

Sheboygan County Community Health Survey Report 2014

Commissioned by:
**Aurora Health Care
Lakeshore Community Health Center
St. Nicholas Hospital
Sheboygan County Health and Human Services—
Division of Public Health
United Way of Sheboygan County**

In Partnership:
UW-Extension Sheboygan County

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Purpose

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

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

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Lakeshore Community Health Center, St. Nicholas Hospital, Sheboygan County Health and Human Services—Division of Public Health and United Way of Sheboygan County in partnership with UW-Extension Sheboygan County.

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 Jean Beinemann, Sheboygan County Health Department, at (920) 459-6438.

Methodology

Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between May 13 and June 4, 2014.

Weighting of Data

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

Margin of Error

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

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 88,540 adult residents in the county. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 890 adults. So when 18% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 16,020 residents $\pm 4,450$ individuals. Therefore, from 11,570 to 20,470 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 50,491 occupied housing units in Sheboygan County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 500 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting current asthma in 2003 (6%) and the percentage of adults reporting current asthma in 2014 (9%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference, it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau’s bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003 and 2005, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$30,001 to \$50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$50,001. In 2008, 2011 and 2014, 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 2008 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running,

aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

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

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

The Centers for Disease Control defines heavy drinking as more than two drinks per day in a month for males (i.e. 61 or more drinks total) or more than one drink per day in a month for females (i.e. 31 or more drinks total).

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 2014, the 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.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the county.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2014[Ⓢ]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	50%
Female	50
Age	
18 to 34	26%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	43%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	25
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	38%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32
Not Sure/No Answer	10
Married	56%

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

Summary

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

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)							
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>		
Excellent	21%	17%	24%	17%	15%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	64%	45%	58%	57%	68%		
Very Good	35%	38%	34%	34%	38%	Pneumonia (ever)	45%	73%	73%	69%	74%		
Fair or Poor	12%	15%	15%	18%	18%								
						Other Research: (2012)						<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Other Research: (2012)												<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Fair or Poor												51%	60%
												70%	69%
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years							
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>		
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	17%	25%	23%	24%	28%		
Personally (currently)	5%	7%	8%	6%	6%	High Blood Cholesterol	19%	19%	22%	25%	27%		
Personally (past 12 months)			15%	10%	14%	Mental Health Condition			15%	14%	20%		
Household Member (past 12 months)	17%	17%	17%	11%	16%	Heart Disease/Condition	6%	9%	7%	8%	12%		
						Diabetes	5%	7%	8%	8%	12%		
Other Research: (2012)												<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Personally Not Covered (currently)												12%	17%
Did Not Receive Care Needed						Condition Controlled Through Meds,							
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Exercise, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes						2014	
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						High Blood Pressure (n=112)						94%	
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				12%	14%	High Blood Cholesterol (n=107)						83%	
Unmet Care						Mental Health Condition (n=79)						84%	
Medical Care (past 12 months)			9%	8%	15%	Heart Disease/Condition (n=48)						90%	
Dental Care (past 12 months)			7%	--	16%	Diabetes (n=46)						100%	
Current Unmet Dental Need					22%	Asthma (Current) (n=36)						97%	
						Routine Procedures							
Financial Burden of Health Care						Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>		
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	83%	78%	77%	80%		
Problems Paying or Unable to Pay in Past Year						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	69%	75%	74%	71%	76%		
Paying a Bill Off Over Time (Currently)						Dental Checkup (past year)	76%	68%	70%	62%	66%		
Unable to Pay a Bill at All (Currently)						Eye Exam (past year)	52%	42%	42%	42%	53%		
Health Information and Services						Other Research:						<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Routine Checkup (≤ 2 years; 2000)						79%	84%
Primary Source of Health Information						Cholesterol Test (≤ 5 years; 2011)						76%	76%
Internet				56%	57%	Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)						72%	67%
Doctor				46%	38%								
Family/Friends				10%	11%	Physical Health							
Other Health Professional				16%	9%	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>		
Primary Health Services						Physical Activity/Week							
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		84%	78%	72%	70%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	25%	33%	32%	42%	43%		
Public health clinic/com. health center		7%	8%	8%	10%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)			24%	21%	29%		
Urgent care center		2%	6%	7%	9%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous			44%	51%	53%		
Hospital emergency room		2%	2%	2%	3%	Overweight	59%	65%	70%	61%	67%		
Hospital outpatient		2%	3%	2%	2%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	67%	66%	64%	61%	59%		
No usual place		3%	3%	9%	6%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	25%	21%	23%	23%	24%		
Very/Somewhat Difficult to Understand Health													
Care Provider's Written or Verbal Explanations												<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Advance Care Plan												67%	64%
												53%	51%
						Recommended Mod. Or Vig. Activity (2009)							

