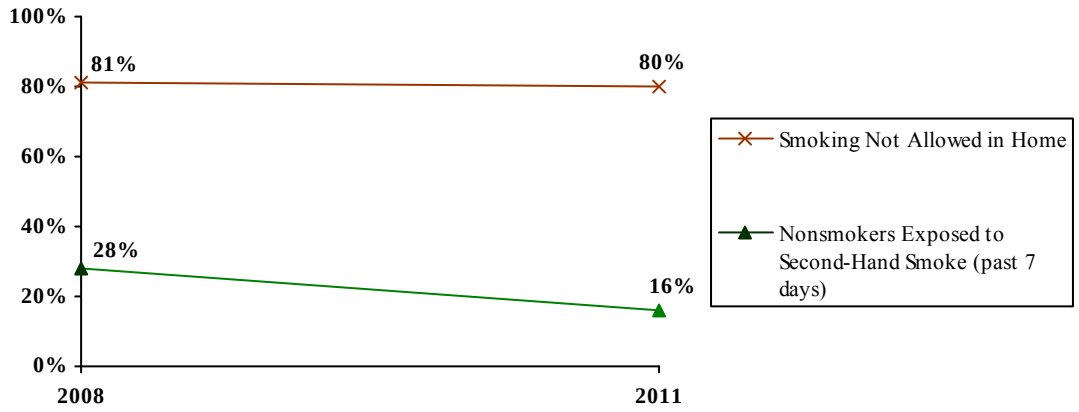
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2011

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2011, 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



Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 38 & 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 33% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2011, Washington County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

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

2011 Findings

- Thirty-three 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 (46%) compared to female respondents (19%).

- Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 25% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged in the past month (44%) compared to those with a high school education or less (32%) or respondents with a college education (19%).

- Forty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 32% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2011, the Washington County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In all other study years the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged.

- In 2000, 2003 and 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2005, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2008, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting binge drinking.

- In 2000 and 2011, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2005, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2000 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 38. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	28%	19%	21%	29%	33%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	38	23	34	39	46
Female	17	15	10	19	19
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	46	33	24	38	53
35 to 44[a]	24	20	26	38	39
45 to 54	28	16	23	27	33
55 to 64	19	2	19	19	25
65 and Older	4	6	5	7	4
Education[1,5]					
High School or Less	28	18	19	20	32
Some Post High School	35	16	16	33	44
College Graduate	20	21	27	29	19
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	19	11	22	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	17	24	29	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	21	24	26	43
Marital Status[2]					
Married	26	16	24	28	32
Not Married	30	24	17	29	33

[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 and 2011, "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 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

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

2011 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change 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 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2005, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in 2011.

Table 39. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

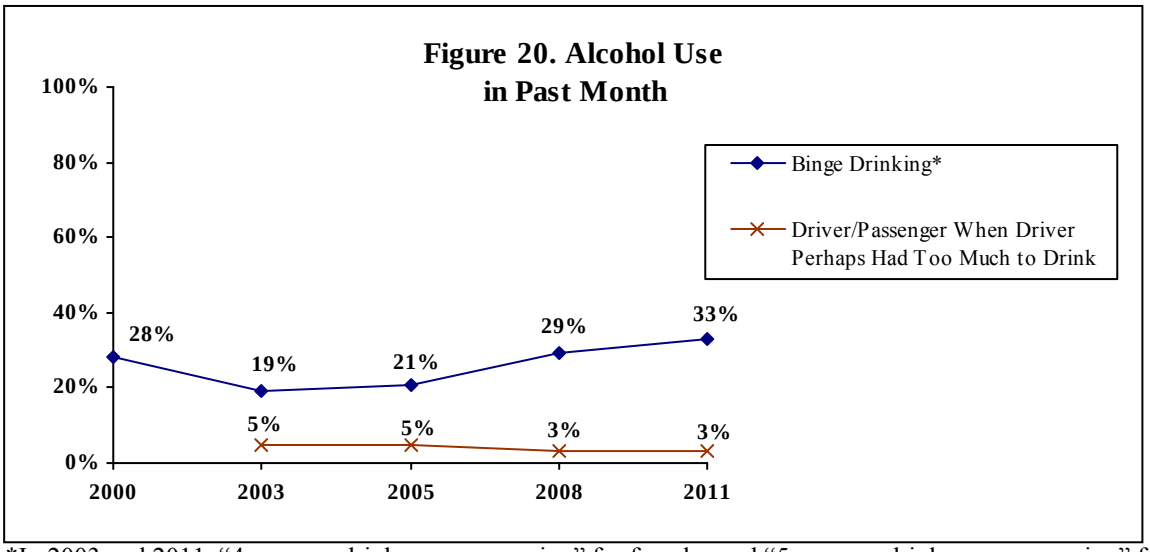
	2003	2005	2008②	2011②
TOTAL	5%	5%	3%	3%
Gender[1]				
Male	7	6	--	--
Female	2	3	--	--
Age				
18 to 34	8	7	--	--
35 to 44	6	5	--	--
45 to 54	2	5	--	--
55 to 64	0	4	--	--
65 and Older	0	2	--	--
Education[2]				
High School or Less	4	8	--	--
Some Post High School	8	4	--	--
College Graduate	2	1	--	--
Household Income[1,2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	8	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	2	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	2	--	--
Marital Status[2]				
Married	3	2	--	--
Not Married	6	9	--	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.



