

Milwaukee Community Health Survey Report 2012

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

In Partnership with:
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Center for Urban Population Health

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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Milwaukee 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=744). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=456). 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 1,200 telephone interviews were completed between June 20 and November 7, 2012. With a sample size of 1,200, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 3 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Milwaukee. 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 Milwaukee Community Health Survey

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

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 24	19%
25 to 34	22
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	12
Race ¹	
White	42%
African American	45
Other	13
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	12%
Non-Hispanic	88
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	44%
Some Post High School	31
College Graduate	25
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17
Not Sure/No Answer	16
Married	29%

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

¹Other includes the following: Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, another race or multiple races.

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Milwaukee Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 433,486 adult residents.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 4,330 adults. So, when 24% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals

103,920 residents \pm 12,990 individuals. Therefore, from 90,930 to 116,910 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 3%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 232,188 occupied housing units in Milwaukee. 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 2,320 households. For example, 25% 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 58,000.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003 and 2012, the Milwaukee 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 Milwaukee residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

Overall Health					Vaccinations (65 and Older)				
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012
Excellent	18%	16%	16%	15%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	71%	69%	65%	60%
Very Good	32%	31%	29%	32%	Pneumonia (ever)	58%	66%	64%	67%
Fair or Poor	17%	21%	22%	24%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>				
					<i>68% 68%</i>				
					<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>				
					<i>73% 69%</i>				
Health Care Coverage					Health Conditions in Past 3 Years				
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012
Not Covered					High Blood Pressure	23%	27%	29%	29%
Personally (currently)	11%	13%	15%	17%	High Blood Cholesterol	17%	21%	21%	19%
Personally (past 12 months)			26%	22%	Mental Health Condition			14%	16%
Household Member (past 12 months)	27%	30%	30%	25%	Asthma (Current)	10%	12%	14%	14%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
					<i>7% 8% 9% 9%</i>				
					<i>Cancer</i>				
					<i>3% 3%</i>				
					<i>Stroke</i>				
					<i>2% 3% 3% 2%</i>				
Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)					Condition Controlled Through Medication,				
Milwaukee		2006	2009	2012	Exercise or Lifestyle Changes				
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost (Household)				15%	High Blood Pressure				
Unmet Care					High Blood Cholesterol				
Dental Care				21%	Mental Health Condition				
Medical Care		14%	--	13%	Asthma (Current)				
Mental Health Care				6%	Diabetes				
					Heart Disease/Condition				
					89%				
Health Information and Services					Physical Health				
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012
Health Information Source					Physical Activity/Week				
Doctor	52%	--	44%	45%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	27%	33%	31%	33%
Internet	8%	--	21%	28%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		20%	18%	25%
Advance Care Plan	25%	28%	26%	23%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		43%	40%	46%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service					Overweight	62%	65%	67%	66%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		74%	67%	65%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	63%	58%	56%	61%
Hospital emergency room		8%	10%	9%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	29%	22%	20%	25%
Public health clinic/community health center		6%	8%	8%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Urgent care center		3%	7%	7%	<i>WI U.S.</i>				
Hospital outpatient		4%	3%	3%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>				
No usual place		6%	5%	6%	<i>64% 64%</i>				
					<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>				
					<i>53% 51%</i>				
Routine Procedures					Women's Health				
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	87%	85%	84%	Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	82%	76%	76%	77%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	73%	70%	70%	70%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		60%	64%	64%
Dental Checkup (past year)	66%	58%	52%	51%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	90%	90%	88%	85%
Eye Exam (past year)	50%	43%	40%	41%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research:</i>					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>					<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)</i>				
					<i>79% 84%</i>				
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
					<i>85% 81%</i>				
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>									

--Not asked in 2006 or 2009

Men's Health (40 and Older)					Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Milwaukee	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Prostate Cancer Screening					Binge Drinker	17%	20%	19%	32%	
Within Past 2 Years	61%	58%	45%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
					Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	4%	4%	2%	
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)										
Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	23%	--	15%	<i>Binge Drinker</i>				22%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	12%						
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			54%	59%	Household Problems Associated With...					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			57%	65%	Milwaukee	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
					Alcohol	3%	3%	3%		
					Marijuana				2%	
Cigarette Use					Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				1%	
Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Gambling				1%	
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	28%	29%	29%	28%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)			8%							
Of Current Smokers...										
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					Children in Household					
Year Because Trying to Quit	53%	55%	58%	66%	Milwaukee				<u>2012</u>	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year					Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
And Advised to Quit Smoking	78%	72%	83%		Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				88%	
					Visited Personal Health Professional for					
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Preventive Care (past 12 months)				96%	
<i>Current Smokers (2010)</i>			19%	17%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>			49%	56%	Dental Care				10%	
					Medical Care				3%	
Exposure to Smoke					Specialist				2%	
Milwaukee		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Current Asthma				14%	
Smoking Policy at Home					Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				6%	
Not allowed anywhere		59%	71%		Children 2 or Younger					
Allowed in some places or at some times		17%	11%		Infant Slept in Bed with Respondent or Another Person				4%	
Allowed anywhere		5%	4%		Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
No rules inside home		19%	13%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				75%	
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				31%	
Exposure in Past Seven Days		32%	25%		Physical Activity (60 min/5 or more days)				66%	
					Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>		75%	79%		Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				8%	
					Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				23%	
Mental Health Status					Verbally Bullied				18%	
Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Physically Bullied				11%	
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					Cyber Bullied				2%	
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	9%	10%	9%	9%						
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					Community Health Issues					
Seldom/Never	7%	6%	7%	7%	Milwaukee	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		
Considered Suicide (past year)	4%	7%	7%	6%	Alcohol or Drug Use	49%	62%	57%		
					Violence	58%	57%	56%		
Personal Safety in Past Year					Chronic Diseases	48%	44%	50%		
Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Teen Pregnancy	46%	50%	36%		
Afraid for Their Safety	7%	13%	10%	8%	Infectious Diseases	33%	31%	29%		
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	7%	6%	4%	Mental Health or Depression	25%	19%	21%		
At Least One of the Safety Issues	10%	16%	13%	10%	Infant Mortality	7%	15%	20%		
					Lead Poisoning	5%	6%	3%		

--Not asked in 2009

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 47% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 24% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 17% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-two 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 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-five 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 2003 to 2012, 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 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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 2012, 15% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.*

In 2012, 45% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 28% reported the internet. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they receive most of their health information from a doctor. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they receive most of their health information from the internet. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they receive most of their health information from a doctor while there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the internet as their primary source. From 2006 to 2012, 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 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 41% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American or non-Hispanic were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.*

In 2012, 35% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, Hispanic, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 19%, respectively). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, non-white, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition or cancer.*

In 2012, 9% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt*

sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 46% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with at least some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Sixty-six percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, African American or Hispanic were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2012, 61% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, non-African American, Hispanic or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2012, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Sixty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2012, 45% 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. Respondents who were 50 and older or African American were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.*

In 2012, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Twelve percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 59% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations; African American respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2012, 28% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Eight percent of respondents reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 25 to 44 years old, white, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 66% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2012, 71% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-five percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2012, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, white, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

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

In 2012, 8% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were non-Hispanic or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 10% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were non-Hispanic or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 96% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 2% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Fourteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma, with 46% of them having had an asthma attack in the past year. Four percent of respondents with a child two years old or younger reported their infant child slept in a bed with them or with another person. Eight 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. Six percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Twenty-three percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 11% reported physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (57%), violence (56%) and chronic diseases (50%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or non-Hispanic were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents who were female, white, with at least some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were female, Hispanic, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use or infant mortality as a top community health issue. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, mental health/depression or lead poisoning. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence or chronic diseases as a top community health issue.*

Key Findings

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

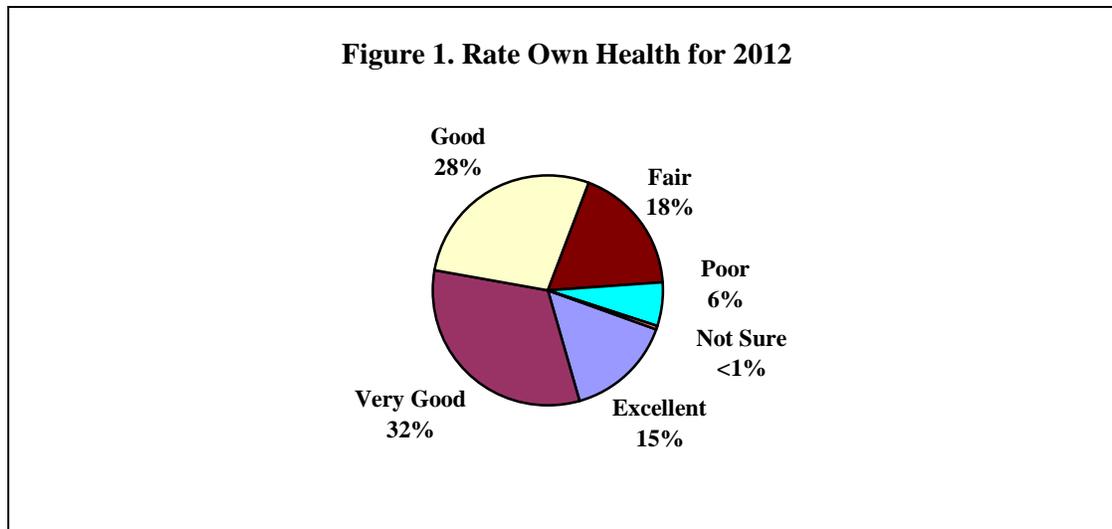
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 47% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 24% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (15%) or very good (32%). A total of 24% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Female respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (27%) compared to male respondents (21%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported their health was fair or poor compared to 17% of those 18 to 24 years old or 14% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-one percent of African American respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 24% of those who were non-white and non-African American or 16% of white respondents.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% 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 (27% and 16%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (26%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (19%).
- Thirty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 27% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 17% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (32%) compared to nonsmokers (21%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase in 2012. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	17%	21%	22%	24%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male ^a	15	19	18	21
Female ^a	19	23	25	27
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	24	16	10	17
25 to 34	9	15	11	14
35 to 44	12	18	19	18
45 to 54 ^a	16	25	34	41
55 to 64 ^a	20	32	33	35
65 and Older	29	27	34	24
Race ^{1,2,4}				
White	15	19	18	16
African American ^a	20	24	24	31
Other	30	16	22	24
Hispanic Origin ¹				
Hispanic	33	21	25	22
Non-Hispanic ^a	16	21	21	24
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	23	27	29	31
Some Post High School	19	21	17	24
College Graduate ^a	5	9	11	11
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	24	28	26	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	11	15	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	6	6	5
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married ^a	9	15	16	16
Not Married ^a	22	24	24	27
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight ^a	11	16	16	19
Overweight ^a	22	23	24	26
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	34	37	39
Insufficient ^b	--	20	20	27
Recommended	--	16	15	17
Smoking Status ^{2,3,4}				
Nonsmoker	18	18	18	21
Smoker ^a	16	29	29	32

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

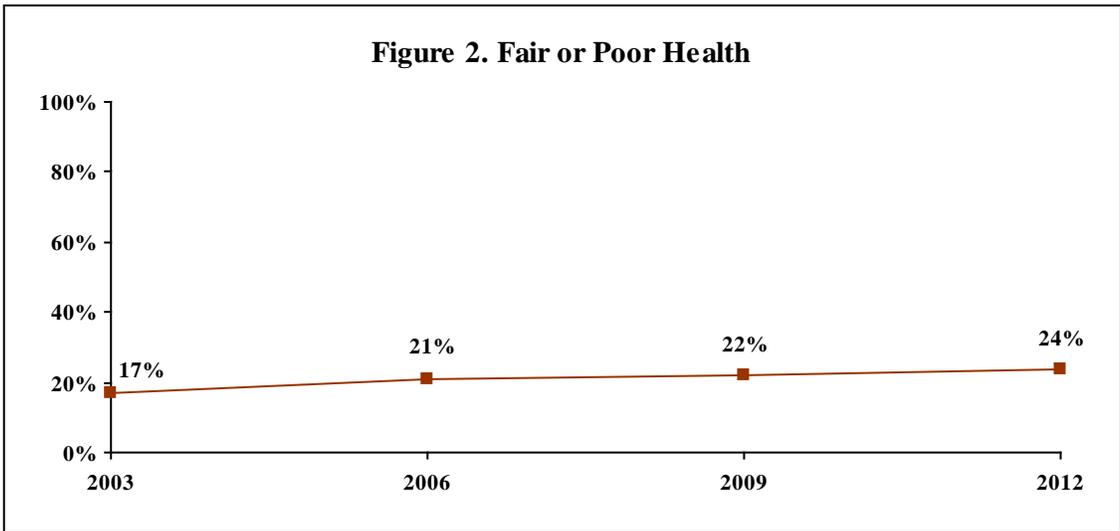
¹demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2006

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

^ayear difference at p<0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p<0.05 from 2006 to 2012

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



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 17% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-two 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 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-five 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 2003 to 2012, 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 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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.

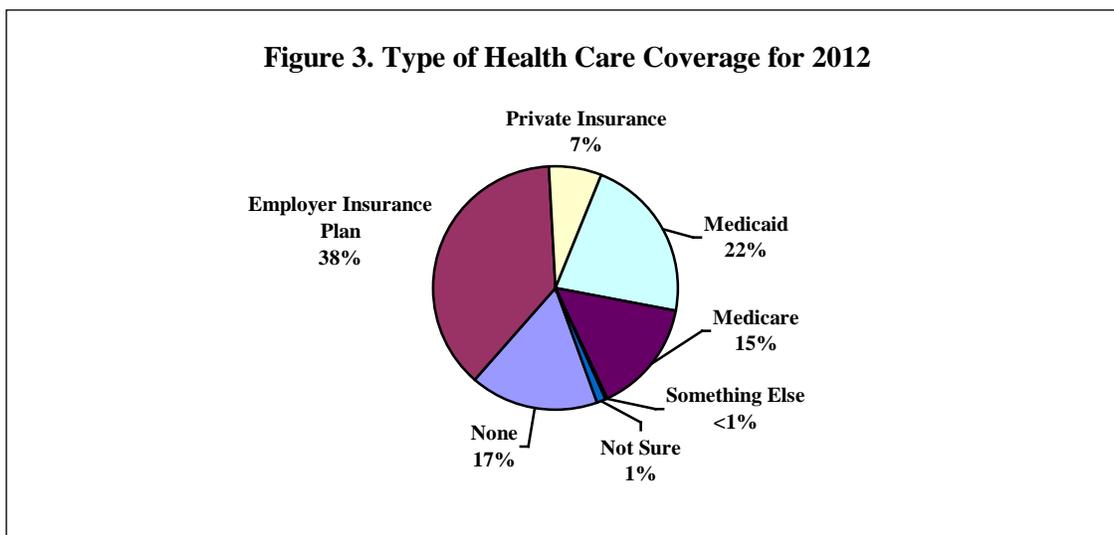
Personally Not Covered Currently

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).