--Not asked

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	70%	66%	82%	80%	76%	Of all Respondents in Past Month					
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		53%	66%	66%	84%	Heavy Drinker	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%
Cervical Cancer Screening						Binge Drinker	18%	24%	24%	21%	25%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	89%	87%	91%	78%	82%	Passenger/Driver When Driver					
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					44%	Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						Household Problem with Drinking (past year)	4%	2%	3%	2%	
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 64: Pap and HPV											
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					84%	<i>Other Research: (2012)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
						Binge Drinker				25%	17%
<i>Other Research:</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Heavy Drinker				9%	6%
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				80%	78%						
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				85%	81%	Passenger/Driver When Driver Used...					
						Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Marijuana/Illicit Drugs					2%
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>						
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	28%	21%	--	--	10%	Mental Health Status					
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			9%	5%	8%	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			59%	64%	69%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			60%	65%	72%	Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	6%	5%	5%	7%	9%
						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily					
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Life Seldom/Never	8%	4%	3%	7%	7%
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Considered Suicide (past year)	4%	3%	4%	7%	10%
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	22%	28%	27%	23%						
Of Current Smokers...						Personal Safety in Past Year					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past						Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Year Because Trying to Quit	46%	37%	56%	51%	46%	Afraid for Their Safety	4%	3%	5%	3%	9%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Yr						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
And Advised to Quit Smoking	75%	82%	69%	90%		At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	6%	8%	6%	10%
<i>Other Research:</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Presence of Firearms in Household					
Current Smokers (2012)				20%	20%	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Tried to Quit (2005)				49%	56%	Of All Households					
						Firearm in Household	34%	40%	39%	37%	34%
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke						Handgun in Household			15%	17%	17%
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Rifle or Shotgun in Household			35%	34%	32%
Smoking Policy at Home											
Not allowed anywhere			73%	76%	79%	Air Quality					
Allowed in some places/at some times			10%	8%	7%	Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Allowed anywhere			5%	2%	3%	Look for Air Quality Notices/					
No rules inside home			13%	15%	11%	Advisories To Take Precautions				11%	17%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand											
Smoke in Past Seven Days			25%	16%	13%	Seat Belt and Helmet Use					
						Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>
Other Tobacco Products (Past Month)						Always/Nearly Always Use Seat Belt	85%	87%	87%	91%	97%
Sheboygan County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	Always/Nearly Always Wear Helmet	32%	26%	32%	32%	41%
Electronic Cigarettes					7%						
Smokeless Tobacco					5%						
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					4%						

--Not asked

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2014, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, inactive respondents or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2014, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Sixteen 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 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, 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 2014, 14% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they currently have an unmet dental need from swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which they need to see a dentist but have not gone for treatment. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a current unmet dental need. *From 2011 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or dental care in the past 12 months.*

In 2014, 18% of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they had problems paying or were unable to pay any medical, dental, or mental health bills. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they currently have a medical, dental or mental health bill being paid off over time while 10% reported they have a bill they are unable to pay at all. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they currently have a bill they are paying off over time or a bill they are unable to pay at all.

In 2014, 57% of respondents reported they go on the Internet when they need health information or clarification while 38% reported they contact their doctor. Respondents who were younger, with more education, with higher household income or married were more likely to report they go online. Respondents who were older were more likely to report they go to their doctor. *From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their doctor as their source for health information. From 2011 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or family/friends as a source for health information or clarification.*

In 2014, 70% of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported it is very or somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2005 to 2014, 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 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting it is very or somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider. From 2011 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2014, 80% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 53% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.*

In 2014, 42% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education, or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2014, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (28% and 27%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female or 45 and older were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, or diabetes. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2008 to*

2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition.