*In 2003 and 2011, "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 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 1% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana or gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. Zero percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2011 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

- There were no statistically significant differences within demographic variables and responses of reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in 2005.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a household problem with alcohol in 2011.

Table 40. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2005	2008②	2011②
TOTAL[a]	8%	3%	1%
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	8	--	--
Not Married	8	--	--
Children in Household			
Yes	9	--	--
No	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 2005; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2011

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2011 Findings

- Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with marijuana or gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. Zero percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

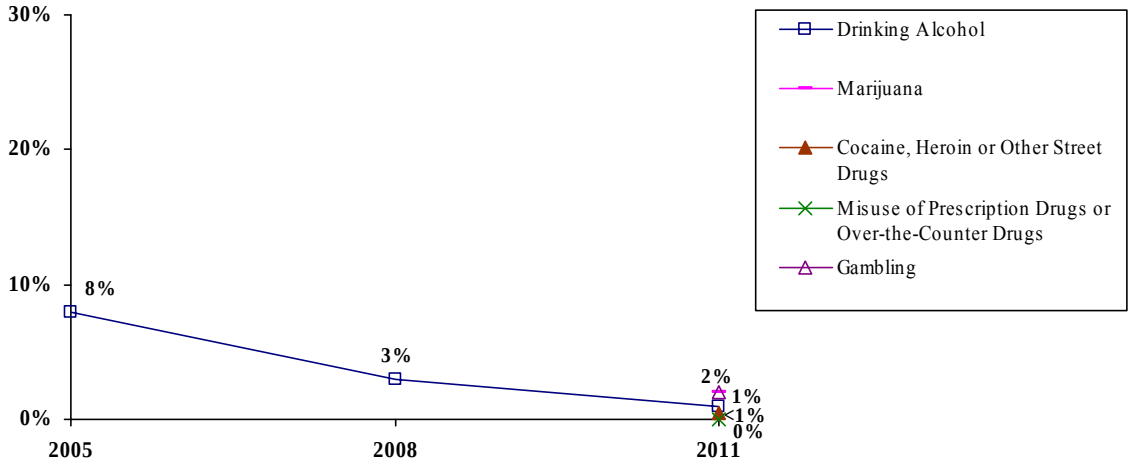
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with any of the behaviors.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 41 & 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. 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.

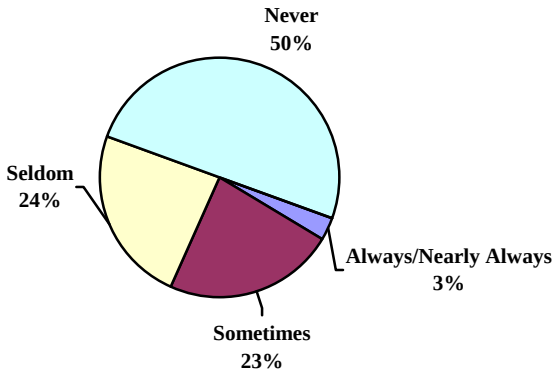
From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2011 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 8,000 residents. Twenty-three percent reported sometimes and the remaining 74% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2011



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

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2000 and 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2005, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2000 and 2008, 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 2003, 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 2005, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2000, 2003 and 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they always felt sad, blue or depressed in 2011.