2012 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Thirty-eight percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Seven percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Twenty-two percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 15% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health insurance (21%) compared to female respondents (12%).
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no personal health care insurance (30%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (5%) or respondents 65 and older (less than one percent).
- Nineteen percent of African American respondents and 18% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported no health insurance compared to 13% of white respondents.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no health insurance compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (20% and 10%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, 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 all study years, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting no health insurance.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting no health insurance.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting no health insurance.
- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting no health insurance.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase in 2012.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL				
All Respondents ^a	11%	13%	15%	17%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old ^a	12	15	17	19
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	16	18	23	21
Female ^a	6	9	8	12
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	14	22	24	30
25 to 34 ^a	11	17	17	23
35 to 44	10	13	18	5
45 to 54	16	12	15	18
55 to 64	11	8	6	18
65 and Older	3	2	1	<1
Race ^{2,3,4}				
White	10	11	11	13
African American ^a	13	14	15	19
Other ^a	7	25	26	18
Hispanic Origin ^{2,3}				
Hispanic ^a	7	23	31	19
Non-Hispanic ^a	11	12	13	16
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	14	16	17	24
Some Post High School ^a	9	13	15	15
College Graduate	5	7	8	6
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	16	16	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	5	6	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	6	5	4
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	6	7	11	10
Not Married ^a	13	16	16	20

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Twenty-two 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 at least part of the year (27%) compared to female respondents (18%).
- Forty-two percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported they were not covered compared to 12% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-six percent of African American respondents and 25% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported they were not covered compared to 18% of white respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to non-Hispanic respondents (36% and 21%, respectively).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered compared to married respondents (25% and 15%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In both study years, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage, with a noted decrease in 2012.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting no coverage.
- In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting no coverage.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage at least part of the year. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2012
TOTAL	26%	22%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	36	27
Female	16	18
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 24	38	42
25 to 34	33	29
35 to 44 ^a	29	12
45 to 54	25	19
55 to 64	17	20
65 and Older	5	2
Race ^{1,2}		
White	18	18
African American	28	26
Other ^a	43	25
Hispanic Origin ^{1,2}		
Hispanic	43	36
Non-Hispanic ^a	24	21
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	28	31
Some Post High School	27	21
College Graduate ^a	19	9
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	5
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	22	15
Not Married	27	25

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

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

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

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

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2012 Findings

- Twenty-five 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.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 15% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (28% and 18%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, 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 all study years, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	27%	30%	30%	25%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37	39	35	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	25	16	18	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	12	12	5
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	19	24	26	18
Not Married	32	32	32	28

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

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

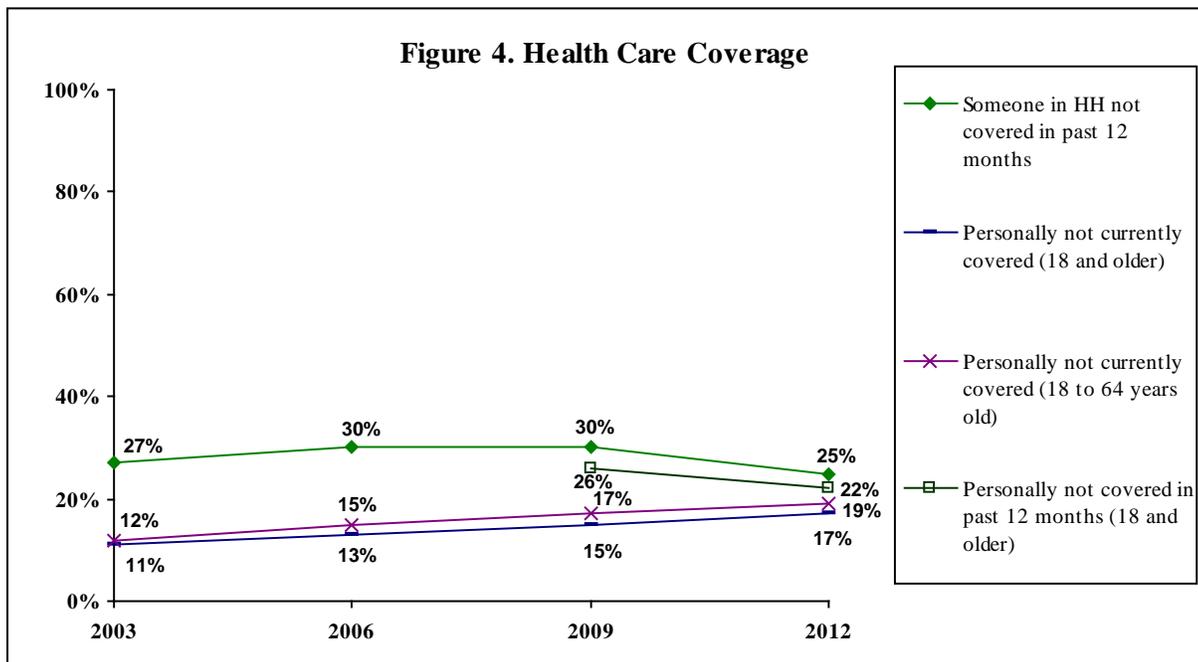
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically 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 2012, 15% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported that they did not get the dental care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that they did not get the mental health care they needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

2012 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 8% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	15%
Household Income¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8
Marital Status	
Married	13
Not Married	15
Children in Household	
Yes	15
No	15

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

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

Unmet Medical Care

2012 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- Eighteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 17% of those 18 to 24 years old or 55 to 64 years old reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- African American respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed (16%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (13%) or white respondents (10%).
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed compared to married respondents (15% and 10%, respectively).
 - Uninsured (38%), the inability to pay (23%) or poor medical care (21%) were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet medical care.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In both study years, African American respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 7. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2006	2012
TOTAL	14%	13%
Gender ¹		
Male	13	13
Female	16	13
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 24	16	17
25 to 34	17	10
35 to 44	14	14
45 to 54	16	18
55 to 64	11	17
65 and Older	9	5
Race ^{1,2}		
White	11	10
African American	19	16
Other	15	13
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	11	12
Non-Hispanic	15	13
Education ¹		
High School or Less	17	15
Some Post High School	14	13
College Graduate	9	12
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	6
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	9	10
Not Married	17	15

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

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

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

³year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2012

Unmet Dental and Mental Health Care

2012 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed while 6% did not get the mental health care needed.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to all other age categories.
- African American respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to non-Hispanic respondents.
- 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.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents.
 - Uninsured or the inability to pay were most often mentioned as the reason for unmet dental care or mental health care.

Table 8. Unmet Dental and Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012[ⓐ]

	Dental Care	Mental Health Care
TOTAL	21%	6%
Gender		
Male	21	6
Female	22	5
Age		
18 to 24	26	5*
25 to 34	23	5*
35 to 44	21	6*
45 to 54	19	9*
55 to 64	23	7*
65 and Older	15	1*
Race		
White	16*	5*
African American	27*	4*
Other	19*	11*
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	26	12*
Non-Hispanic	21	5*
Education		
High School or Less	23	6
Some Post High School	22	6
College Graduate	17	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27*	9*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13*	<1*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9*	2*
Marital Status		
Married	18*	4
Not Married	23*	6

[ⓐ]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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Health Information and Services (Figure 5; Tables 9 - 12)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 45% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 28% reported the internet. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they receive most of their health information from a doctor. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they receive most of their health information from the internet. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they receive most of their health information from a doctor while there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the internet as their primary source. From 2006 to 2012, 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 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Doctor as Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor.
- Female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information (51%) compared to male respondents (39%).
- Sixty percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor as their primary source of health information compared to 41% of those 18 to 24 years old or 33% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their primary source compared to 40% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they receive most of their health information from a doctor.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.

- In 2003 and 2009, African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of African American respondents reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.
- In 2003, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their primary source of health information. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting doctor as their primary source of health information.

Table 9. Doctor as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	52%	44%	45%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	48	34	39
Female	56	52	51
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24 ^a	57	41	41
25 to 34 ^a	54	39	33
35 to 44	43	41	45
45 to 54	44	46	50
55 to 64	49	41	51
65 and Older	65	58	60
Race ^{1,2}			
White	49	37	43
African American ^a	59	50	48
Other	46	39	42
Hispanic Origin ¹			
Hispanic	40	42	41
Non-Hispanic ^a	53	44	46
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less ^a	61	51	47
Some Post High School	43	41	46
College Graduate	42	32	41
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	59	45	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	36	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket	45	38	38
Marital Status			
Married ^a	51	45	43
Not Married ^a	53	43	46

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Internet as Health Information Source

2012 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from the internet.
- Male respondents were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information (33%) compared to female respondents (24%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported the internet as their primary source of health information compared to 17% of those 55 to 64 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information (35%) compared to white respondents (31%) or African American respondents (23%).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported the internet as their primary source compared to 32% of those with some post high school education or 21% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported the internet as their primary source compared to 36% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 25% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they receive most of their health information from the internet.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting the internet as their primary source of health information.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting the internet as their primary source of health information.
- In all study years, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting the internet as their primary source of health information.
- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting the internet as their primary source of health information.
- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting the internet as their primary source of health information.

- In 2003 and 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the internet as their primary source. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the internet as their primary source. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting the internet as their primary source of health information.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report the internet as their primary source of health information. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting the internet as their primary source.

Table 10. Internet as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2003	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	8%	21%	28%
Gender ³			
Male ^a	8	23	33
Female ^a	9	19	24
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24 ^a	11	21	37
25 to 34 ^a	11	30	44
35 to 44 ^a	11	26	30
45 to 54 ^a	11	19	21
55 to 64 ^a	3	17	17
65 and Older ^a	0	4	5
Race ^{1,2,3}			
White ^a	9	24	31
African American ^a	6	17	23
Other ^a	21	28	35
Hispanic Origin ¹			
Hispanic	23	20	29
Non-Hispanic ^a	7	21	28
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	7	13	21
Some Post High School ^a	9	24	32
College Graduate ^a	11	32	38
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	19	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	14	31	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	29	36
Marital Status ²			
Married ^a	9	26	30
Not Married ^a	8	18	28

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Primary Health Care Services

2012 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Nine percent of respondents reported hospital emergency room while 8% reported public health clinic/community health center and 7% reported urgent care center. Six percent reported no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (70%) compared to male respondents (60%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 64% of those 25 to 34 years old or 46% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (76%) compared to African American respondents (59%) or respondents of another race (53%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to Hispanic respondents (67% and 52%, respectively).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services compared to 68% of those with some post high school education or 58% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 58% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (74% and 62%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, 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 all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted decrease in 2012.
- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted decrease in 2012. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2012, 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 a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 11. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	74%	67%	65%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	69	58	60
Female ^a	78	74	70
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24 ^a	60	55	46
25 to 34	69	59	64
35 to 44	73	69	68
45 to 54	76	64	69
55 to 64 ^a	80	77	69
65 and Older	88	82	84
Race ^{1,2,3}			
White ^a	81	78	76
African American	64	64	59
Other	63	40	53
Hispanic Origin ^{1,2,3}			
Hispanic ^a	66	48	52
Non-Hispanic ^a	74	68	67
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	68	62	58
Some Post High School	73	65	68
College Graduate ^a	84	78	73
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	68	62	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	81	76	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	86	86	80
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married ^a	80	72	74
Not Married ^a	70	64	62

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Advance Care Plan

2012 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (25%) compared to male respondents (20%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 14% of those 35 to 44 years old or 6% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (26%) compared to African American respondents (22%) or respondents of another race (15%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to Hispanic respondents (25% and 9%, respectively).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported they had an advance care plan compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 21% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 20% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2003, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.
- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 12. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	25%	28%	26%	23%
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male	22	26	24	20
Female	27	30	26	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	7	7	13	6
25 to 34	21	19	19	16
35 to 44	21	23	24	14
45 to 54	30	28	19	26
55 to 64	30	37	33	31
65 and Older ^a	43	64	52	58
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White	26	32	33	26
African American	25	24	23	22
Other	12	19	10	15
Hispanic Origin ^{1,2,3,4}				
Hispanic	13	17	16	9
Non-Hispanic	25	29	26	25
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less	23	24	23	21
Some Post High School	25	29	25	22
College Graduate	27	34	31	28
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	23	23	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	33	32	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	23	30	27	31
Marital Status ²				
Married	27	32	29	26
Not Married	23	25	24	22

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

^②In 2006, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

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

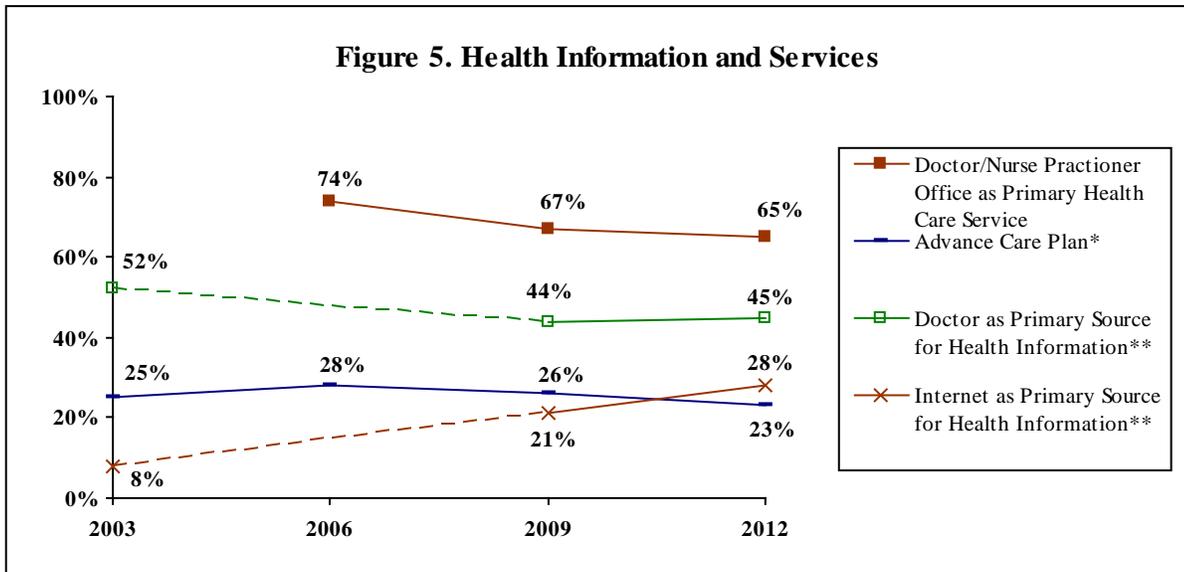
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they receive most of their health information from a doctor while there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the internet. From 2006 to 2012, 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 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



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

**Not asked in 2006.

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 13 - 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 41% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American or non-Hispanic were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

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

Routine Checkup

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

2012 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (89%) compared to male respondents (78%).
- Ninety-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 82% of those 18 to 24 years old or 75% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (89%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (82%) or white respondents (79%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to Hispanic respondents (85% and 77%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted decrease in 2012.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 13. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	87%	87%	85%	84%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	81	83	79	78
Female ^a	92	90	90	89
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	93	90	87	82
25 to 34 ^a	84	84	79	75
35 to 44	81	85	86	86
45 to 54	87	82	80	86
55 to 64	89	88	88	88
65 and Older	91	93	91	93
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White ^a	84	83	78	79
African American	93	93	91	89
Other	88	83	78	82
Hispanic Origin ^{3,4}				
Hispanic ^a	90	89	72	77
Non-Hispanic	87	86	86	85
Education				
High School or Less ^a	88	88	86	83
Some Post High School	84	85	84	85
College Graduate	88	86	83	84
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	86	86	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	87	86	85	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87	87	80	85
Marital Status				
Married	88	86	82	84
Not Married	87	87	86	84

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Four percent reported five or more years ago while 20% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 64% of those 25 to 34 years old or 33% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Seventy-five percent of white respondents and 72% of African American respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 48% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to Hispanic respondents (73% and 52%, respectively).
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 65% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 80% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 67% 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 (75% and 68%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006 and 2009, 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, 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 14. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	73%	70%	70%	70%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	72	67	64	67
Female	73	73	75	72
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	44	39	36	33
25 to 34	63	59	63	64
35 to 44	77	77	75	76
45 to 54	83	81	80	86
55 to 64	89	87	92	84
65 and Older	91	90	89	90
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White	74	73	71	75
African American	74	72	72	72
Other	59	49	60	48
Hispanic Origin ^{1,2,3,4}				
Hispanic	58	53	58	52
Non-Hispanic	74	72	71	73
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	68	66	67	65
Some Post High School	76	69	67	71
College Graduate	80	79	81	78
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	68	66	67	67
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74	80	76	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	77	81	81	82
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	81	78	77	75
Not Married	68	66	67	68

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 25% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Sixty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 59% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 42% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 48% of those with some post high school education or 46% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 58% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 43% 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 (59% and 47%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003 and 2006, white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting a dental checkup.

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.

- In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting a dental checkup.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a dental checkup.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	66%	58%	52%	51%
Gender ³				
Male ^a	64	57	47	48
Female ^a	67	60	58	53
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	70	60	40	44
25 to 34 ^a	66	52	56	42
35 to 44 ^a	71	60	62	60
45 to 54	62	64	55	59
55 to 64 ^a	63	60	52	50
65 and Older	57	58	44	54
Race ^{1,2}				
White ^a	71	63	57	53
African American ^a	57	56	50	48
Other	59	44	49	53
Hispanic Origin ²				
Hispanic ^a	65	46	46	48
Non-Hispanic ^a	66	60	53	51
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	60	52	44	46
Some Post High School ^a	66	61	53	48
College Graduate ^a	78	67	72	61
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	54	50	45	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	76	70	63	58
Top 40 Percent Bracket	74	78	86	71
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married ^a	74	69	61	59
Not Married ^a	61	53	49	47

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Eye Exam

2012 Findings

- Forty-one percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 28% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (58%) compared to those 18 to 24 years old (39%) or respondents 25 to 34 years old (31%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 16. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	50%	43%	40%	41%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male ^a	46	41	36	40
Female ^a	53	45	44	42
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	35	43	37	39
25 to 34 ^a	50	38	39	31
35 to 44	45	40	32	40
45 to 54	53	42	36	43
55 to 64	50	40	47	44
65 and Older	66	60	56	58
Race				
White ^a	50	45	40	39
African American ^a	52	42	41	42
Other	37	38	32	44
Hispanic Origin ¹				
Hispanic	37	42	34	35
Non-Hispanic ^a	51	43	41	42
Education ²				
High School or Less ^a	48	41	38	37
Some Post High School	51	49	41	44
College Graduate	51	42	45	44
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	47	42	38	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	46	41	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	44	48	43
Marital Status				
Married	52	41	40	45
Not Married ^a	48	44	40	39