In 2014, 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, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or less, 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 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2014, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2014, 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 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2014, 59% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 24% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2014, 76% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). *From 2003 to 2014, 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 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2014, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation; respondents who married were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2008 to 2014, 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 2014, 97% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 41% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always wore a seat belt or who reported they always/nearly always wore a helmet.*

In 2014, 23% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 46% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Ninety percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2014, 79% 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. Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 45 to 54 years old, 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 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2014, 7% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, or unmarried respondents were more likely to use this. Four percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to use cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

In 2014, 70% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 7% were heavy drinkers while 25% were binge drinkers. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. Three percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Two percent of respondents reported in the past year there was a household problem associated with drinking alcohol. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to*

2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking or in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem associated with alcohol in the past year.

In 2014, 2% of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver was under the influence of marijuana or other illicit drugs.

In 2014, 34% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 17% had a handgun while 32% had a rifle or shotgun. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a rifle/shotgun. *From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a handgun or rifle/shotgun in the household.*

In 2014, 9% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 10% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past year they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Air Quality Notices or Advisories

In 2014, 17% of respondents reported in the past 12 months they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories in order to take special precautions on those days; respondents who were female or married were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they looked for air quality notices or advisories, possibly the result of wording changes.*

Key Findings

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

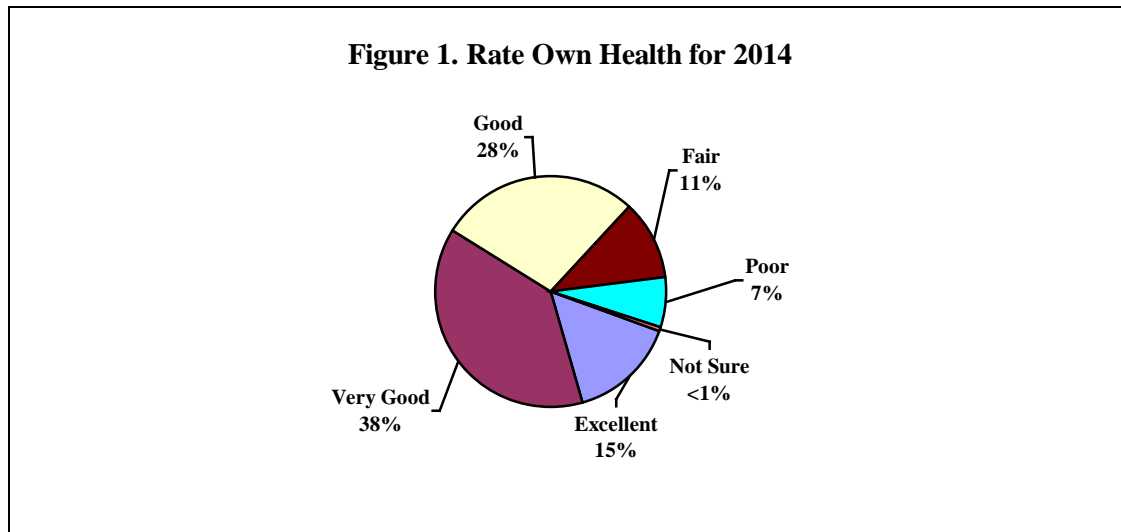
KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, inactive respondents or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

In 2012, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 14% reported fair or poor. Fifty-two percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (15%) or very good (38%). A total of 18% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported their health was fair or poor compared to 15% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (50%) compared to respondents who participated in at least some physical activity (14%).
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (31%) compared to nonsmokers (14%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2003 and 2005, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2014, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2008, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2011, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008, 2011 and 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008, 2011 and 2014, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2005, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were smokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	12%	15%	15%	18%	18%
Gender					
Male	11	13	15	17	18
Female	12	16	15	18	19
Age ^{1,2,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	3	8	12	8
35 to 44	16	14	13	25	21
45 to 54 ^a	7	13	16	8	28
55 to 64	9	20	22	25	15
65 and Older	22	26	20	22	21
Education ^{2,4}					
High School or Less ^a	9	21	19	25	19
Some Post High School	17	15	12	16	16
College Graduate	10	6	11	9	19
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	14	21	21	26	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	18	8	16	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	6	13	6	7
Marital Status ^{3,4}					
Married ^a	9	14	11	11	16
Not Married	16	18	19	24	21
Overweight Status ⁴					
Not Overweight ^a	9	12	9	10	18
Overweight	13	16	17	23	19
Physical Activity ^{3,4,5}					
Inactive ^b	--	--	25	47	50
Insufficient	--	--	12	13	14
Recommended	--	--	13	14	14
Smoking Status ^{3,4,5}					
Nonsmoker	13	15	10	15	14
Smoker ^a	8	16	27	25	31

^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.