Table 41. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011②
TOTAL	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Gender					
Male	4	5	4	5	--
Female	5	5	4	3	--
Age					
18 to 34	5	5	0	2	--
35 to 44	4	5	6	3	--
45 to 54	4	2	5	9	--
55 to 64	2	9	6	4	--
65 and Older	9	8	3	3	--
Education[1,2,4]					
High School or Less	8	5	6	9	--
Some Post High School	3	9	2	3	--
College Graduate	2	2	4	<1	--
Household Income[1,2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	9	5	15	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	8	4	5	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	3	0	--
Marital Status[1,2,4]					
Married	3	4	4	1	--
Not Married	10	9	3	11	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Considered Suicide

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

2011 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 7,000 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, 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 between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide each survey year.

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2011 Findings

- A total of 3% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 28% reported nearly always.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2008, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percentage of respondents reporting they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life in 2011.

Table 42. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2005②	2008	2011②
TOTAL	5%	3%	5%	3%
Gender[1]				
Male	8	--	7	--
Female	3	--	3	--
Age[1]				
18 to 34	9	--	4	--
35 to 44	2	--	4	--
45 to 54	1	--	6	--
55 to 64	11	--	4	--
65 and Older	6	--	8	--
Education[1,3]				
High School or Less	6	--	14	--
Some Post High School	10	--	<1	--
College Graduate	<1	--	1	--
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	8	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	--	8	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	--	2	--
Marital Status[3]				
Married	4	--	3	--
Not Married	9	--	10	--

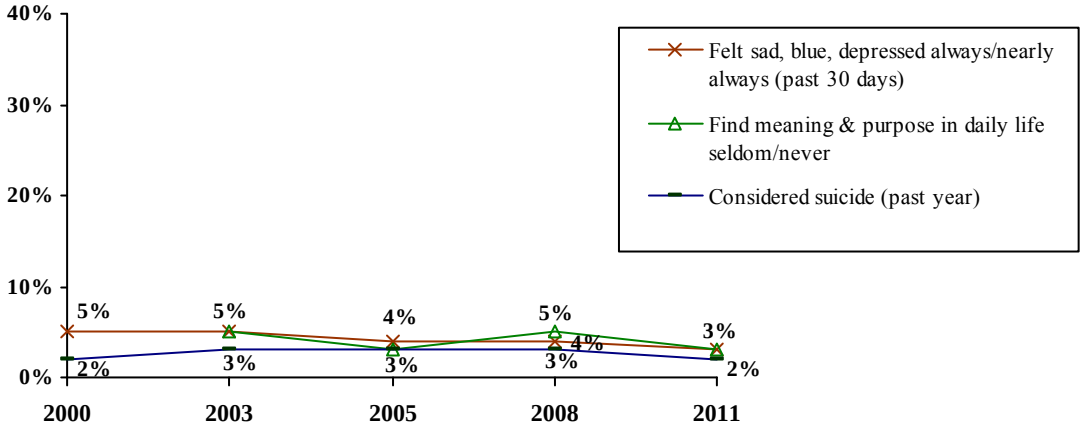
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 43 & 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2000 to 2011, 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 2000 to 2011, 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

2011 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (11%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (1%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
    - An acquaintance was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (10 responses) followed by a friend (3 responses). Two respondents reported a stranger.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2000, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2000 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	5%	4%	8%	4%	4%
Gender					
Male	3	4	8	3	4
Female	6	5	7	6	4
Age[5]					
18 to 34	8	5	10	4	11
35 to 44	2	5	10	4	1
45 to 54	3	6	6	8	2
55 to 64	7	4	2	2	4
65 and Older	2	2	6	3	0
Education					
High School or Less	4	3	8	7	4
Some Post High School	5	7	7	4	3
College Graduate	5	3	8	3	5
Household Income[1]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	6	11	6	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	7	7	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	3	7	6	6
Marital Status[1,5]					
Married	3	4	7	4	<1
Not Married	9	4	9	5	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 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008
[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2011 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
    - Six respondents reported an acquaintance pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them while three respondents reported a friend.