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

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

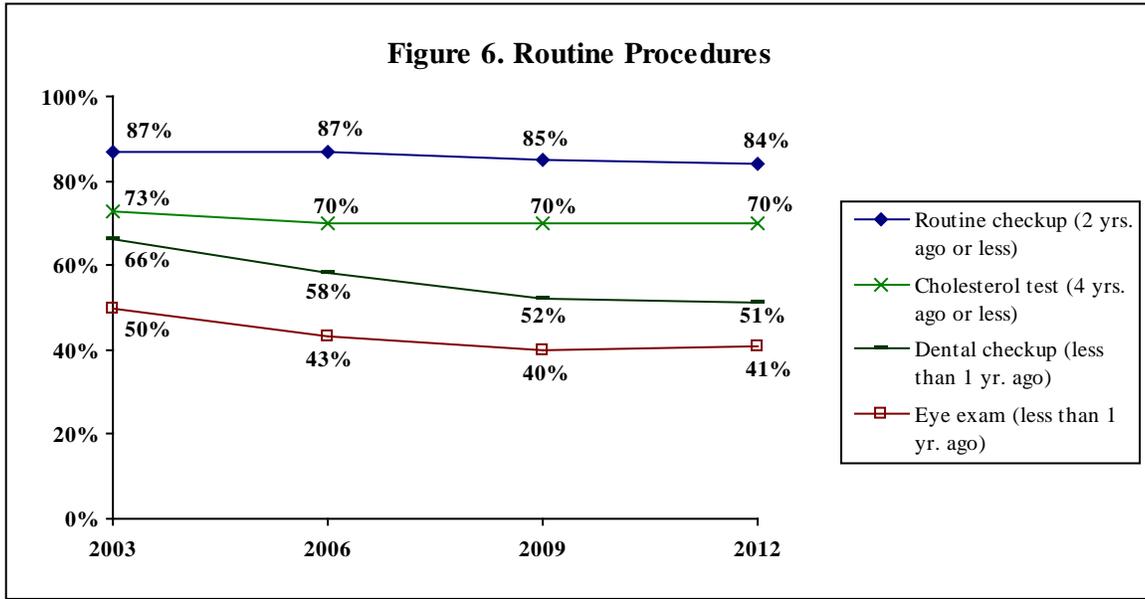
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 17 & 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 35% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, Hispanic, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

Flu Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-five percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (38%) compared to male respondents (31%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (60%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (27%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (25%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination compared to non-Hispanic respondents (44% and 33%, respectively).
- Forty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a flu vaccination compared to 32% of those with some post high school education or 28% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a flu vaccination compared to 29% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted decrease in 2012.
- In 2006, white respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, 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 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 17. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	36%	34%	38%	35%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male	34	29	33	31
Female	37	39	42	38
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	32	24	33	32
25 to 34	25	20	30	27
35 to 44	25	27	26	25
45 to 54	28	35	38	34
55 to 64	46	45	44	41
65 and Older ^a	71	69	65	60
Race ²				
White	36	38	41	32
African American	34	29	36	37
Other	34	29	31	32
Hispanic Origin ^{2,4}				
Hispanic ^a	28	27	34	44
Non-Hispanic	36	35	38	33
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	36	35	40	40
Some Post High School	36	35	30	32
College Graduate	34	32	44	28
Household Income ^{1,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	43	34	36	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	34	35	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	32	43	29
Marital Status				
Married	33	36	38	33
Not Married	37	33	38	35

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

^②In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

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

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

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of receiving a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting a pneumonia vaccination.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

Table 18. Pneumonia Vaccination Ever (65 and Older) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	58%	66%	64%	67%
Gender				
Male	57	61	68	60
Female	58	70	63	71
Race ^{1,2,3}				
White	65	71	76	63
African American ^a	40	51	50	72
Education				
High School or Less	56	62	63	65
Some Post High School or More	60	73	70	70
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^a	40	65	64	63
Not Married	64	67	65	68

^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.

^②Other race, Hispanic origin and household income not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.

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

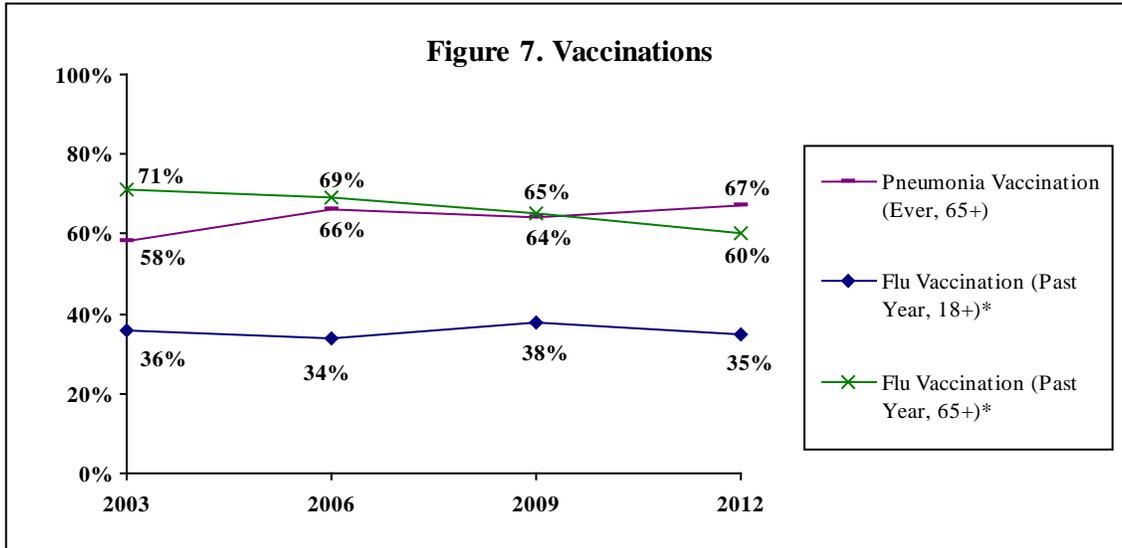
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 19 - 24)

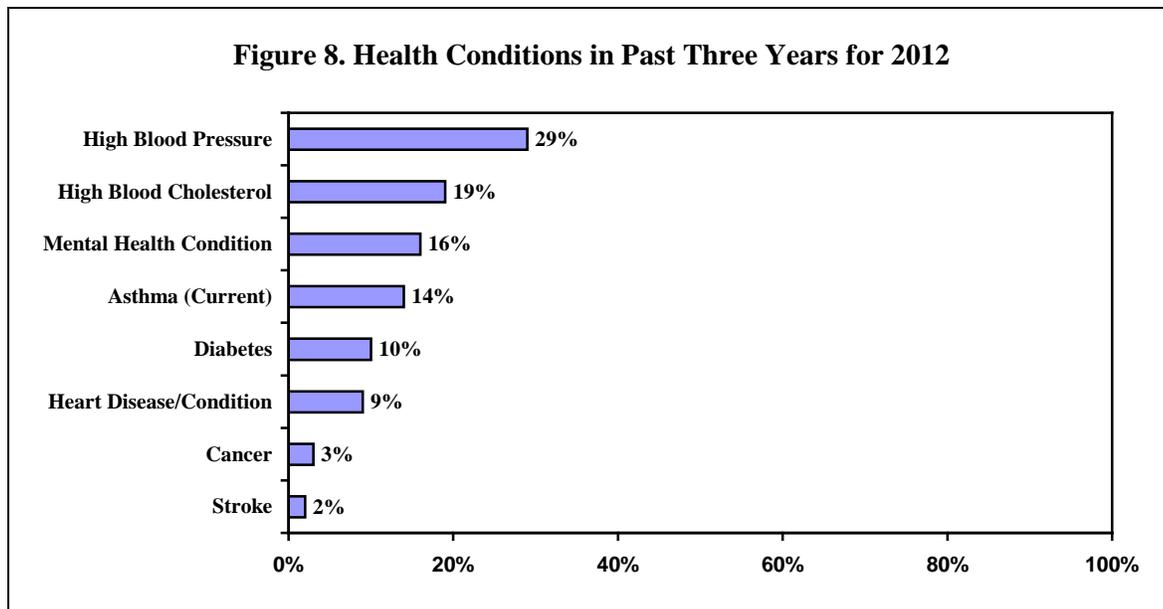
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 19%, respectively). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, non-white, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

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

2012 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%) or high blood cholesterol (19%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (32%) compared to male respondents (24%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (63%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (11%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (7%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (37%) compared to white respondents (23%) or respondents of another race (16%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to Hispanic respondents (31% and 11%, respectively).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-five percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 15% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (41%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (31%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (23%).
 - Of the 342 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase in 2012.

- In 2006 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2006, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood pressure.

Table 19. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	23%	27%	29%	29%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male	21	23	24	24
Female ^a	25	31	34	32
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	4	12	6	7
25 to 34	10	13	10	11
35 to 44	17	20	23	19
45 to 54 ^a	26	31	37	39
55 to 64 ^a	41	45	58	56
65 and Older	59	60	66	63
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White	22	26	27	23
African American ^a	27	33	33	37
Other	9	16	18	16
Hispanic Origin ^{2,4}				
Hispanic	16	16	22	11
Non-Hispanic ^a	23	29	30	31
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	26	32	36	34
Some Post High School	21	26	22	27
College Graduate	17	20	23	20
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	28	30	30	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	23	26	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	19	21	16
Marital Status				
Married	22	27	26	26
Not Married ^a	23	28	31	29
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight ^a	9	17	14	15
Overweight	31	33	37	35
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	39	41	41
Insufficient	--	27	32	31
Recommended	--	23	22	23
Smoking Status ^{1,2}				
Nonsmoker	25	29	30	28
Smoker ^a	16	23	27	29

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

High Blood Cholesterol

2012 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 4% of those 25 to 34 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (22%) compared to African American respondents (18%) or respondents of another race (13%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to Hispanic respondents (20% and 12%, respectively).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 17% of those with a college education or 14% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (24%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (9%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (33%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (22%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (11%).
 - Of the 225 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 84% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood cholesterol.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 20. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	17%	21%	21%	19%
Gender				
Male	17	20	20	18
Female	17	21	21	20
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	2	8	2	2
25 to 34	7	7	8	4
35 to 44	13	15	22	15
45 to 54 ^a	19	29	24	31
55 to 64	35	37	39	38
65 and Older	39	44	42	42
Race ^{1,2,4}				
White	19	24	23	22
African American	15	19	20	18
Other ^a	5	10	14	13
Hispanic Origin ^{2,4}				
Hispanic	11	12	18	12
Non-Hispanic	17	22	21	20
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	17	21	24	23
Some Post High School	18	23	14	14
College Graduate	16	19	21	17
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	21	20	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	16	23	24	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	21	16	15
Marital Status ²				
Married	18	23	19	21
Not Married	16	19	21	18
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	11	17	11	9
Overweight	21	23	25	24
Physical Activity ^{3,4}				
Inactive ^b	--	25	29	33
Insufficient	--	20	23	22
Recommended ^b	--	19	14	11
Smoking Status ¹				
Nonsmoker	19	21	20	19
Smoker	12	19	21	17

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Heart Disease/Condition

2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 1% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition compared to Hispanic respondents (9% and 2%, respectively).
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% 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 heart disease/condition (11%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (4%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (14%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (10%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (5%).
 - Of the 101 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2006, white respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2006 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents and a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2009, 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.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.

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

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Mental Health Condition

2012 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (18%) compared to male respondents (13%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 12% of those 35 to 44 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition (18%) compared to those with a high school education or less (16%) or respondents with a college education (11%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 186 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 81% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase in 2012. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL	14%	16%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	11	13
Female	16	18
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 24	8	14
25 to 34	11	14
35 to 44 ^a	19	12
45 to 54	19	26
55 to 64	19	20
65 and Older	7	8
Race		
White	16	17
African American	12	15
Other	12	13
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	20	14
Non-Hispanic	13	16
Education ²		
High School or Less	15	16
Some Post High School	15	18
College Graduate	10	11
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	12	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	11
Marital Status ¹		
Married	10	13
Not Married	15	17

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

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

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

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

Diabetes

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 6% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fourteen percent of African American respondents reported diabetes compared to 7% of respondents who were white or of another race.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 8% 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 (13%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (4%).
- Sixteen percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes compared to 12% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 123 respondents who reported diabetes, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Male respondents were more likely to report they had their diabetes under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2003 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting diabetes.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting diabetes.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting diabetes.
- In 2003 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting diabetes.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	7%	8%	10%	10%
Gender				
Male ^a	7	7	9	11
Female	7	9	11	10
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	0	<1	<1	2
25 to 34	2	2	<1	2
35 to 44	4	7	7	6
45 to 54 ^a	6	13	14	15
55 to 64	17	16	23	20
65 and Older	22	16	26	25
Race ^{1,4}				
White	6	7	11	7
African American	10	10	10	14
Other	4	7	5	7
Hispanic Origin ¹				
Hispanic ^a	1	8	6	8
Non-Hispanic ^a	7	8	10	10
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	7	10	12	14
Some Post High School	9	7	7	9
College Graduate	4	6	8	6
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	9	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	6	9	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	6	5	3
Marital Status				
Married	6	8	9	10
Not Married ^a	8	8	10	10
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	2	2	3	4
Overweight	10	11	13	13
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive	--	14	16	16
Insufficient ^b	--	9	11	12
Recommended	--	5	6	6
Smoking Status ^{1,3}				
Nonsmoker	8	8	11	10
Smoker ^a	5	7	7	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.

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Current Asthma

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

2012 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (18%) compared to male respondents (8%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported current asthma compared to 10% of those 65 and older or 8% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American and 16% of African American respondents reported current asthma compared to 10% of white respondents.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 15% of those with some post high school education reported current asthma compared to 8% of respondents with a college education.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 7% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (15% and 9%, respectively).
 - Of the 162 respondents who reported current asthma, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase in 2012.
- In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting current asthma.

- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting current asthma.

Table 24. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	10%	12%	14%	14%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	6	9	11	8
Female ^a	13	14	16	18
Age ^{2,4}				
18 to 24	10	16	17	16
25 to 34	12	14	12	8
35 to 44 ^a	7	11	13	15
45 to 54 ^a	9	10	16	18
55 to 64	13	15	11	16
65 and Older	8	7	13	10
Race ^{1,3,4}				
White	8	11	10	10
African American ^a	11	13	17	16
Other	23	13	12	17
Hispanic Origin ¹				
Hispanic	20	11	16	15
Non-Hispanic ^a	9	12	13	13
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	12	14	16	16
Some Post High School ^a	7	11	12	15
College Graduate	9	10	9	8
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	14	15	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	12	10	6	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	10	7
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}				
Married	7	9	13	9
Not Married ^a	12	14	14	15

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Cancer

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Breast cancer was most often mentioned (11 responses) followed by melanoma/skin cancer (8 responses). Five respondents reported prostate cancer while three respondents reported cervical cancer.

Year Comparisons

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

Stroke

2012 Findings

- Two 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 24 respondents who reported a stroke, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

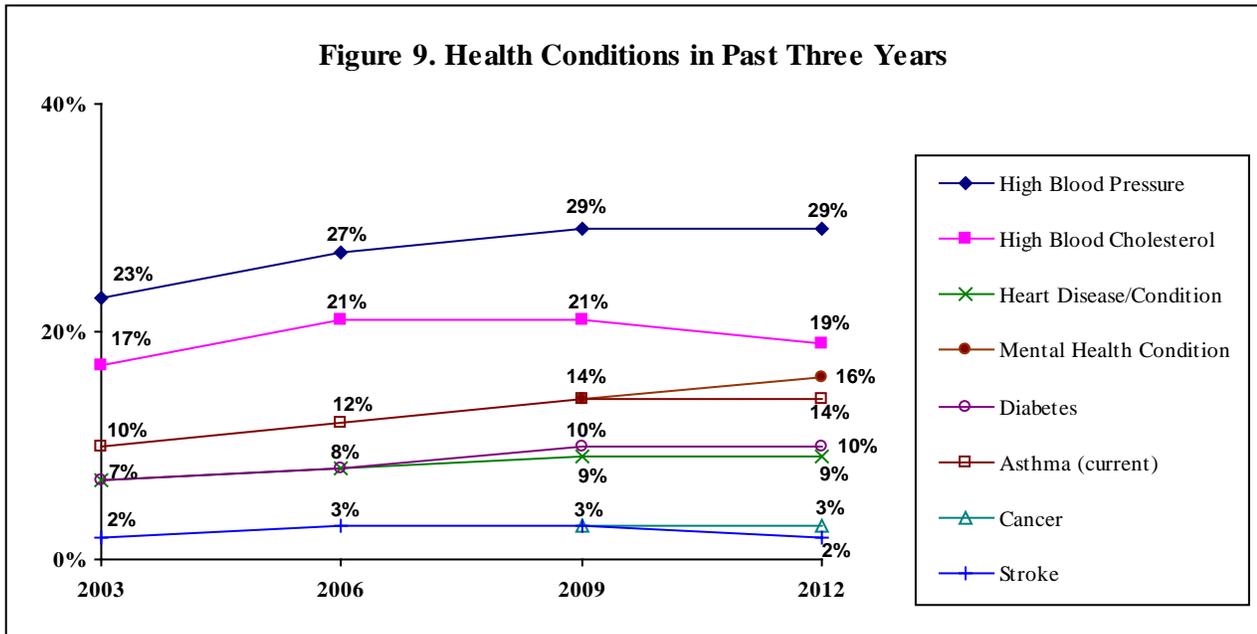
Year Comparisons

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

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 25 - 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 46% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with at least some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Sixty-six percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, African American or Hispanic were more likely to be classified as overweight.