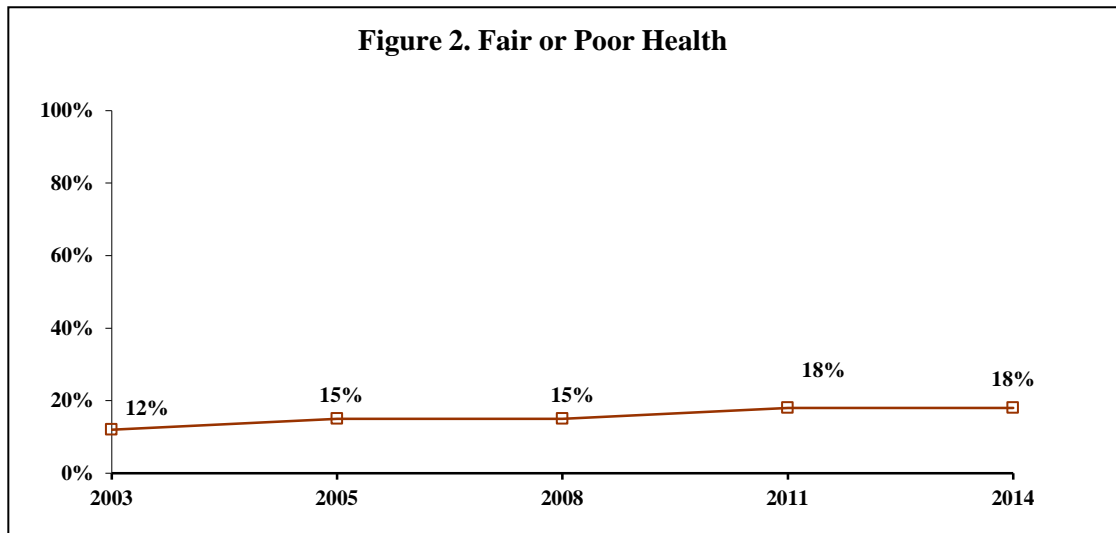
^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health was fair or poor.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Sixteen 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 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, 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.

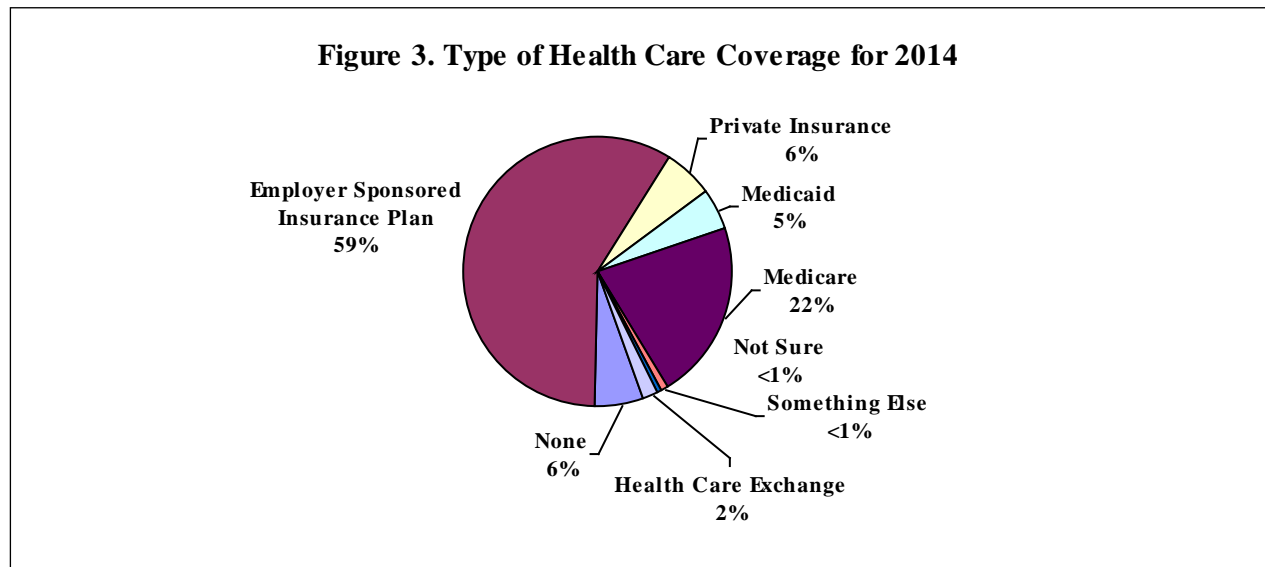
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