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit each survey year.

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2011 Findings

- A total of 6% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues (15%) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues compared to married respondents (10% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2000, 2008 and 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2000, respondents in the bottom 40 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 2000 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the two issues.

- In 2000 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 44. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2000	2003	2005	2008	2011
TOTAL	6%	5%	8%	7%	6%
Gender					
Male	5	5	8	7	6
Female	7	5	8	7	6
Age[1,4,5]					
18 to 34	13	5	10	13	15
35 to 44	4	5	10	4	3
45 to 54	3	10	7	8	3
55 to 64	7	4	4	2	4
65 and Older	2	2	6	3	0
Education					
High School or Less	4	4	8	11	6
Some Post High School	6	7	8	8	6
College Graduate	8	5	9	3	5
Household Income[1]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	6	13	8	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	7	8	5	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	2	4	8	7	7
Marital Status[1,5]					
Married	3	4	7	6	3
Not Married	12	6	9	9	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 2000; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

[5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

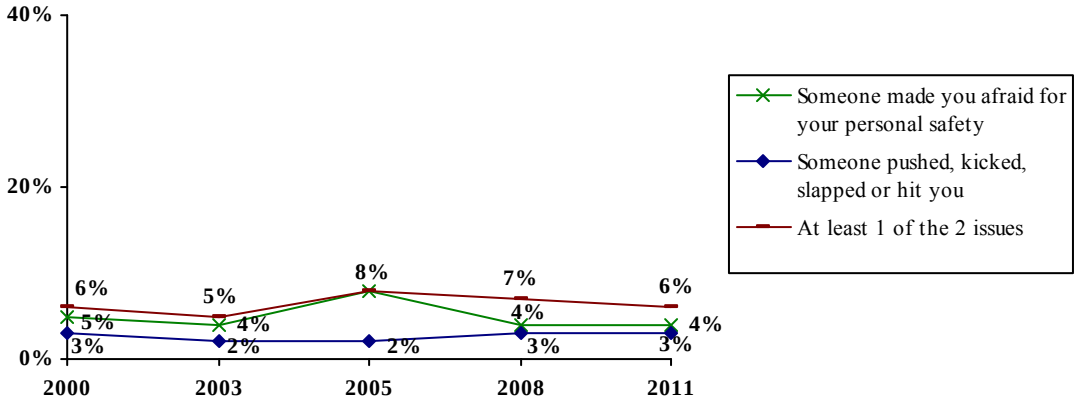
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2000 to 2011

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2000 to 2011, 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 2000 to 2011, 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; Tables 45 & 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 82% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Zero percent reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Six percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Nineteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 9% reported physical bullying and 6% reported cyber bullying.

Children in Household

2011 Findings

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

- Fifty-nine percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-four percent were boys. Of these households, 43% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 78% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