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-eight percent did some moderate activity, while 17% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (42%) compared to white respondents (35%) or African American respondents (29%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to married respondents (35% and 29%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet this. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 25 to 34 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2006, 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 2012, 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 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, 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 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	27%	33%	31%	33%
Gender				
Male	29	32	30	31
Female ^a	25	33	31	35
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 24	31	29	35	34
25 to 34 ^a	29	29	36	38
35 to 44	29	40	32	33
45 to 54	28	36	26	30
55 to 64	24	33	25	31
65 and Older ^a	15	29	23	32
Race ^{1,4}				
White ^a	23	34	30	35
African American	29	32	31	29
Other	45	28	34	42
Hispanic Origin ^{1,2}				
Hispanic	45	25	30	36
Non-Hispanic ^a	25	33	31	33
Education ²				
High School or Less ^a	25	30	30	32
Some Post High School ^a	25	33	32	35
College Graduate	32	37	31	34
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	25	28	31	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	30	41	31	35
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	41	29	30
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	27	35	32	29
Not Married ^a	27	31	30	35
Overweight Status ^{2,3}				
Not Overweight ^a	28	36	38	37
Overweight ^a	25	31	28	32

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty percent did some vigorous physical activity while 55% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (29%) compared to female respondents (21%).
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (39%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (12%) or respondents 65 and older (7%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity compared to non-Hispanic respondents (32% and 24%, respectively).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 19% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity compared to married respondents (27% and 18%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents who were non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 26. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	20%	18%	25%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	26	27	29
Female ^a	15	11	21
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24 ^a	31	25	39
25 to 34 ^a	22	27	35
35 to 44	25	18	28
45 to 54	17	17	14
55 to 64	16	8	12
65 and Older	7	6	7
Race ¹			
White	23	21	25
African American ^a	16	16	23
Other	23	23	30
Hispanic Origin ³			
Hispanic ^a	22	19	32
Non-Hispanic ^a	20	18	24
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	15	13	19
Some Post High School	20	24	26
College Graduate	30	23	33
Household Income ^{1,2}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	16	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	21	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	28	30
Marital Status ³			
Married	21	21	18
Not Married ^a	20	17	27
Overweight Status ¹			
Not Overweight	23	21	26
Overweight ^a	19	17	24

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2012

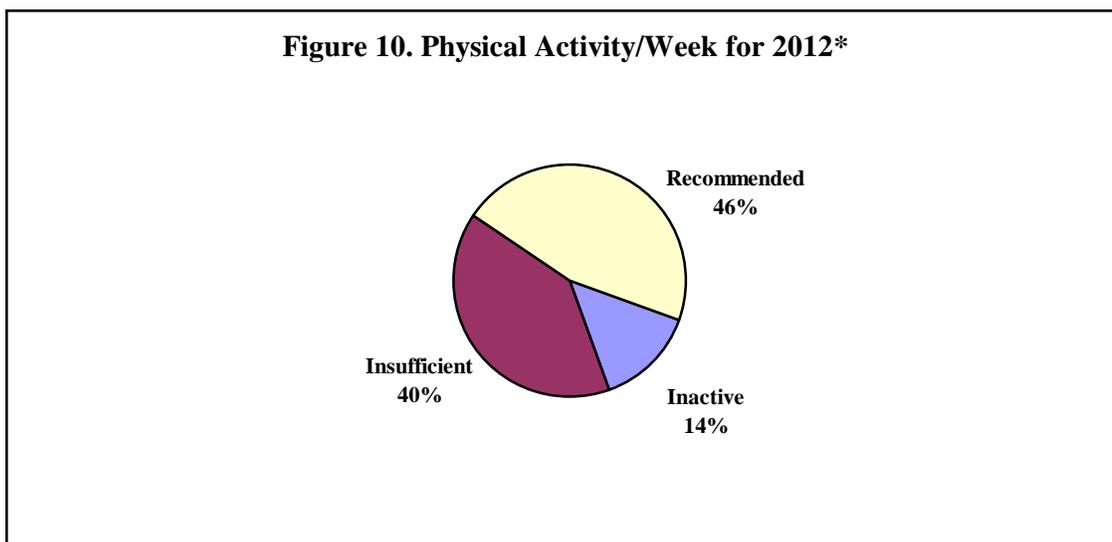
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2012 Findings

- Forty-six 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 percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 14% did no physical activity in a typical week.



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

- Fifty-six percent of respondents 25 to 34 years and 55% of those 18 to 24 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 35% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (54%) compared to white respondents (48%) or African American respondents (42%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity compared to non-Hispanic respondents (56% and 45%, respectively).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a college education and 49% of those with some post high school education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 41% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity compared to married respondents (50% and 38%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006, white respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2009, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable.

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

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	43%	40%	46%
Gender ¹			
Male	48	43	47
Female ^a	40	38	45
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24	49	48	55
25 to 34 ^a	39	48	56
35 to 44	52	42	48
45 to 54	43	35	37
55 to 64	42	31	36
65 and Older	34	28	35
Race ^{1,3}			
White	46	40	48
African American	41	40	42
Other ^a	39	46	54
Hispanic Origin ³			
Hispanic ^a	39	41	56
Non-Hispanic	44	40	45
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	38	38	41
Some Post High School	44	43	49
College Graduate	54	42	51
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	38	39	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	43	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	57	45	45
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	46	42	38
Not Married ^a	42	40	50
Overweight Status ^{1,2}			
Not Overweight	48	45	49
Overweight	41	38	45

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Body Weight

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- According to the definition, 66% of respondents were overweight.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight (80%) compared to respondents 18 to 24 years old (47%).
- African American respondents were more likely to be overweight (72%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (67%) or white respondents (60%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to non-Hispanic respondents (75% and 65%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2003 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents who were non-white were more likely to be overweight.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 28. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	62%	65%	67%	66%
Gender				
Male	63	63	65	65
Female ^a	61	66	69	68
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	46	51	52	47
25 to 34	58	65	58	65
35 to 44	66	69	77	74
45 to 54 ^a	69	71	75	80
55 to 64	73	72	77	72
65 and Older	70	63	71	65
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White	58	60	60	60
African American	69	70	71	72
Other	65	78	71	67
Hispanic Origin ^{1,2,4}				
Hispanic	76	74	68	75
Non-Hispanic	61	64	67	65
Education ²				
High School or Less	65	70	67	67
Some Post High School	60	64	67	67
College Graduate	59	55	67	65
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	69	68	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66	65	70	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	55	58	66	71
Marital Status				
Married	62	63	64	64
Not Married ^a	62	65	68	67
Physical Activity ^{2,3}				
Inactive	--	66	76	74
Insufficient	--	68	67	67
Recommended	--	62	63	64

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

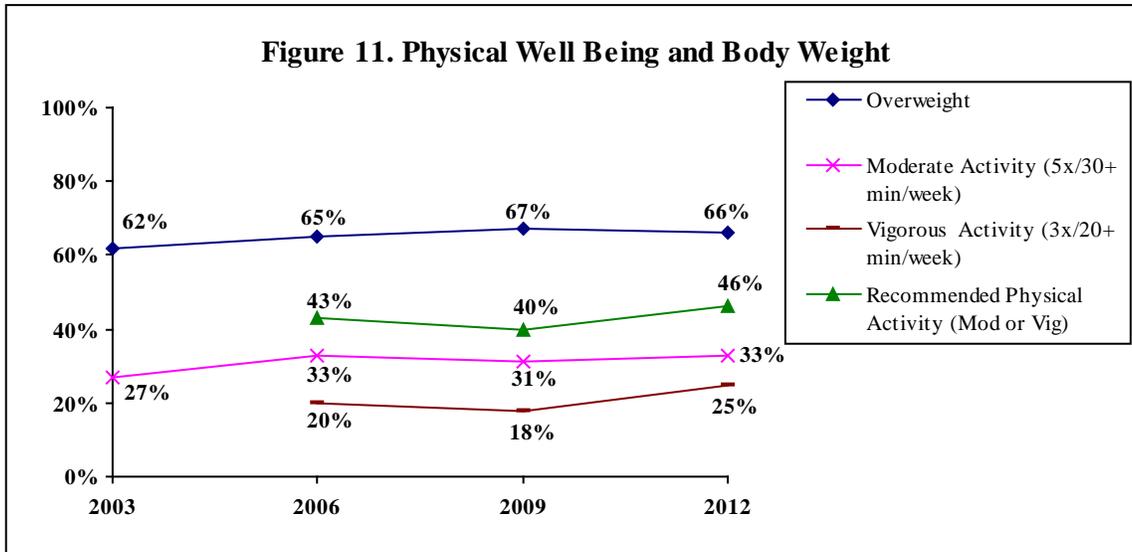
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Nutrition (Figure 12; Tables 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 61% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, non-African American, Hispanic or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

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

Fruit Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (64%) compared to male respondents (57%).
- Sixty-five percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American and 64% of white respondents reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 57% of African American respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to non-Hispanic respondents (68% and 60%, respectively).
- Sixty-four percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 59% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 52% of inactive respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting at least two or more servings of fruit.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were non-African American were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2009, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2003, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least two or more servings of fruit.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least two or more servings of fruit.
- In 2006, respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009 and 2012, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting at least two or more servings of fruit.

Table 29. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	63%	58%	56%	61%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	55	52	52	57
Female	69	63	59	64
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 24 ^a	40	67	55	64
25 to 34 ^a	74	52	64	64
35 to 44	60	57	54	65
45 to 54	60	53	48	53
55 to 64	65	57	52	55
65 and Older ^a	71	62	57	59
Race ^{2,3,4}				
White	65	62	58	64
African American	61	51	56	57
Other	54	61	43	65
Hispanic Origin ⁴				
Hispanic	57	56	52	68
Non-Hispanic	63	58	56	60
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less	59	51	48	58
Some Post High School	61	60	58	64
College Graduate ^a	71	67	69	61
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	55	52	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	54	61	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	68	67	64
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^a	71	59	60	60
Not Married	58	57	54	61
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	63	61	56	62
Overweight	61	56	54	60
Physical Activity ^{2,3,4}				
Inactive ^b	--	40	47	52
Insufficient	--	61	52	59
Recommended	--	63	62	64

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Vegetable Consumption

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-five 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 (28%) compared to male respondents (22%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (40%) compared to those 18 to 24 years old (19%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (17%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to Hispanic respondents (27% and 12%, respectively).
- Thirty-seven percent of college respondents reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 17% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 24% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (27%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (22%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, 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, 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 25 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2012, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, overweight respondents 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 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

Table 30. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	29%	22%	20%	25%
Gender ^{1,2,4}				
Male	25	16	19	22
Female	32	27	21	28
Age ⁴				
18 to 24	25	18	19	19
25 to 34 ^a	36	22	21	25
35 to 44 ^a	24	24	23	40
45 to 54	27	26	19	28
55 to 64 ^a	28	22	17	17
65 and Older	28	19	16	20
Race ^{1,2,3}				
White	32	25	25	27
African American	24	19	19	24
Other	27	20	9	24
Hispanic Origin ^{3,4}				
Hispanic ^a	25	20	7	12
Non-Hispanic	29	22	21	27
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	25	16	14	17
Some Post High School	27	25	21	27
College Graduate	37	31	31	37
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	18	18	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	25	22	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	33	26	39
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married	33	23	24	28
Not Married	26	22	18	24
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight ^a	31	22	20	22
Overweight	27	22	20	27
Physical Activity ^{2,3}				
Inactive ^b	--	15	13	24
Insufficient	--	22	18	25
Recommended	--	26	26	26

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

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

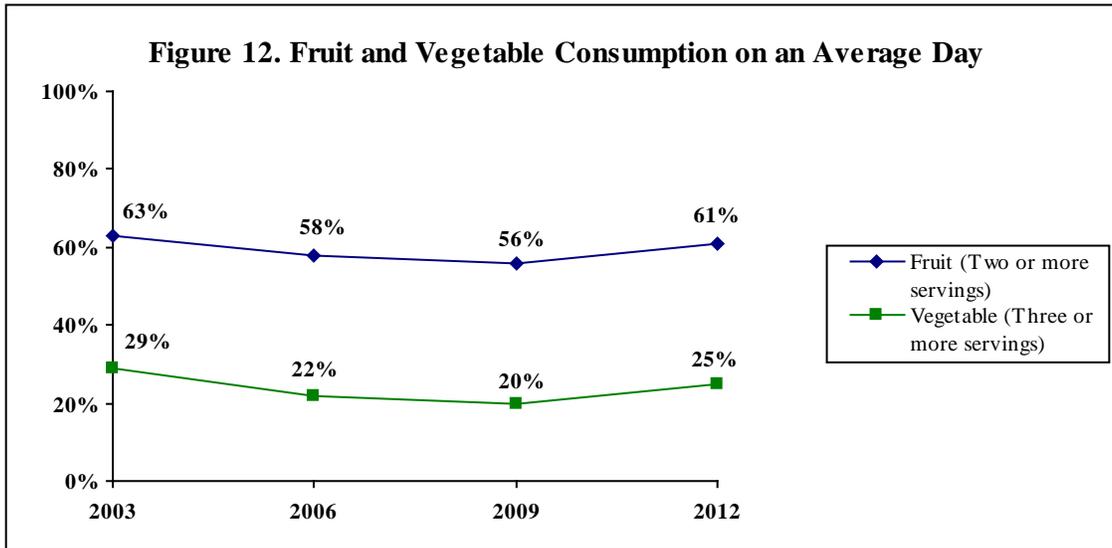
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Women's Health (Figure 13; Tables 31 & 32)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Sixty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

In 2010, 80% of Wisconsin women and 78% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2012 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Three percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a mammogram within the past two years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- In 2003 and 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a mammogram within the past two years.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

Table 31. Mammogram Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Respondents 50 and Older)^{①, ②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	82%	76%	76%	77%
Race ^{1,2}				
White	78	72	70	71
African American	90	84	81	82
Education ¹				
High School or Less ^a	87	75	72	74
Some Post High School or More	74	77	79	80
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	71	78	74
Top 60 Percent Bracket	82	86	84	83
Marital Status ²				
Married	84	82	81	84
Not Married	81	72	74	74

^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.

^②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.

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

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

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

Bone Density Scan

2012 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of the 88 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 low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, 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 low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- A total of 85% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (98%) compared to those 55 to 65 years old (76%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (74%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (92%) compared to white respondents (81%) or respondents of another race (74%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to Hispanic respondents (87% and 75%, respectively).
- 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 those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket (87%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (76%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

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.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in any study year.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2006, 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 32. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	90%	90%	88%	85%
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	90	85	85	74
25 to 34	95	95	96	94
35 to 44	94	94	91	98
45 to 54	84	88	79	80
55 to 65	83	87	81	76
Race ^{1,3,4}				
White ^a	88	89	83	81
African American	95	91	93	92
Other	83	93	72	74
Hispanic Origin ⁴				
Hispanic	83	88	79	75
Non-Hispanic	91	91	89	87
Education ²				
High School or Less ^a	91	89	86	83
Some Post High School	89	88	92	86
College Graduate	91	95	87	89
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	89	87	87
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	93	89	89	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93	95	91	93
Marital Status ²				
Married	91	94	91	87
Not Married ^a	90	89	87	85

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

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

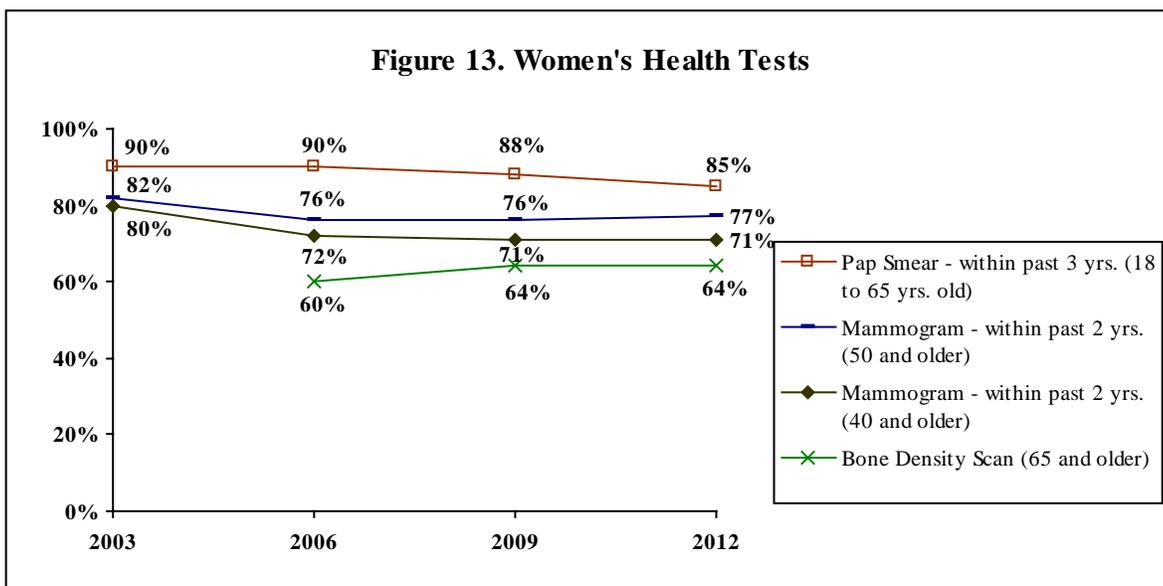
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Women’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



Men’s Health (Figure 14; Table 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 45% 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. Respondents who were 50 and older or African American were more likely to report this.

From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease 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

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.

2012 Findings

- Forty-five percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years. Twenty-eight percent of male respondents never had a prostate cancer screening.
- Fifty-nine percent of male respondents 50 and older reported a prostate cancer screen within the past two years compared to 22% of male respondents 40 to 49 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a prostate cancer screen within the past two years (54%) compared to white respondents (39%).