In 2012, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fifteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Six percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Five percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 22% reported Medicare. Two percent bought insurance through the health care exchange.



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no current personal health care coverage (16%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (1%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health coverage compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care coverage compared to married respondents (12% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2005 and 2008, male respondents were more likely to report no health coverage. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health coverage. In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no health coverage. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL					
All Respondents	5%	7%	8%	6%	6%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	5	9	9	8	7
Gender ^{2,3}					
Male	5	10	12	8	7
Female	4	5	4	5	5
Age ^{2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	9	12	8	7	16
35 to 44	4	7	10	14	6
45 to 54	6	5	7	5	2
55 to 64	2	13	16	6	1
65 and Older	0	1	0	0	0
Education					
High School or Less	7	9	11	8	6
Some Post High School	2	5	5	6	7
College Graduate	4	6	5	4	4
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	15	12	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	1	5	4	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	1	0	0	0
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married	2	3	4	1	1
Not Married	10	14	12	11	12

^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 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2014 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 9% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 8% 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 (23% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2011 and 2014, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting no coverage.
- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2011 and 2014, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage.

Table 4. Personally No Health Care Coverage in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	15%	10%	14%
Gender ¹			
Male	19	10	15
Female	11	11	12
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	26	13	23
35 to 44	16	23	16
45 to 54	7	6	16
55 to 64 ^a	20	8	6
65 and Older	1	1	1
Education ¹			
High School or Less	21	11	13
Some Post High School	9	10	14
College Graduate	13	9	13
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	17	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	6	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	<1	8
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married	6	4	6
Not Married	25	17	23

^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 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2014 Findings

- Sixteen 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 9% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 8% 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 (29% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, 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.
- 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^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	17%	17%	17%	11%	16%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	25	28	18	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	6	8	4	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12	13	4	<1	8
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married	9	9	11	5	6
Not Married	30	29	25	16	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.

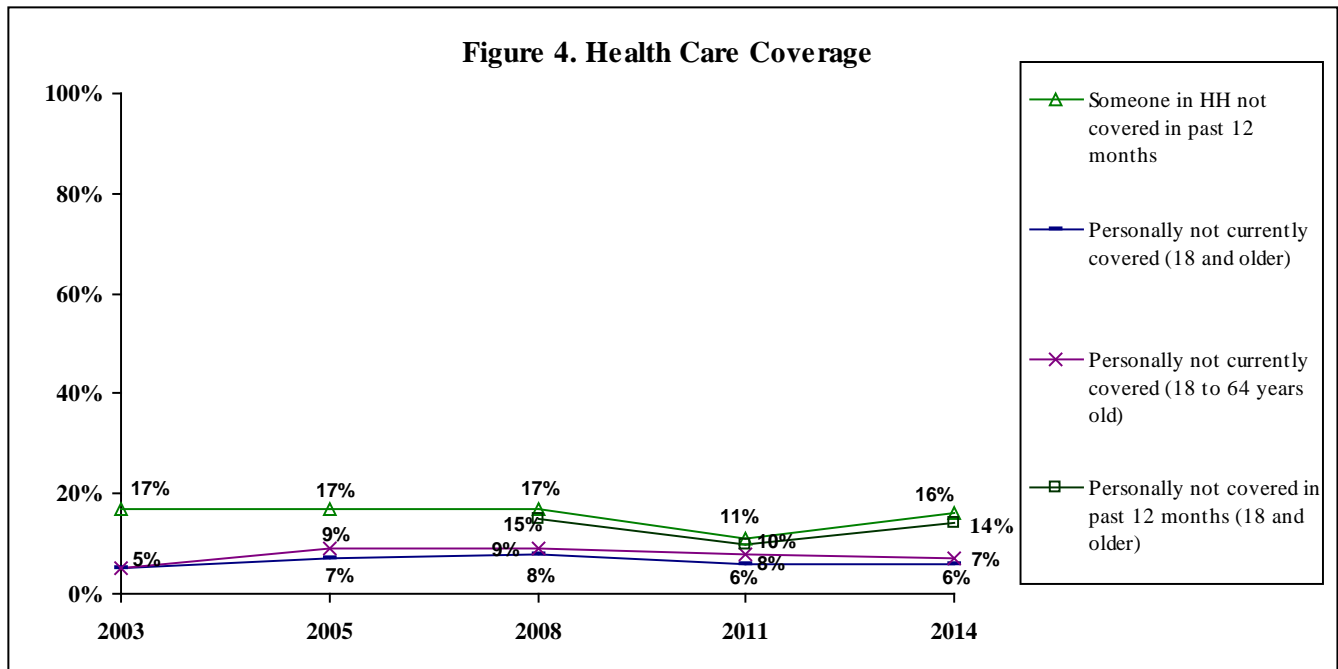
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, 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 (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 14% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they currently have an unmet dental need from swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which they need to see a dentist but have not gone for treatment. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a current unmet dental need.