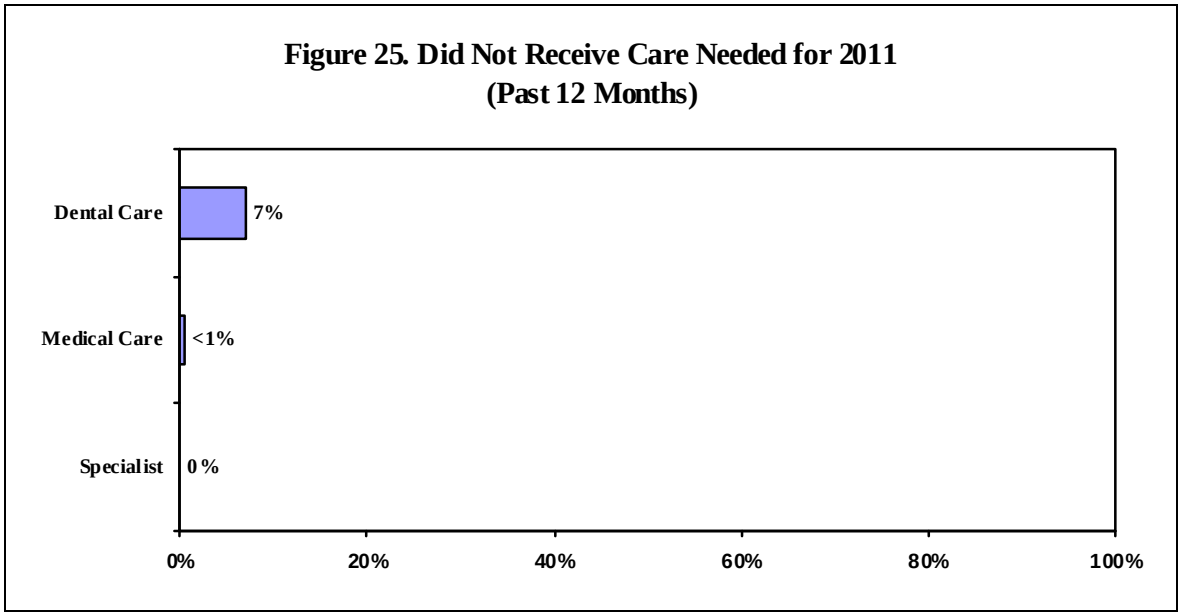
2011 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history. Of these, 82% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

Unmet Care

2011 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 0% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.



Nutrition and Exercise

2011 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 21% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each.

- Respondents who reported about their son were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to respondents who reported about their daughter.

- Respondents were more likely to report their child 5 to 12 years old ate at least two servings of fruit a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to respondents reporting about their child 13 to 17 years old.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to unmarried respondents.

    - School/homework/other activities was most often mentioned as the reason for a child not being physically active for at least 60 minutes (10 responses) followed by weather (8 responses). Seven respondents reported their child likes to play video games or on computer as a reason for less physical activity.

Table 45. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	71%	21%	63%
Gender			
Boy	77	22	72*
Girl	65	19	52*
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	89*	19	74*
13 to 17 Years Old	56*	22	54*
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	65	23	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75	19	62
Marital Status			
Married	76	23	70*
Not Married	55	13	39*

[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.
*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

Current Asthma

2011 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2011 Findings

- Three 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.

Neighborhood Safety for Child

2011 Findings

- Zero percent of respondents reported their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.

Child Experienced Bullying

2011 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying. More specifically, 18% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Nine percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Six 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.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied in some way, more specifically, verbally bullied.

Table 46. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)[1]

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Physically[2]	Cyber[2]
TOTAL	19%	18%	9%	6%
Gender				
Boy	23	22	--	--
Girl	15	13	--	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	16	12	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	20	19	--	--
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	24	24	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	14	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	25*	23*	--	--
Not Married	0*	0*	--	--

[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.
[2]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

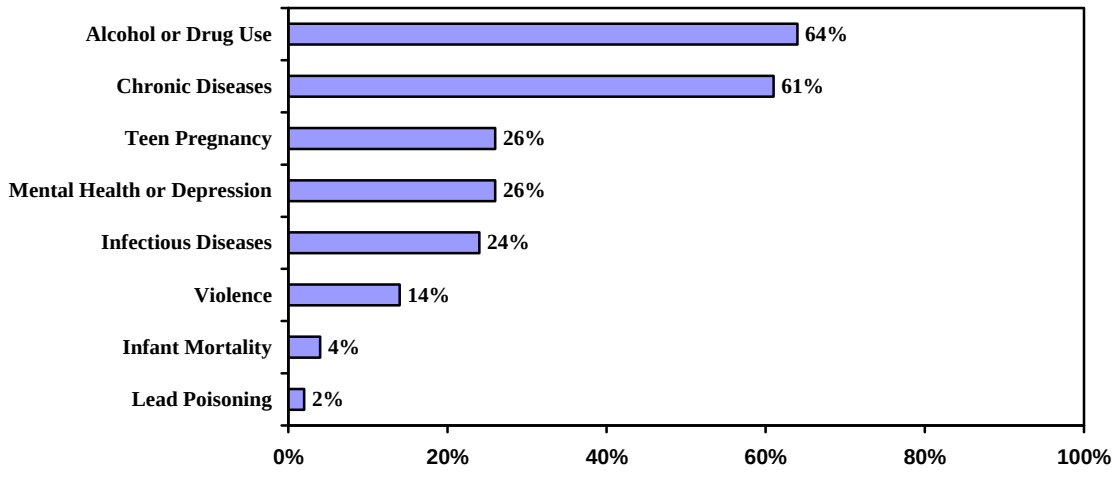
Community Health Issues (Figure 26; Table 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (64%), chronic diseases (61%) and mental health/depression or teen pregnancy (26% each). Female respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence as one of the top health issues. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality.