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.
- In all study years, respondents 50 and older were more likely to report a prostate cancer screen in the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting a screen within the past two years.
- In 2009 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report a prostate cancer screen in the past two years. In 2006, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a prostate screen in the past two years.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a prostate cancer screen within the past two years.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a prostate cancer screen within the past two years.
- In 2006 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a prostate cancer screen in the past two years. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a prostate screen in the past two years.

Table 33. Prostate Cancer Screening Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 40 and Older)^{①, ②, ③}

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	61%	58%	45%
Age ^{1,2,3}			
40 to 49 ^a	35	39	22
50 and Older ^a	78	70	59
Race ^{2,3}			
White ^a	59	52	39
African American	67	67	54
Education			
High School or Less ^a	61	63	45
Some Post High School or More ^a	61	52	46
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	63	55	45
Top 60 Percent Bracket	56	60	45
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married ^a	67	68	48
Not Married ^a	55	53	45

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

^②In 2006 and 2009, DRE and PSA tests were two separate questions. In 2012, they were combined into one prostate cancer screening question.

^③Other race not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.

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

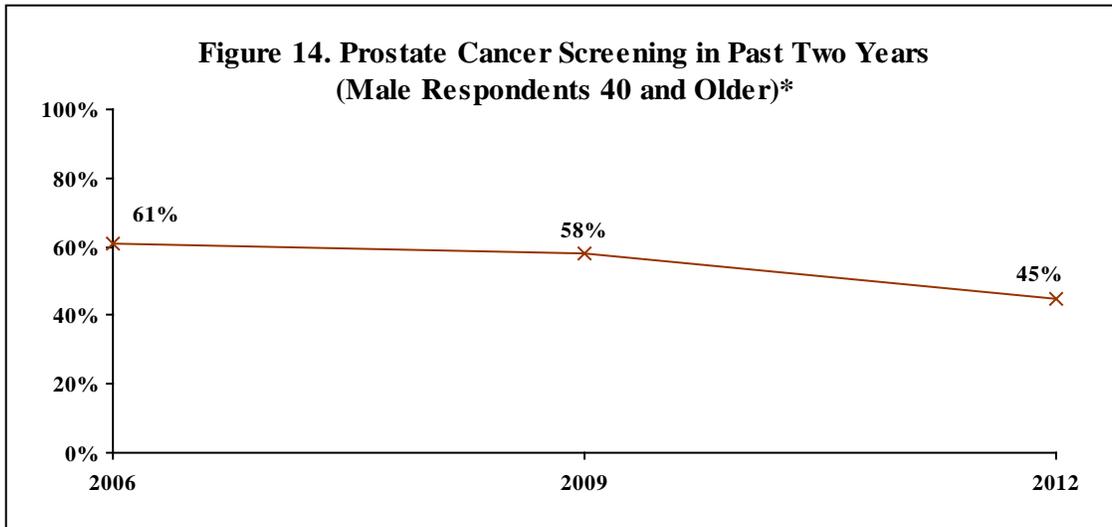
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Men's Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 34 - 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Twelve percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 59% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations; African American respondents were more likely to report this.

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

Blood Stool Test

2012 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty percent reported never.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year compared to married respondents (17% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 34. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2012
TOTAL ^a	36%	23%	15%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	42	21	12
Female ^a	32	24	16
Race ²			
White ^a	33	19	11
African American ^a	41	29	18
Education			
High School or Less ^a	36	26	15
Some Post High School ^a	38	19	15
College Graduate ^a	33	20	14
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	34	24	17
Top 60 Percent Bracket ^a	37	22	9
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	38	24	9
Not Married ^a	35	21	17

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

^②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2012 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Seventy-three percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

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.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 35. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2009	2012
TOTAL	10%	12%
Gender ¹		
Male	13	12
Female	7	12
Race		
White	9	9
African American	9	14
Education		
High School or Less	11	12
Some Post High School	7	12
College Graduate	10	14
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	13
Top 60 Percent Bracket	5	14
Marital Status		
Married	12	10
Not Married	9	13

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

^②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.

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

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

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

Colonoscopy

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

2012 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Thirty-four percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

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.

Table 36. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2009	2012
TOTAL	54%	59%
Gender		
Male	54	58
Female	53	60
Race		
White	54	54
African American	54	64
Education		
High School or Less	50	54
Some Post High School	58	64
College Graduate	59	66
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50	59
Top 60 Percent Bracket	64	67
Marital Status ¹		
Married	62	65
Not Married	51	56

^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.

^②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.

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

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

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2012 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).
- African American respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame (70%) compared to white respondents (60%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, race was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 37. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②,③}

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	57%	65%
Gender		
Male	58	63
Female ^a	56	67
Race ²		
White	57	60
African American ^a	56	70
Education		
High School or Less	54	60
Some Post High School	59	69
College Graduate	63	72
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	54	63
Top 60 Percent Bracket	66	73
Marital Status ¹		
Married	66	69
Not Married ^a	53	63

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

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

^③Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.

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

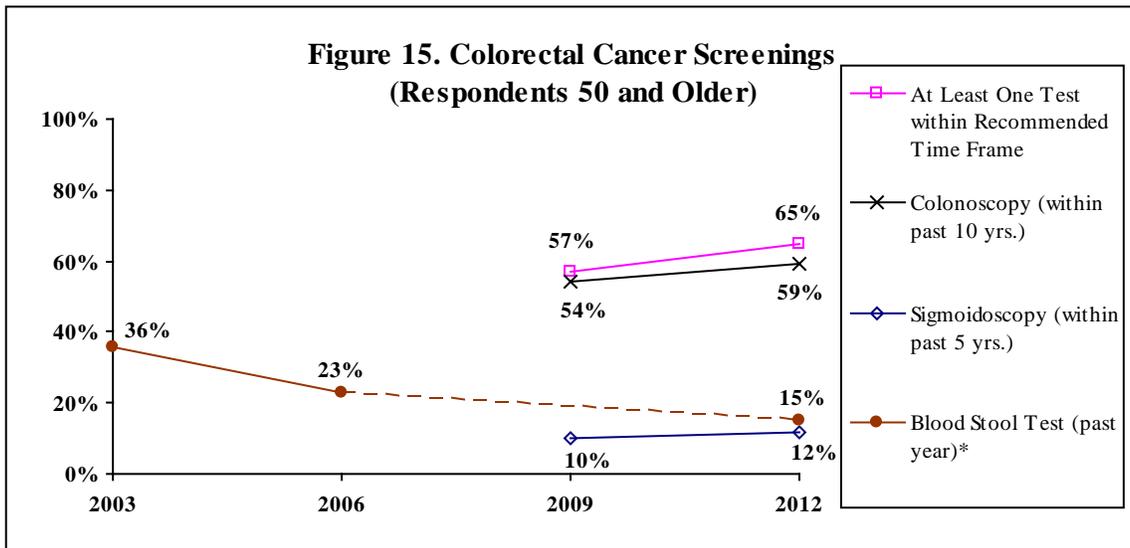
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*Not asked in 2009.

Tobacco Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 38 - 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 28% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Eight percent of respondents reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male, 25 to 44 years old, white, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 66% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this.

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents were current smokers (20% every day and 8% some days).
- Male respondents were more likely to be current smokers (34%) compared to female respondents (23%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 22% of those 18 to 24 years old or 14% of respondents 65 and older.
- African American respondents were more likely to be current smokers (32%) compared to white respondents (26%) or respondents of another race (20%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to Hispanic respondents (29% and 18%, respectively).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 12% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (31% and 21%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 25 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker.

Table 38. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	28%	29%	29%	28%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male	30	33	34	34
Female	27	26	25	23
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	27	29	26	22
25 to 34	34	34	30	39
35 to 44 ^a	36	33	37	24
45 to 54	32	35	36	30
55 to 64	29	26	27	34
65 and Older	10	13	15	14
Race ⁴				
White	27	28	25	26
African American	31	30	30	32
Other	27	30	35	20
Hispanic Origin ^{3,4}				
Hispanic	23	31	43	18
Non-Hispanic	29	29	28	29
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	33	34	36	35
Some Post High School	28	32	28	28
College Graduate	17	17	14	15
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	34	33	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	25	21	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	24	18	14	12
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	23	24	23	21
Not Married	31	32	32	31

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

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

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

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

Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they used other tobacco products such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days.
- Male respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (13%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 12% of those 25 to 34 years old reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- White respondents were more likely to report other tobacco use in the past month (11%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (6%) or African American respondents (5%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a college education reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported other tobacco use in the past month compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 39. Other Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2012^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	8%
Gender ¹	
Male	13
Female	2
Age ¹	
18 to 24	4
25 to 34	12
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	<1
Race ¹	
White	11
African American	5
Other	6
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	6
Non-Hispanic	8
Education ¹	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	13
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17
Marital Status	
Married	8
Not Married	7

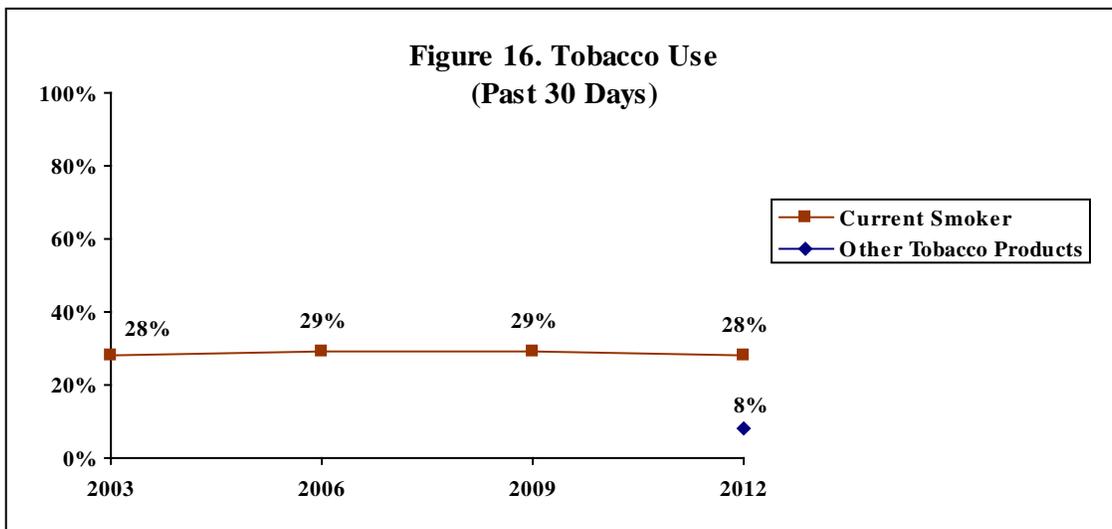
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

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

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

2012 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Sixty-six percent of the 333 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of quitting smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

Table 40. Current Smokers Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	53%	55%	58%	66%
Gender				
Male ^a	51	58	60	69
Female	54	53	56	63
Age ^{1,2}				
18 to 24	65	67	61	78
25 to 34	67	59	53	64
35 to 44 ^a	53	49	60	73
45 to 54 ^a	30	51	59	68
55 and Older	42	49	59	56
Race ^{1,2,3}				
White ^a	45	50	50	62
African American	63	60	67	68
Education				
High School or Less ^a	52	54	57	67
Some Post High School or More ^a	53	57	60	66
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	57	51	57	68
Top 60 Percent Bracket ^a	47	59	69	65
Marital Status				
Married	50	53	67	63
Not Married ^a	54	56	56	67

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

^②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.

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

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

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

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2012 Findings

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

- Eighty-three percent of the 236 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 92% of those 35 to 44 years old reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year compared to 71% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 80%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 41. Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit Smoking in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	78%	72%	83%
Gender ²			
Male	76	63	82
Female	79	82	84
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 24	86	45	76
25 to 34	70	78	71
35 to 44	77	78	92
45 to 54 ^a	79	74	93
55 and Older	82	74	87
Race			
White	80	68	84
African American	75	73	83
Education			
High School or Less	78	72	82
Some Post High School or More	78	73	84
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	78	73	85
Top 60 Percent Bracket	78	76	80
Marital Status ³			
Married	84	71	93
Not Married	76	73	80

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

^②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.

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

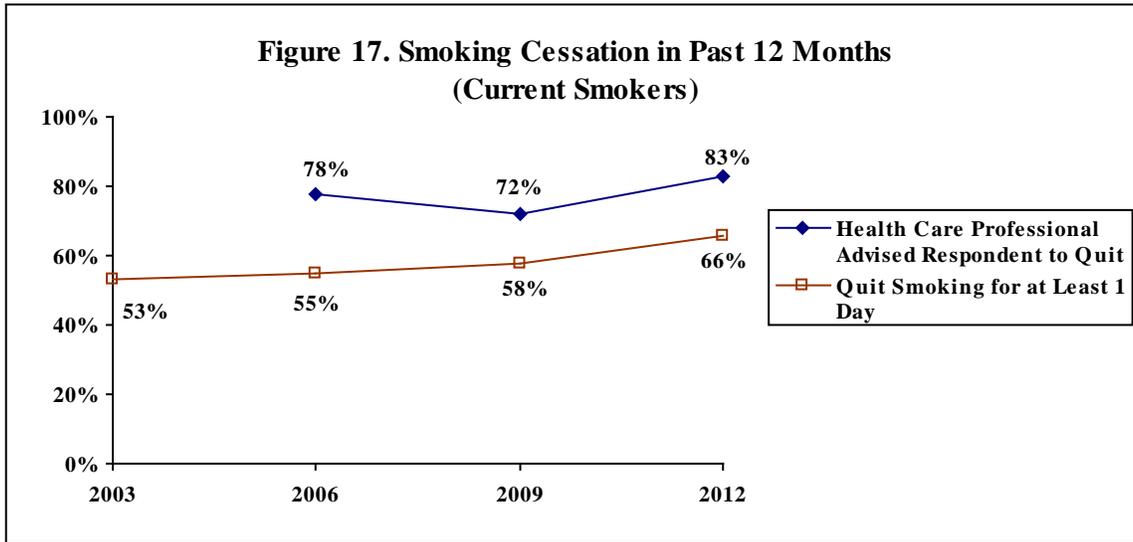
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2012, there was 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 42 & 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 71% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-five percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

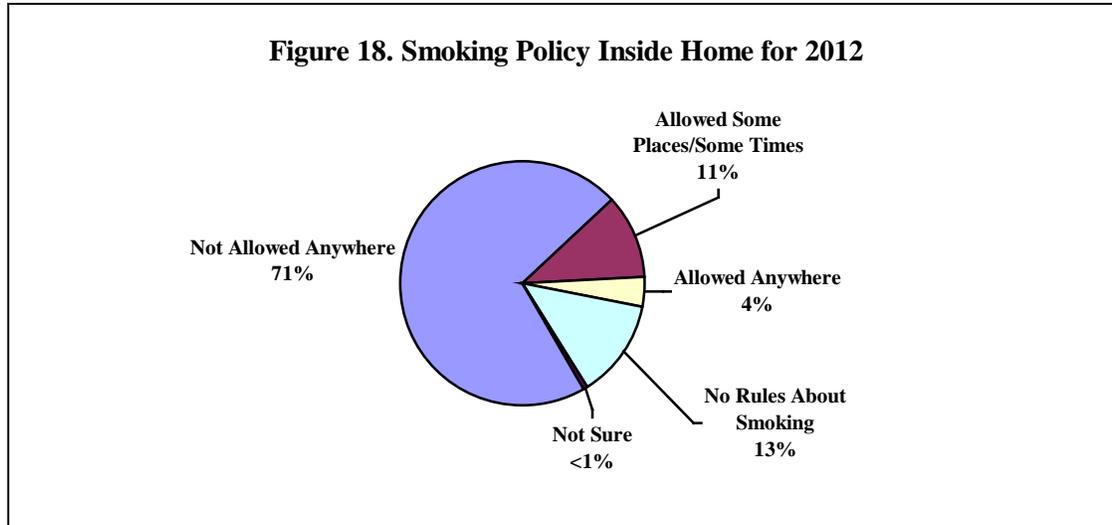
From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2012 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 11% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Four percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirteen percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 75% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 65% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (79% and 68%, respectively).
- Eighty-three percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 42% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (79%) compared to respondents in households without children (66%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In both study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status who reported 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. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households with children or in households without children who reported smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 42. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	59%	71%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	55	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	86
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	71	79
Not Married ^a	55	68
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker ^a	76	83
Smoker ^a	19	42
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes ^a	64	79
No ^a	57	66

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2012

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

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

2012 Findings

- Twenty-five 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.
- Male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (29%) compared to female respondents (23%).
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke (47%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (19%) or respondents 65 and older (6%).

- Twenty-nine percent of African American respondents and 28% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 20% of white respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to non-Hispanic respondents (37% and 24%, respectively).
- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 29% of those with some post high school education reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 16% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported exposure to second-hand smoke compared to 23% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to married respondents (29% and 18%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting exposure.
- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting exposure.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting exposure.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure, with a noted decrease since 2009. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting exposure.

Table 43. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	32%	25%
Gender ²		
Male	32	29
Female ^a	33	23
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 24	49	47
25 to 34 ^a	45	29
35 to 44 ^a	31	21
45 to 54	27	25
55 to 64	23	19
65 and Older	12	6
Race ^{1,2}		
White	25	20
African American	36	29
Other ^a	47	28
Hispanic Origin ²		
Hispanic	40	37
Non-Hispanic ^a	32	24
Education ²		
High School or Less	33	30
Some Post High School	35	29
College Graduate ^a	30	16
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	19
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	30	18
Not Married	34	29

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

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

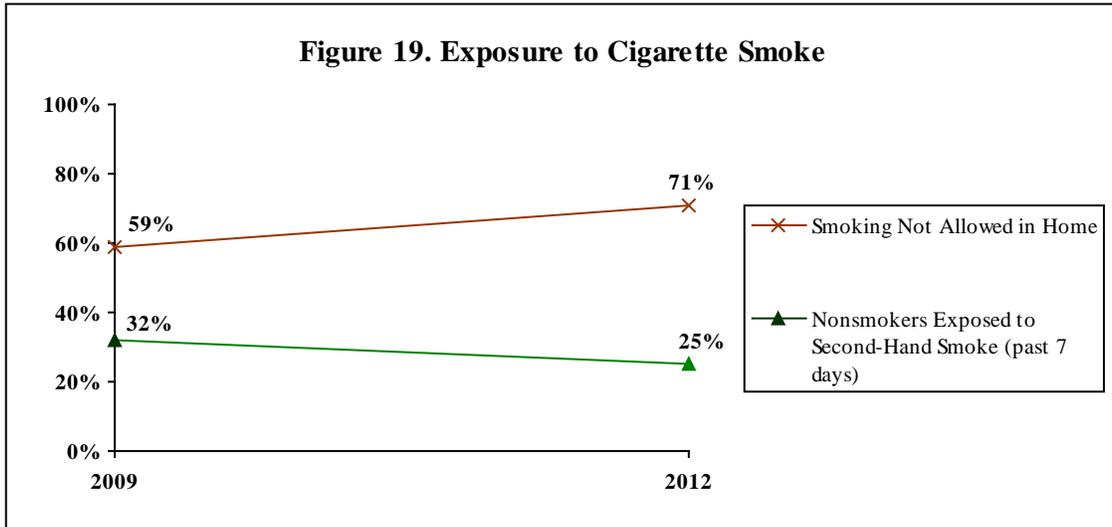
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 44 & 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, white, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

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

2012 Findings

- Thirty-two 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 (38%) compared to female respondents (27%).
- Respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (49%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (20%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).
- White respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (37%) compared to respondents who were non-white (30%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a college education binged in the past month compared to 33% of those with some post high school education or 29% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 33% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old or 65 and older who reported binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-African American were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting binge drinking.
- In 2006 and 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin who reported binge drinking.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income who reported binge drinking.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 44. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	17%	20%	19%	32%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	25	29	27	38
Female ^a	9	11	12	27
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 24	27	20	20	34
25 to 34 ^a	24	29	31	49
35 to 44 ^a	18	24	22	45
45 to 54 ^a	14	21	14	24
55 to 64	12	11	10	20
65 and Older ^a	2	5	7	9
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White ^a	20	21	28	37
African American ^a	11	14	12	30
Other	20	28	20	30
Hispanic Origin ^{2,3}				
Hispanic ^a	18	29	29	32
Non-Hispanic ^a	17	19	18	32
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	13	16	16	29
Some Post High School	28	24	17	33
College Graduate ^a	13	23	27	39
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	17	14	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	18	25	27	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	26	37	46
Marital Status				
Married ^a	15	20	19	29
Not Married ^a	18	20	19	34

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

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

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

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

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

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

2012 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- In 2006 and 2009, 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 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old 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 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old 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, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 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 2003 and 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, 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 and 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 45. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012 ^②
TOTAL	3%	4%	4%	2%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	3	6	6	--
Female	3	2	2	--
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 24	3	7	4	--
25 to 34	5	5	7	--
35 to 44	4	5	3	--
45 to 54	3	3	3	--
55 to 64	3	2	<1	--
65 and Older	2	<1	0	--
Race				
White	3	3	4	--
African American	4	5	3	--
Other	5	5	2	--
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	4	3	5	--
Non-Hispanic	3	4	4	--
Education				
High School or Less	3	4	3	--
Some Post High School	4	2	3	--
College Graduate	3	5	6	--
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	4	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	3	7	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	3	6	--
Marital Status ³				
Married	3	3	2	--
Not Married	4	4	4	--

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

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

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

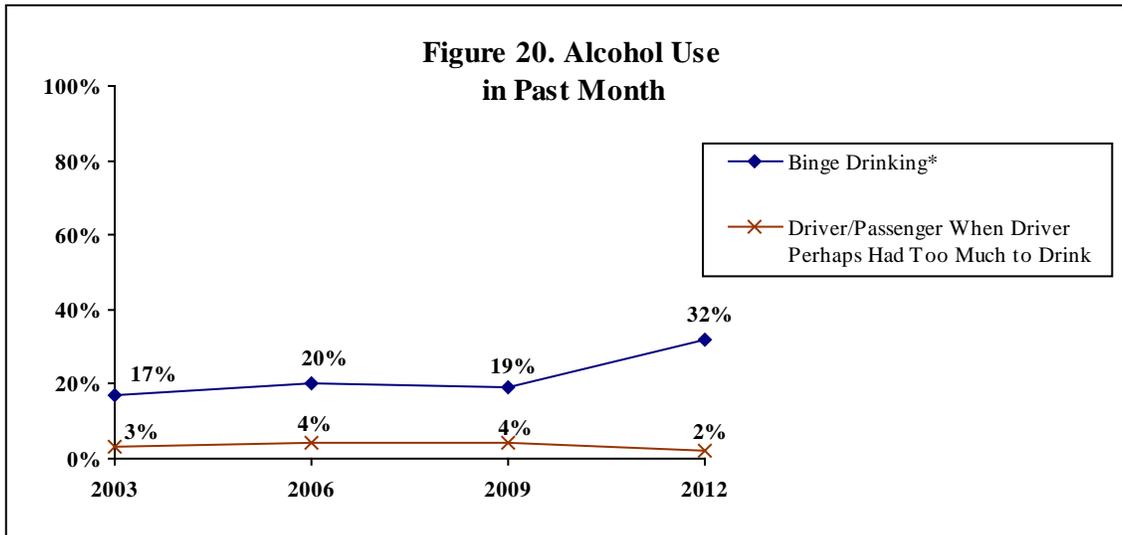
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

³year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2012

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

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



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

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with marijuana use. One percent of respondents each reported misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or a household problem with gambling. Less than one percent reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a household problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a household problem in connection with drinking.
- In 2009, respondents in households with children were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking. In all other study years, the presence of children was not a significant variable.

Table 46. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	3%	3%	3%
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	5	8	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	2
Marital Status			
Married	4	3	2
Not Married	3	4	3
Children in Household ²			
Yes	4	5	2
No	3	2	3

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

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

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

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

Other Household Problems in Past Year

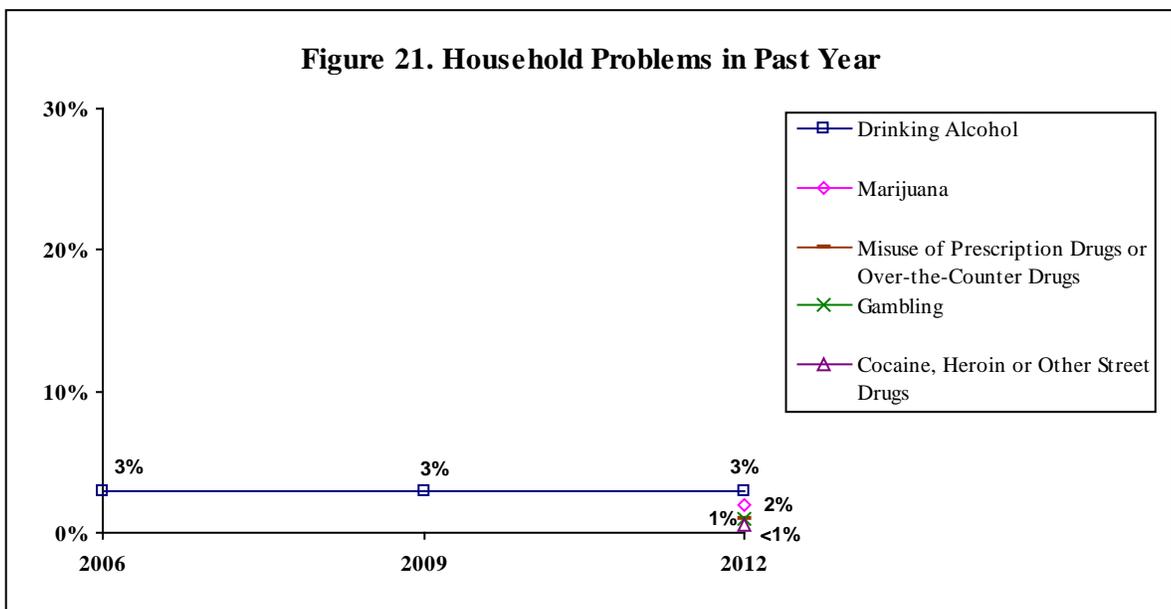
2012 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with marijuana use. One percent of respondents each reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling while less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of too few respondents reporting a household problem with any of the behaviors listed.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking in the past year.



Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 47 - 49)

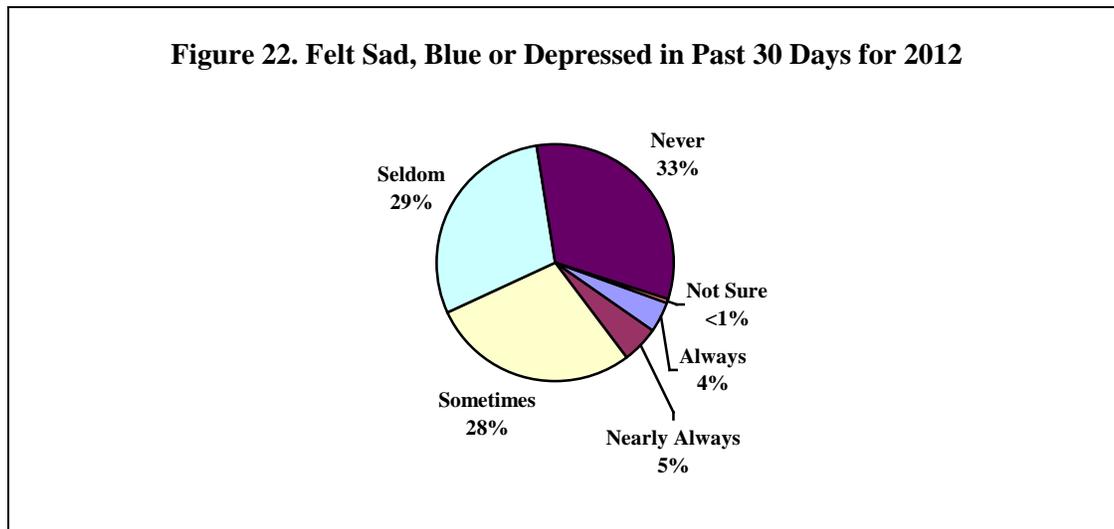
KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 9% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

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

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2012 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 51,960 residents. Twenty-eight percent reported sometimes and the remaining 62% reported seldom or never.



- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (14%) compared to those 18 to 24 years old (8%) or respondents 65 and older (4%).
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (15%) compared to African American respondents (10%) or white respondents (7%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to non-Hispanic respondents (17% and 8%, respectively).
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to married respondents (11% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past 30 days they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009 and 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 47. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	9%	10%	9%	9%
Gender ¹				
Male	6	9	8	8
Female	10	11	10	10
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 24	8	8	10	8
25 to 34	6	11	5	10
35 to 44	10	11	10	9
45 to 54	14	13	16	14
55 to 64	8	9	12	11
65 and Older	6	6	5	4
Race ^{1,2,3,4}				
White	6	7	7	7
African American	12	14	9	10
Other	11	11	17	15
Hispanic Origin ⁴				
Hispanic	12	10	14	17
Non-Hispanic	8	10	9	8
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	11	14	11	15
Some Post High School	7	8	10	6
College Graduate	4	3	4	4
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	13	12	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	9	2	7	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	2	0	4
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married	7	6	4	5
Not Married	9	11	11	11

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Considered Suicide

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

2012 Findings

- Six 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 38,970 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (11%) compared to respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (12%) compared to African American respondents (6%) or white respondents (5%).
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year compared to married respondents (8% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting they considered suicide in the past year.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.

Table 48. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	4%	7%	7%	6%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	2	7	7	6
Female	5	8	6	6
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 24 ^a	4	8	7	11
25 to 34	5	8	3	4
35 to 44 ^a	3	10	7	8
45 to 54	5	8	13	8
55 to 64	6	4	8	4
65 and Older	1	2	3	1
Race ⁴				
White	5	6	6	5
African American ^a	3	8	7	6
Other ^a	4	8	6	12
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	2	8	9	8
Non-Hispanic ^a	4	7	6	6
Education				
High School or Less ^a	4	8	7	7
Some Post High School	5	8	8	5
College Graduate ^a	2	6	4	6
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	9	8	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	4	5	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	5	1	4
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married	2	5	4	3
Not Married ^a	5	8	8	8

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2012 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Fifty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 24% reported nearly always.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (13%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (3%).
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (8% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003 and 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, 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.

Table 49. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	7%	6%	7%	7%
Gender ^{1,2}				
Male	8	7	8	9
Female	5	5	6	6
Age ^{3,4}				
18 to 24	7	5	5	7
25 to 34	6	6	3	7
35 to 44	6	6	6	3
45 to 54	5	6	12	7
55 to 64	6	8	7	8
65 and Older	8	6	8	13
Race ^{2,3}				
White	7	5	6	6
African American	6	7	6	9
Other	5	9	13	5
Hispanic Origin ¹				
Hispanic	13	9	9	8
Non-Hispanic	6	6	6	7
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	9	8	9	10
Some Post High School	5	6	4	6
College Graduate	4	2	4	2
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	8	9	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	2	3	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	<1	1	3
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married	6	4	3	5
Not Married	7	8	8	8

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

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

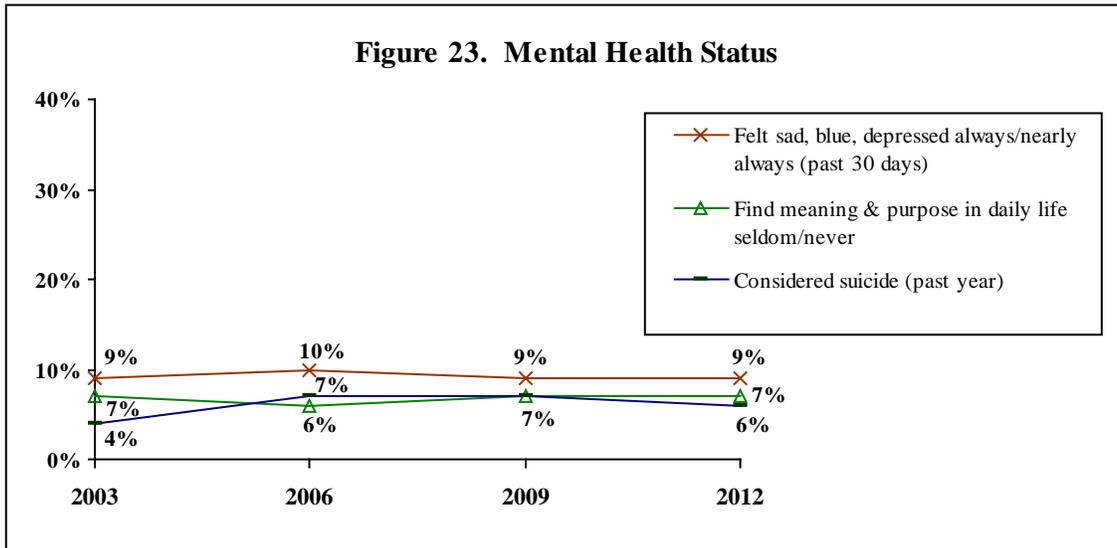
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 50 - 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, 8% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were non-Hispanic or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 10% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were non-Hispanic or with some post high school education were more likely to report this.