2011 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Washington County. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (64%), chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (61%), teen pregnancy or mental health/depression (26% each).

Figure 26. Community Health Issues for 2011



- Female respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to male respondents.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to select infectious diseases as one of the three health issues compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy while respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence as one of the top three compared to their counterparts.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket more likely to report teen pregnancy while respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality compared to their counterparts.

Table 47. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Part 1)[①]

	Alcohol or Drug Use	Chronic Diseases	Teen Pregnancy	Mental Health or Depression
TOTAL	64%	61%	26%	26%
Gender				
Male	61	54*	26	22
Female	66	68*	27	29
Age				
18 to 34	72	61	39*	32
35 to 44	67	59	28*	23
45 to 54	66	66	29*	19
55 to 64	57	63	19*	33
65 and older	52	58	11*	23
Education				
High School or Less	57	58	29*	22
Some Post High School	69	58	30*	32
College Graduate	66	70	17*	24
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	62	59	36*	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66	65	17*	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	64	25*	23
Marital Status				
Married	64	65	24	23
Not Married	63	55	30	30

[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.
*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

Table 47. Community Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2011 (Part 2)[①]

	Infectious Diseases	Violence	Infant Mortality	Lead Poisoning[②]
TOTAL	24%	14%	4%	2%
Gender				
Male	21	15	5	--
Female	27	13	2	--
Age				
18 to 34	28*	14	6	--
35 to 44	33*	11	1	--
45 to 54	30*	14	2	--
55 to 64	18*	12	4	--
65 and older	8*	18	3	--
Education				
High School or Less	20	20*	6	--
Some Post High School	23	14*	3	--
College Graduate	30	5*	2	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	13	3*	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	9	9*	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29	13	1*	--
Marital Status				
Married	25	14	4	--
Not Married	22	13	3	--

[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.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
*demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WASHINGTON COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
Conducted: November 29, 2011 through December 19, 2011

[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	5%
Fair	15
Good	29
Very good	36
Excellent	15
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage	10%
An employer sponsored insurance plan	60
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	6
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	6
Medicare	18
Or something else	<1
Not sure	<1

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

All	89%
Part	4
None	7
Not sure	0

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

All	87%
Part	5
None	7
Not sure	<1

5. 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	15%
No	85
Not sure	<1

6. Have you or anyone in your household not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes	14%
No	86
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	12%	→CONTINUE WITH Q8
No	88	→GO TO Q9
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q9

8. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [47 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured	43%
Cannot afford to pay	40
Physical barriers	16
Poor medical care	10
Co-payments too high	8
Insurance did not cover it	7
Inconvenient hours	7
Unable to get appointment	4
Other (2% or less)	1

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

Yes	19%	→CONTINUE WITH Q10
No	81	→GO TO Q11
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q11

10. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [75 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	40%
Uninsured	38
Insurance did not cover it	17
Not enough time	14
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	8
Co-payments too high	6
Physical barriers	6
Inconvenient hours	5
Other (2% or less)	5

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

Yes	1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q12
No	98	→GO TO Q13
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q13

12. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [5 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	85%
Poor mental health care	10
Uninsured	6

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

Doctor	43%
Internet	27
Other health professional	7
Myself/family member in health care field	5
Family/friends	4
Health Department	2
Local newspaper	2
Magazines	2
TV	2
Health newsletter	2
All others (1% or less)	3
Not sure	2