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

Afraid for Personal Safety

2012 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to Hispanic respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

- Ten percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
 - Fifty-four percent of respondents who were afraid for their personal safety in the past year reported it was a stranger who made them afraid. Sixteen percent reported an acquaintance while 10% of respondents reported a boyfriend/girlfriend.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 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 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 50. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	7%	13%	10%	8%
Gender ²				
Male	6	14	10	8
Female	8	11	10	8
Age ²				
18 to 24	10	17	6	7
25 to 34	6	12	10	6
35 to 44	8	15	10	9
45 to 54	6	17	15	8
55 to 64	9	11	12	14
65 and Older	4	4	7	5
Race				
White	7	13	12	9
African American	7	12	9	6
Other	6	13	7	8
Hispanic Origin ⁴				
Hispanic	5	11	8	3
Non-Hispanic	7	13	10	9
Education ^{2,4}				
High School or Less	6	11	9	5
Some Post High School	8	14	11	10
College Graduate	8	15	10	10
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	13	11	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	11	10	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	13	7	8
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married	6	9	7	7
Not Married	8	15	11	8

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

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (6%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (5% and 1%, respectively).
 - Thirty-four percent of respondents who were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year reported it was a stranger who did it to them. Twenty-seven percent reported it was a friend while 17% reported an acquaintance.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2006, respondents who were African American or non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Table 51. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	4%	7%	6%	4%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	6	8	8	6
Female	3	6	4	3
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 24 ^a	15	17	9	5
25 to 34	3	8	6	4
35 to 44	3	6	6	4
45 to 54	3	5	7	3
55 to 64	2	3	7	6
65 and Older	<1	<1	<1	1
Race ^{1,2}				
White	5	5	6	5
African American	3	10	6	5
Other ^a	9	10	10	1
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	4	10	6	1
Non-Hispanic	4	7	6	5
Education ¹				
High School or Less	3	8	7	4
Some Post High School ^a	9	6	6	5
College Graduate ^a	2	6	3	5
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	7	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	2	7	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	7	5	5
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	2	4	3	1
Not Married	6	9	7	5

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

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

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

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

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2012 Findings

- A total of 10% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues compared to Hispanic respondents (11% and 4%, respectively).
- Thirteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 11% of those with a college education or 8% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 52. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	10%	16%	13%	10%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male	12	19	16	10
Female	9	13	11	10
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 24 ^a	21	23	12	10
25 to 34	9	16	13	9
35 to 44	9	16	13	11
45 to 54	8	20	19	10
55 to 64	11	13	15	16
65 and Older	4	4	7	5
Race				
White	11	15	15	11
African American	8	17	12	9
Other	10	18	14	9
Hispanic Origin ⁴				
Hispanic	7	17	11	4
Non-Hispanic	10	16	13	11
Education ^{1,4}				
High School or Less	8	15	13	8
Some Post High School	16	15	14	13
College Graduate	9	18	12	11
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	17	14	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	12	14	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	15	9	10
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}				
Married	7	10	9	8
Not Married	12	19	15	11

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

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

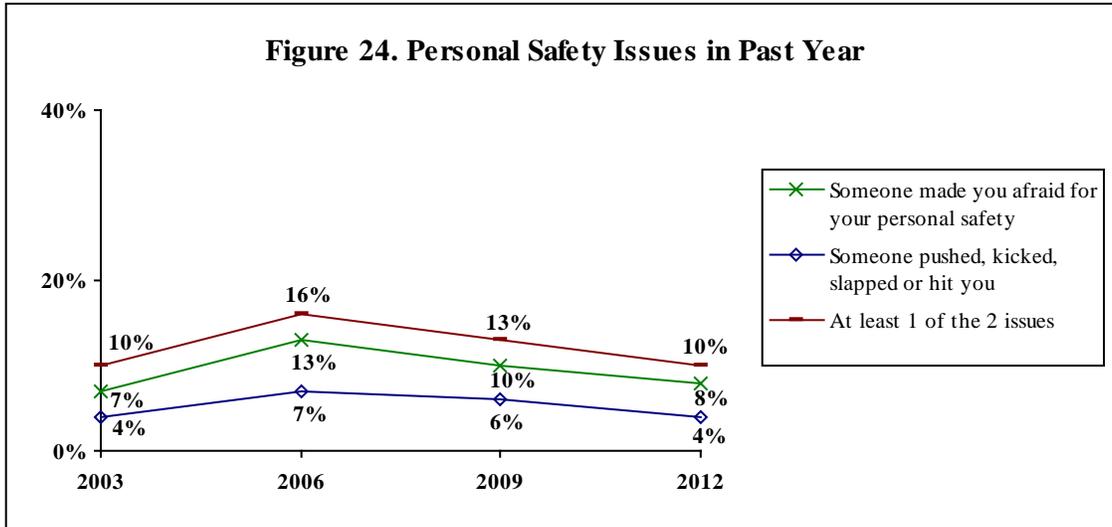
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2012

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Children in Household (Tables 53 - 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 96% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 2% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Fourteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma, with 46% of them having had an asthma attack in the past year. Four percent of respondents with a child two years old or younger reported their infant child slept in a bed with them or with another person. Eight 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. Six percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Twenty-three percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 11% reported physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

Children in Household

2012 Findings

- Forty percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 in their household. Seventy-one percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for their child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health issues.
- Seventy-seven percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty-eight percent were boys. Of these households, 78% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 42% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2012 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history. Of these, 96% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting their child has one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse or of reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past 12 months.

Unmet Care

2012 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 2% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.
- Respondents who reported about their daughter were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed (14%) compared to respondents who reported about their son (6%).
 - Unable to find an office who accepts child's insurance, unable to get appointment, the lack of insurance or insurance not covering the procedure were the most often mentioned reasons for their child's unmet care.

Table 53. Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012 (All Children)^①

	Dental Care	Medical Care ^②	Specialist ^②
TOTAL	10%	3%	2%
Gender			
Boy	6*	--	--
Girl	14*	--	--
Age			
12 or Younger	10	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	12	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	--	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	7	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	9	--	--
Not Married	11	--	--

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

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

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

Nutrition and Exercise

2012 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-six 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 who reported about their child who is 5 to 12 years old were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day compared to respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day compared to respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruits on an average day or were physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes compared to married respondents.
 - Their child does not like to be physically active was listed by 42% of respondents with a child who was active on four or fewer days. Thirteen percent reported the weather was the main reason their child was not physically active while 11% of respondents each reported their child likes to play video games/on computer or their child prefers to watch TV.

Table 54. Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for 2012 (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)^⓪

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)	Vegetables (3 or More Servings)	Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)
TOTAL	75%	31%	66%
Gender			
Boy	79	33	73*
Girl	71	30	58*
Age			
5 to 12 Years Old	80*	29	69
13 to 17 Years Old	66*	35	59
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	80*	32	70
Top 60 Percent Bracket	68*	31	58
Marital Status			
Married	67*	33	53*
Not Married	80*	30	75*

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

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

Current Asthma

2012 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child currently has asthma compared to 6% of those in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child currently has asthma compared to married respondents (17% and 9%, respectively).
 - Forty-six percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months their child had an asthma attack that limited his or her activity more than usual or where they sought medical care.

Table 55. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for 2012 (All Children)^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	14%
Gender	
Boy	15
Girl	13
Age	
12 or Younger	13
13 to 17 Years Old	16
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19
Top 60 Percent Bracket	6
Marital Status ¹	
Married	9
Not Married	17

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

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

Child’s Sleeping Arrangement

2012 Findings

- Four percent of respondents with a toddler child (2 years old or younger) reported as an infant, their child slept with them or with another person.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Child’s Emotional Well-Being

2012 Findings

- Eight 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Table 56. Child Always/Nearly Always Felt Unhappy, Sad or Depressed by Demographic Variables for 2012
(Children 8 to 17 Years Old)^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Boy	8
Girl	8
Age	
8 to 12 Years Old	4
13 to 17 Years Old	12
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Top 60 Percent Bracket	8
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	8

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

[Ⓛ]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

Neighborhood Safety for Child

2012 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.
- Respondents who reported about their son were more likely to report their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood (9%) compared to respondents who reported about their daughter (3%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents who reported about their child who is 13 to 17 years old reported their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood compared to 4% of respondents who reported about their child who is 12 or younger.
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child is seldom/never safe compared to 2% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child is seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood compared to married respondents (8% and 3%, respectively).

Table 57. Child Seldom/Never Safe in Community or Neighborhood by Demographic Variables for 2012
(All Children)^⓪

	2012
TOTAL	6%
Gender ¹	
Boy	9
Girl	3
Age ¹	
12 or Younger	4
13 to 17 Years Old	14
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8
Top 60 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status ¹	
Married	3
Not Married	8

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

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

Child Experienced Bullying

2012 Findings

- Twenty-three 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. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their 8 to 17 year old child experiencing some form of bullying.

Table 58. Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2012
(Children 8 to 17 Years Old)^①

	Total Bullied	Verbally	Physically	Cyber ^②
TOTAL	23%	18%	11%	2%
Gender				
Boy	23	18	13	--
Girl	23	17	9	--
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	26	22	14	--
13 to 17 Years Old	18	13	8	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	16	12	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	25	20	10	--
Marital Status				
Married	26	19	15	--
Not Married	19	17	8	--

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

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

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

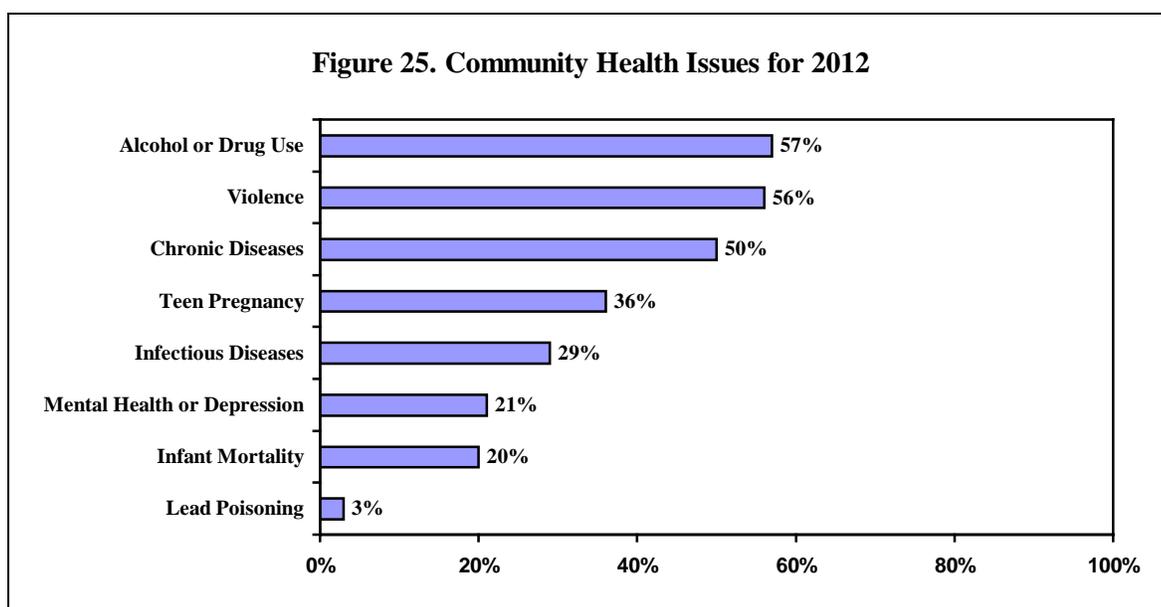
Community Health Issues (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 59 - 66)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (57%), violence (56%) and chronic diseases (50%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or non-Hispanic were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents who were female, white, with at least some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were female, Hispanic, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use or infant mortality as a top community health issue. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, mental health/depression or lead poisoning. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence or chronic diseases as a top community health issue.

2012 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Milwaukee. Respondents were more likely to select alcohol or drug use (57%), violence (56%) or chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (50%).



Alcohol or Drug Use

2012 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as one of the three health issues (68%) compared to white respondents (59%) or African American respondents (52%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue compared to 62% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 56% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use compared to unmarried respondents (65% and 54%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting alcohol or drug use.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue.
- In 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report alcohol or drug use, with a noted increase since 2006. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting alcohol or drug use.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting alcohol or drug use.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol or drug use, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting alcohol or drug use.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report alcohol or drug use. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting alcohol or drug use.

Table 59. Alcohol or Drug Use as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	49%	62%	57%
Gender			
Male ^a	47	64	59
Female ^a	50	59	56
Age			
18 to 24 ^a	48	60	58
25 to 34 ^a	46	57	56
35 to 44 ^a	52	63	66
45 to 54 ^a	46	61	58
55 to 64	52	63	53
65 and Older	51	70	51
Race ^{1,2,3}			
White ^a	51	68	59
African American	49	58	52
Other ^a	37	61	68
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic ^a	45	55	59
Non-Hispanic ^a	49	62	57
Education			
High School or Less ^a	49	61	57
Some Post High School ^a	48	64	55
College Graduate ^a	48	61	60
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	47	63	56
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	57	58	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	49	64	69
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	51	60	65
Not Married ^a	48	62	54

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

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

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

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

Violence

2012 Findings

- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported violence as a top community health issue.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported violence as a top community health issue compared to 56% of those with some post high school education or 53% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as a top community health issue.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report violence. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report violence. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting violence as a top community health issue.
- In 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report violence. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting violence.
- In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report violence. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting violence as a top community health issue.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting violence.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report violence. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 60. Violence as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	58%	57%	56%
Gender ²			
Male	59	62	57
Female	58	53	55
Age ¹			
18 to 24	51	55	56
25 to 34	61	61	58
35 to 44 ^a	65	56	53
45 to 54	60	56	58
55 to 64	63	62	61
65 and Older	51	55	47
Race ^{1,2}			
White	61	62	56
African American	57	54	54
Other ^a	49	55	61
Hispanic Origin ¹			
Hispanic	51	58	59
Non-Hispanic	59	57	55
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	54	57	53
Some Post High School	57	59	56
College Graduate ^a	69	57	61
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	57	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	66	55	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	60	55
Marital Status ²			
Married	61	64	59
Not Married	57	54	55

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

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

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

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

Chronic Diseases

2012 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents reported chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity as a top community health issue.
- White respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases (55%) compared to African American respondents (49%) or respondents of another race (36%).
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a college education and 54% of those with some post high school education reported chronic diseases as a top community health issue compared to 43% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases compared to 50% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as a top community health issue.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2009, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting chronic diseases.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 61. Chronic Diseases as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL	48%	44%	50%
Gender			
Male	47	45	50
Female	49	44	50
Age ¹			
18 to 24	39	41	47
25 to 34	48	43	50
35 to 44	52	47	53
45 to 54	53	43	49
55 to 64	50	50	51
65 and Older	47	45	50
Race ^{1,3}			
White	51	41	55
African American	46	47	49
Other	39	45	36
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	44	46	43
Non-Hispanic	48	44	51
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	44	43	43
Some Post High School ^a	47	46	54
College Graduate	57	48	56
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	42	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54	54	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	46	61
Marital Status ¹			
Married	52	44	51
Not Married	46	44	49

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

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

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

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

Teen Pregnancy

2012 Findings

- Thirty-six percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top community health issue.
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy (54%) compared to respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older (27% each).
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue (44%) compared to African American respondents (40%) or white respondents (30%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy compared to non-Hispanic respondents (50% and 35%, respectively).
- Forty percent of respondents with some post high school education and 39% of those with a high school education or less reported teen pregnancy compared to 28% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported teen pregnancy compared to 33% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue compared to married respondents (40% and 28%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as a top community health issue.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 and older reporting teen pregnancy.
- In 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting teen pregnancy.
- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting teen pregnancy.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting teen pregnancy as a top health issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting teen pregnancy.
- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy.

Table 62. Teen Pregnancy as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	46%	50%	36%
Gender ^{1,2}			
Male ^a	40	46	34
Female ^a	51	54	39
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24	59	65	54
25 to 34	43	53	42
35 to 44 ^a	42	49	27
45 to 54 ^a	46	48	34
55 to 64 ^a	44	43	27
65 and Older ^a	41	41	27
Race ^{1,3}			
White ^a	42	46	30
African American ^a	54	53	40
Other	38	50	44
Hispanic Origin ³			
Hispanic	41	57	50
Non-Hispanic ^a	46	50	35
Education ³			
High School or Less ^a	46	49	39
Some Post High School	45	54	40
College Graduate ^a	47	49	28
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	47	53	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	45	50	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	43	45	28
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^a	42	47	28
Not Married ^a	48	52	40

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2012

Infectious Diseases

2012 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported infectious diseases like whooping cough, tuberculosis or sexually transmitted diseases as a top community health issue.
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases (42%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (24%) or respondents 65 and older (17%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue (39%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (25%) or white respondents (19%).
- Respondents with some post high school education reported infectious diseases (34%) compared to those with a high school education or less (28%) or respondents with a college education (25%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported infectious diseases as a top community health issue compared to 29% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases compared to married respondents (32% and 21%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as a top community health issue.
- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting infectious diseases.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting infectious diseases.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting infectious diseases.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting infectious diseases.
- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting infectious diseases.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

Table 63. Infectious Diseases as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	33%	31%	29%
Gender ^{1,2}			
Male ^a	36	34	29
Female	30	28	29
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 24	49	43	42
25 to 34	35	38	33
35 to 44 ^a	34	30	24
45 to 54	27	28	27
55 to 64	23	25	25
65 and Older	22	17	17
Race ^{1,2,3}			
White ^a	28	23	19
African American	40	37	39
Other	34	32	25
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	38	27	29
Non-Hispanic	32	31	29
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less ^a	33	32	28
Some Post High School	37	33	34
College Graduate	25	26	25
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	36	33	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	27	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	27	29	19
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^a	28	31	21
Not Married	35	31	32

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

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

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

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

Mental Health or Depression

2012 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as a top community health issue.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health or depression as a top community health issue (30%) compared to those 18 to 24 years old (15%) or respondents 65 and older (14%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report mental health or depression compared to Hispanic respondents (22% and 12%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health or depression as a top community health issue.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting mental health or depression.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health or depression as a top community health issue. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health or depression. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 25 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting mental health or depression.
- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting mental health or depression.
- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report mental health or depression. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting mental health or depression.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting mental health or depression.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting mental health or depression as a top community health issue.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting mental health or depression.

Table 64. Mental Health or Depression as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	25%	19%	21%
Gender			
Male ^a	24	17	19
Female ^a	27	20	22
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 24	20	17	15
25 to 34 ^a	25	14	16
35 to 44	24	20	30
45 to 54	29	26	25
55 to 64	29	21	24
65 and Older ^a	26	16	14
Race			
White ^a	26	20	20
African American	23	18	21
Other	29	16	20
Hispanic Origin ³			
Hispanic ^a	25	18	12
Non-Hispanic ^a	25	19	22
Education			
High School or Less ^a	24	18	19
Some Post High School ^a	27	18	20
College Graduate	27	20	25
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	26	19	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	16	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29	20	27
Marital Status			
Married ^a	26	17	20
Not Married ^a	25	19	21

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

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

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

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

Infant Mortality

2012 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top community health issue.
- Female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality (24%) compared to male respondents (16%).
- White respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue (25%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (20%) or African American respondents (16%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a college education and 24% of those with some post high school education reported infant mortality compared to 13% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported infant mortality compared to 23% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue compared to unmarried respondents (27% and 17%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as a top community health issue.
- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infant mortality.
- In 2006, respondents who were 25 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infant mortality. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting infant mortality.
- In 2006 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting infant mortality.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting infant mortality.
- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting infant mortality.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting infant mortality.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting infant mortality.

Table 65. Infant Mortality as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	7%	15%	20%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male ^a	6	10	16
Female ^a	7	19	24
Age ^{1,2}			
18 to 24 ^a	5	11	17
25 to 34 ^a	10	14	23
35 to 44 ^a	6	22	20
45 to 54 ^a	5	15	20
55 to 64 ^a	11	18	20
65 and Older ^a	6	12	17
Race ^{1,3}			
White ^a	9	15	25
African American ^a	5	15	16
Other ^a	4	11	20
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic ^a	4	11	25
Non-Hispanic ^a	7	15	19
Education ³			
High School or Less ^a	6	13	13
Some Post High School ^a	8	15	24
College Graduate ^a	7	19	26
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	15	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	8	16	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	16	23
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	8	16	27
Not Married ^a	7	15	17

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

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

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

Lead Poisoning

2012 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top community health issue.
- Female respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning (4%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue compared to non-Hispanic respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).
- Four percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 3% of those with a college education reported lead poisoning compared to 1% of respondents with some post high school education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as a top community health issue.
- In 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting lead poisoning.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting lead poisoning as a top community health issue.
- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of African American respondents reporting lead poisoning.
- In 2009 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning. In 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting lead poisoning.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting lead poisoning.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting lead poisoning.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2012, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

Table 66. Lead Poisoning as Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009	2012
TOTAL ^a	5%	6%	3%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male	3	6	2
Female ^a	7	6	4
Age			
18 to 24	5	6	2
25 to 34	6	9	5
35 to 44 ^a	6	5	1
45 to 54	5	4	3
55 to 64	4	5	3
65 and Older	5	4	3
Race			
White	5	7	3
African American ^a	5	5	2
Other	5	5	3
Hispanic Origin ^{2,3}			
Hispanic	4	15	6
Non-Hispanic ^a	5	5	2
Education ³			
High School or Less	5	7	4
Some Post High School ^a	4	5	1
College Graduate ^a	6	5	3
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	5	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	5	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	9	2
Marital Status			
Married	4	7	3
Not Married ^a	6	5	3

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

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

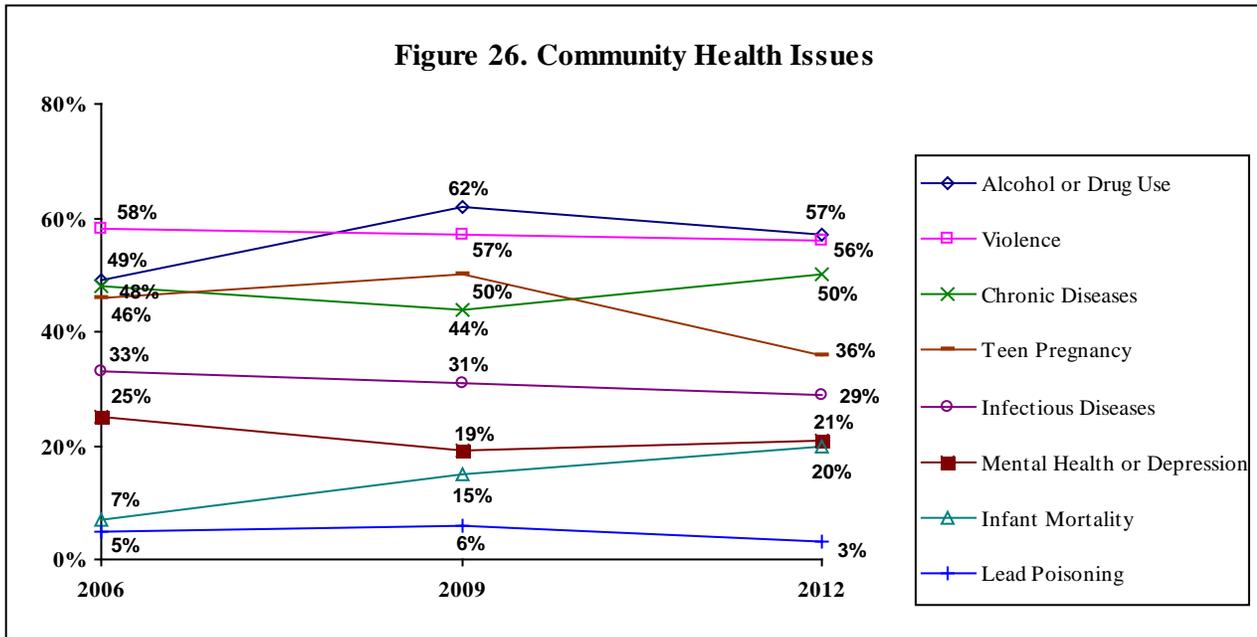
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012

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

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use or infant mortality as a top community health issue. From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, mental health/depression or lead poisoning. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence or chronic diseases as a top community health issue.



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

MILWAUKEE
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: June 20, 2012 through November 7, 2012

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

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

Poor.....	6%
Fair.....	18
Good	28
Very good	32
Excellent	15
Not sure.....	<1

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

No health care coverage.....	17%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	38
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	7
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	22
Medicare	15
Or something else	<1
Not sure.....	1

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

All.....	77%
Part.....	9
None	13
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	72%
Part.....	9
None	16
Not sure.....	3

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

Yes	15%
No	84
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes13% →CONTINUE WITH Q7
No87 →GO TO Q8
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [161 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....38%
Cannot afford to pay23
Poor medical care21
Co-payments too high.....10
Insurance did not cover it 7
Unable to get appointment..... 4
Not enough time 4
Other (2% or less)..... 4

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

Yes21% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No78 →GO TO Q10
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [257 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....45%
Cannot afford to pay21
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid
or other insurance12
Insurance did not cover it11
Unable to get appointment..... 9
Poor dental care 5
Co-payments too high..... 4
Don't know where to go 4
Other (2% or less)..... 5

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

Yes 6% →CONTINUE WITH Q11
No94 →GO TO Q12
Not sure..... <1 →GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [67 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....	46%
Cannot afford to pay	36
Poor mental health care	13
Insurance did not cover it	11
Not enough time	4
Inconvenient hours	3
Other (2% or less).....	2
Not sure.....	3

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

Doctor	45%
Internet.....	28
Other health professional.....	7
Family/friends.....	4
TV	3
Work	3
Health newsletter	3
Myself/family member in health care field	2
All others (1% or less)	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.....	65%
Public health clinic or community health center	8
Hospital outpatient department.....	3
Hospital emergency room.....	9
Urgent care center.....	7
Some other kind of place	1
No usual place	6
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	23%
No	76
Not sure.....	1

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
15. A routine checkup.....	63%	21%	7%	8%	<1%	<1%
16. Cholesterol testing	51	14	5	4	20	7
17. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic....	51	25	10	13	<1	<1
18. Eye exam	41	28	10	16	2	3

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

Yes35%
 No65
 Not sure.....<1

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

18 to 24 years old.....19%
 25 to 34 years old.....22
 35 to 44 years old.....17
 45 to 54 years old.....17
 55 to 64 years old.....13
 65 and older12

21. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [146 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes67%
 No27
 Not sure..... 5

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure?	29%	71%	<1%
23. ...(if yes) [342 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	4	<1
24. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	19	80	1
25. ...(if yes) [225 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	84	13	3
26. You had a stroke?	2	98	0
27. ...(if yes) [24 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	96	4	0
28. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	9	91	<1
29. ...(if yes) [101 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	89	7	4

	Yes	No	Not Sure
30. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	16%	84%	<1%
31. ...(if yes) [186 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	81	18	<1
32. You have cancer?.....	3	97	<1
33. ...(if yes) [39 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]: What type of cancer?	Breast	11 respondents	
	Melanoma/skin.....	8 respondents	
	Prostate.....	5 respondents	
	Cervical.....	3 respondents	
	Colon.....	2 respondents	
	Uterine	2 respondents	
	All others (1 response each).....	8 respondents	
34. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	10	89	<1
35. ...(if yes) [123 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	90	8	<1
36. Do you currently have asthma?	14	86	<1
37. ...(if yes) [162 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	93	7	0

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

One or fewer servings.....39%
Two servings.....30
Three or more servings30
Not sure..... 0

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

One or fewer servings.....50%
Two servings.....25
Three or more servings25
Not sure..... 0

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

Yes83%
No17
Not sure..... 0

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

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

No moderate activity17%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or
less than 30 minutes each time48
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more33
Not sure..... 2

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

Yes45%
No55
Not sure.....<1

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

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

No vigorous activity55%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
or less than 20 minutes each time20
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more25
Not sure.....<1

Q46 THROUGH Q48 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [218 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	61%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	16
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	7
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	8
Never	3
Not sure	1

47. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [88 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	64%
No	32
Not sure.....	5

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [522 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	61%
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)	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	5
Never	6
Not sure	<1

Q49 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

49. There are two prostate cancer screenings. One is a digital rectal exam where a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland while the other is a Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also known as a PSA test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer. How long has it been since you had your last prostate cancer screening? [278 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	33%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	12
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 or more years ago	15
Never	28
Not sure	2

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

50. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [396 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).....	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	11
5 years ago or more	11
Never	50
Not sure	5

51. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [394 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	4%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	3
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	4
10 years ago or more	4
Never	73
Not sure	7

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [396 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	14%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	15
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	21
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	9
10 years ago or more	4
Never	34
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	32%
Seldom	29
Sometimes	28
Nearly always	5
Always	4
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never 3%
 Seldom 4
 Sometimes19
 Nearly always24
 Always50
 Not sure.....<1

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

Yes 6%
 No94
 Not sure.....<1

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

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

None67%
 One time 9
 Two or more times.....23
 Not sure.....<1

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

Yes 2%
 No98
 Not sure.....<1

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
58. Drinking alcohol	3%	97%	<1%
59. Marijuana.....	2	98	<1
60. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	99	<1
61. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	1	99	0
62. Gambling	1	99	<1

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

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

Every day.....	20%	
Some days.....	8	
Not at all.....	72	→GO TO Q67
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q67

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

Yes.....	66%
No.....	33
Not sure.....	<1

65. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [333 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	71%	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
No.....	29	→GO TO Q67
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q67

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

Yes.....	83%
No.....	17
Not sure.....	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home ..	71%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times..	11
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	4
There are no rules about smoking inside your home ...	13
Not sure.....	<1

68. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [866 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	74%
1 to 3 days.....	15
4 to 6 days.....	5
All 7 days.....	5
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	8%
No.....	93
Not sure.....	0

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

70. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female	53

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

72. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	34%
Overweight	31
Obese	36

73. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	12%
No	88
Not sure.....	<1

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

White	41%
Black, African American.....	45
Asian.....	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	7
Multiple race.....	3
Not sure.....	<1

75. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	53%
A member of an unmarried couple	5
Married	24
Separated	3
Divorced	10
Widowed.....	5
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	2%
Some high school.....	10
High school graduate or GED.....	32
Some college.....	25
Technical school graduate	5
College graduate	17
Advanced or professional degree.....	8
Not sure.....	<1

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

Milwaukee100%

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

Milwaukee city100%

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

53215	10%
53218	8
53206	7
53209	7
53216	7
53202	6
53210	6
53212	6
53222	5
53204	4
53208	4
53225	4
All others (3% or less)	25

Q80 THROUGH Q82 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

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

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

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

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	19%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	14
\$20,001 to \$30,000	13
\$30,001 to \$40,000	10
\$40,001 to \$50,000	5
\$50,001 to \$60,000	6
\$60,001 to \$75,000	5
\$75,001 to \$90,000	3
\$90,001 to \$105,000	3
\$105,001 to \$120,000	1
\$120,001 to \$135,000	1
Over \$135,000	3
Not sure.....	10
No answer	5

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

None	61%	→GO TO Q107
One	17	
Two or more	23	
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q107

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

85. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [470 Respondents]

Yes	71%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No	28	→GO TO Q107
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q107

86. What is the age of the child? [335 Respondents]

12 or younger.....	77%
13 to 17 years old.....	23
Not sure.....	<1

87. Is the child a boy or girl? [336 Respondents]

Boy	48%
Girl.....	52
Not sure.....	<1

88. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [335 Respondents]

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	96	→GO TO Q90
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q90

89. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [11 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured.....	3 respondents
Poor medical care	3 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	3 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	1 respondent
Co-payments too high.....	1 respondent
Unable to get appointment.....	1 respondent
Other	1 respondent

90. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [336 Respondents]

Yes88%	→CONTINUE WITH Q91
No11	→GO TO Q92
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q92

91. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [297 Respondents]

Yes96%
No	4
Not sure.....	<1

92. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [336 Respondents]

Yes	2%	→CONTINUE WITH Q93
No98	→GO TO Q94
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q94

93. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [6 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Unable to get appointment.....	3 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent
Not enough time	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area	1 respondent
Don't know where to go	1 respondent

94. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [335 Respondents]

Yes	10%	→CONTINUE WITH Q95
No89	→GO TO Q96
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q96

95. Why did your child not receive the dental care needed? [35 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance.....	15 respondents
Unable to get appointment.....	13 respondents
No dental insurance	5 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	3 respondents
Don't know where to go	3 respondents
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it.....	2 respondents
Dentist/specialist not in area.....	1 respondent

96. Does your child have asthma? [335 Respondents]

Yes	14%	→CONTINUE WITH Q97
No	86	→GO TO Q98
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q98

97. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [46 Respondents]

Yes	46%
No	54
Not sure.....	0

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

Crib or bassinette	89%
Swing	0
Pack n' Play	5
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	4
Not sure.....	1

99. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [335 Respondents]

Always	50%
Nearly always	25
Sometimes	18
Seldom.....	1
Never	4
Not sure.....	<1

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

Always	2%
Nearly always	5
Sometimes	35
Seldom.....	24
Never	31
Not sure.....	2

101. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [173 Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	23%
No	77
Not sure.....	<1

102. What type of bullying did your child experience?
 [173 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 kicked11
 Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or
 threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic
 methods..... 2

103. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [234 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....22%
 Two servings.....26
 Three or more servings50
 Not sure..... 3

104. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [234 Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings.....35%
 Two servings.....31
 Three or more servings31
 Not sure..... 2

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

One or fewer days..... 5% →CONTINUE WITH Q106
 2 through 4 days23 →GO TO Q107
 5 or more days66 →GO TO Q107
 Not sure..... 6 →GO TO Q107

106. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [65 Children 5 to 17 years old; More than 1 response accepted]

Child does not like to be physically active42%
 Weather.....13
 Likes to play video games or on computer11
 Prefers to watch TV11
 School/homework/other activities 7
 Neighborhood is not safe to be outside..... 4
 Sick/ill..... 4
 Lack of time 4
 Other 8

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	8%	→CONTINUE WITH Q108
No	92	→GO TO Q109
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q109

108. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, child, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [95 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	54%
Acquaintance	16
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	10
Friend.....	4
Child	4
Spouse.....	3
Separated spouse.....	2
Ex-spouse.....	2
Brother or sister	2
Someone else	3
Not sure.....	1

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

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q110
No	96	→GO TO Q111
Not sure.....	<1	→GO TO Q111

110. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, child, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [50 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	34%
Friend.....	27
Acquaintance	17
Child	7
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	6
Ex-spouse.....	4
Brother or sister	2
Someone else	3

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

Alcohol or drug use	57%
Violence.....	56
Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity.....	50
Teen pregnancy.....	36
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	29
Mental health or depression.....	21
Infant mortality	20
Lead poisoning	3

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through November 7, 2012. A total of 1,200 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=744). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=456). 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 1,200, the margin of error is $\pm 3\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from October 12, 2009 through January 26, 2010. One thousand two 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 both listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=900). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=300). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,200, the margin of error is $\pm 3\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through August 11, 2006. A total of 2,000 random adults 18 and older within the community 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 2,000, the margin of error is $\pm 2\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Milwaukee Community Health Survey was conducted from February 22 through June 10, 2003. A total of 1,200 random adults 18 and older within the community 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 1,200, the margin of error is $\pm 3\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.