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	81%
Public health clinic or community health center	10
Hospital outpatient department	1
Hospital emergency room	<1
Urgent care center	1
Some other kind of place	0
No usual place	6
Not sure	0

15. 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	38%
No	57
Not sure	4

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
16. A routine checkup.....	60%	20%	6%	11%	2%	2%
17. Cholesterol testing.....	53	18	2	9	13	4
18. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic....	71	16	4	8	<1	0
19. Eye exam.....	42	30	9	17	2	0

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

Yes	44%
No	57
Not sure	0

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

18 to 34 years old	24%
35 to 44 years old	19
45 to 54 years old	23
55 to 64 years old	17
65 and older	18

22. 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? [71 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	73%
No	23
Not sure	4

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
23.	You have high blood pressure?	28%	72%	<1%
24.	…(if yes) [110 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
25.	Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	21	78	1
26.	…(if yes) [83 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	88	4	8
27.	You had a stroke?	<1	99	0
28.	…(if yes) [3 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
29.	You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	8	92	<1
30.	…(if yes) [33 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	97	3	0
31.	You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	8	93	0
32.	…(if yes) [30 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
33.	You have cancer?.....	6	94	0
34.	…(if yes) [25 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?	Breast ..... 10 respondents Melanoma/skin..... 7 respondents Prostate..... 3 respondents All others (1 response each)..... 5 respondents		
35.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	9	91	0
36.	…(if yes) [35 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	69	6	26
37.	Do you currently have asthma?	8	92	<1
38.	…(if yes) [32 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	91	9	0

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

One or fewer servings	42%
Two servings	30
Three or more servings	28
Not sure	0

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

One or fewer servings	49%
Two servings	29
Three or more servings	22
Not sure	0

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

Zero days	18%
One day	10
Two days	15
Three days	19
Four days	8
Five days	11
Six days	5
Seven days	13
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	41%
One day	17
Two days	16
Three days	11
Four days	5
Five days	5
Six days	2
Seven days	3
Not sure	0

Q43 THROUGH Q45 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? [137 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	57%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	20
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
5 or more years ago	9
Never	4
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? [41 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	78%
No	20
Not sure	5

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? [150 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	50%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	26
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	7
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	7
Never	4
Not sure	1

Q46 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

46. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [129 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	51%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	19
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	2
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	<1
5 or more years ago	8
Never	18
Not sure	2

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? [182 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)	13
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	9
5 years ago or more	16
Never	41
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? [182 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	3%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	5
10 years ago or more	5
Never	73
Not sure	5

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? [183 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	17%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	26
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	13
10 years ago or more	2
Never	27
Not sure	1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	50%
Seldom	24
Sometimes	23
Nearly always	1
Always	1
Not sure	0

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

Never	<1%
Seldom	3
Sometimes	11
Nearly always	28
Always	57
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 (males); four or more drinks (females)] on an occasion?

None	67%
One time	11
Two or more times	21
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	3%
No	97
Not sure	0

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

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

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

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

Every day	14%	
Some days	3	
Not at all	83	→GO TO Q64
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q64

61. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [69 Current Smokers]

Yes	62%
No	38
Not sure	0

62. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [68 Current Smokers]

Yes	84%	→CONTINUE WITH Q63
No	16	→GO TO Q64
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q64

63. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [57 Current Smokers]

Yes	77%
No	23
Not sure	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	80%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	7
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	12
Not sure	0

65. 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? [333 Nonsmokers]

0 days	83%
1 to 3 days	14
4 to 6 days	1
All 7 days	1
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	7%
No	93
Not sure	0

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

67. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	49%
Female	51

68. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
69. About how tall are you, without shoes?
[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	30%
Overweight	38
Obese	32

70. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	0

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

White	99%
Black, African American	<1
Asian	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Another race	<1
Multiple race	0
Not sure	0

72. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	19%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	59
Separated	<1
Divorced	11
Widowed	8
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	35
Some college	23
Technical school graduate	10
College graduate	20
Advanced or professional degree	7
Not sure	0

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

Washington	100%

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

West Bend city	29%
Germantown village	12
Hartford city	9
Kewaskum village	8
Richfield town	7
Jackson town	5
Slinger village	4
West Bend town	4
All others (3% or less)	23

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

53095	24%
53090	17
53022	14
53027	12
53040	12
53037	6
53086	5
All others (3% or less)	9

Q77 THROUGH Q79 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

77. 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.

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

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

80. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	5%
$10,000 to $20,000	12
$20,001 to $30,000	10
$30,001 to $40,000	6
$40,001 to $50,000	10
$50,001 to $60,000	6
$60,001 to $75,000	11
$75,001 to $90,000	10
$90,001 to $105,000	2
$105,001 to $120,000	6
$120,001 to $135,000	2
Over $135,000	2
Not sure	7
No answer	9

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

None	63%	→GO TO Q104
One	16	
Two or more	22	
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q104

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

82. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [149 Respondents]

Yes	90%	→CONTINUE WITH Q83
No	9	→GO TO Q104
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q104

83. What is the age of the child? [133 Respondents]

12 or younger	59%
13 to 17 years old	41
Not sure	0

84. Is the child a boy or girl? [132 Respondents]

Boy	54%
Girl	46
Not sure	0

85. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [134 Respondents]

Yes	<1%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	99	→GO TO Q87
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q87

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

Language barriers	1 respondent

87. 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? [134 Respondents]

Yes	84%
No	16
Not sure	<1

88. 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? [112 Respondents]

Yes	82%
No	15
Not sure	3

89. 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? [134 Respondents]

Yes	0%	→CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	100	→GO TO Q91
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q91

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

91. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [134 Respondents]

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

92. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	5 respondents
Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance	5 respondents
No dental insurance	4 respondents
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it	2 respondents
Lack of transportation	2 respondents

93. Does your child have asthma? [134 Respondents]

Yes	6%	→CONTINUE WITH Q94
No	93	→GO TO Q95
Not sure	1	→GO TO Q95

94. 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? [8 Respondents]

Yes	63%
No	38
Not sure	0

95. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [23 Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	96%
Swing	4
Pack n' Play	0
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	0
Not sure	0

96. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [135 Respondents]

Always	76%
Nearly always	23
Sometimes	1
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

97. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [80 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	3%
Nearly always	0
Sometimes	30
Seldom	28
Never	40
Not sure	0

98. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [79 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	19%
No	81
Not sure	0

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

Verbally abused for example, spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	18%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	9
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	6

100. 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. [102 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	29%
Two servings	48
Three or more servings	23
Not sure	0

101. 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. [102 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	42%
Two servings	37
Three or more servings	21
Not sure	0

102. 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? [Children 5 to 17 years old] [102 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer days	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q103
2 through 4 days	32	→GO TO Q104
5 or more days	63	→GO TO Q104
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q104

103. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [38 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

School/homework/other activities	10 respondents
Weather	8 respondents
Likes to play video games or on computer	7 respondents
Prefers to watch TV	4 respondents
Child does not like to be physically active	3 respondents
Other	5 respondents

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q105
No	96	→GO TO Q106
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q106

105. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [17 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	10 respondents
Friend	3 respondents
Stranger	2 respondents
Ex-spouse	1 respondent
Someone else	1 respondent

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

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q107
No	97	→GO TO Q108
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q108

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

Acquaintance	6 respondents
Friend	3 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 respondent
Brother or sister	1 respondent
Stranger	1 respondent

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

Alcohol or drug use	64%
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	61
Teen pregnancy	26
Mental health or depression	26
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	24
Violence	14
Infant mortality	4
Lead poisoning	2

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2011 Community Health Survey

The 2011 Washington County Community Health Survey was conducted from November 29 through December 19, 2011. 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=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). 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.

2008 Community Health Survey

The 2008 Washington County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 1 through August 12, 2008. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=320). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent. A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes (n=80). 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.

2005 Community Health Survey

The 2005 Washington County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 26 through August 16, 2005. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted 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 Washington County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through May 30, 2003. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted 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.

2000 Community Health Survey

The 2000 Washington County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 8 through September 23, 2000. 403 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 1998 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 403, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.