From 2011 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication

due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or dental care in the past 12 months.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

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

2014 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 11% of those without children.

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely report in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2011	2014
TOTAL	12%	14%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2
Marital Status ¹		
Married	8	12
Not Married	15	15
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes	17	18
No	9	11

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2011 to 2014

Unmet Medical Care

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

2014 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 24% of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 9% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 61 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 42% reported the reason was poor medical care while 30% reported an inability to pay. Thirteen percent reported they were unable to get an appointment.

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they did not get the medical care needed.

- In 2008, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an unmet medical care need. In 2014, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2008. In 2011, age was not a significant variable.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they did not get the medical care needed.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not get the medical care needed. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an unmet medical care need.
- In 2008 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they did not receive the medical care needed.

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

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	9%	8%	15%
Gender			
Male ^a	8	6	16
Female	10	9	15
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	9	2	25
35 to 44 ^a	4	13	24
45 to 54	16	9	13
55 to 64	11	10	11
65 and Older	4	8	1
Education			
High School or Less	11	10	13
Some Post High School ^a	8	7	20
College Graduate	7	4	12
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	11	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	4	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	1	5	9
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married ^a	5	4	13
Not Married	14	11	18

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Unmet Dental Care

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

2014 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 11% of those 55 to 64 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 15% of those with a college education or 12% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed (35%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (6%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (26% and 8%, respectively).
 - Of the 64 respondents who reported they did not receive the dental care needed, 35% reported the inability to pay while 25% reported being uninsured as a reason for not receiving care. Sixteen percent reported they were unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance and 15% reported insurance did not cover it.

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they did not get the dental care needed.
- In 2008, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report an unmet dental care need. In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2008, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they did not get the dental care needed.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2008. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely report they did not receive the dental care needed. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014
TOTAL ^a	7%	16%
Gender		
Male ^a	5	13
Female ^a	9	20
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	4	31
35 to 44	13	12
45 to 54	7	16
55 to 64	11	11
65 and Older	1	5
Education ²		
High School or Less	9	12
Some Post High School ^a	7	22
College Graduate ^a	4	15
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	6
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	5	8
Not Married ^a	11	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Current Unmet Dental Need

2014 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they currently have swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which they need to see a dentist but have not gone for treatment.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they have a current unmet dental need (31%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they have a current unmet dental need (42%) compared to those in the top 40 percent income bracket (10%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (8%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they have a current unmet dental need compared to married respondents (31% and 14%, respectively).

Table 9. Current Unmet Dental Need by Demographic Variables for 2014^①

	2014
TOTAL	22%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	26
Age ¹	
18 to 34	31
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	25
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	9
Education	
High School or Less	19
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	20
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10
Marital Status ¹	
Married	14
Not Married	31

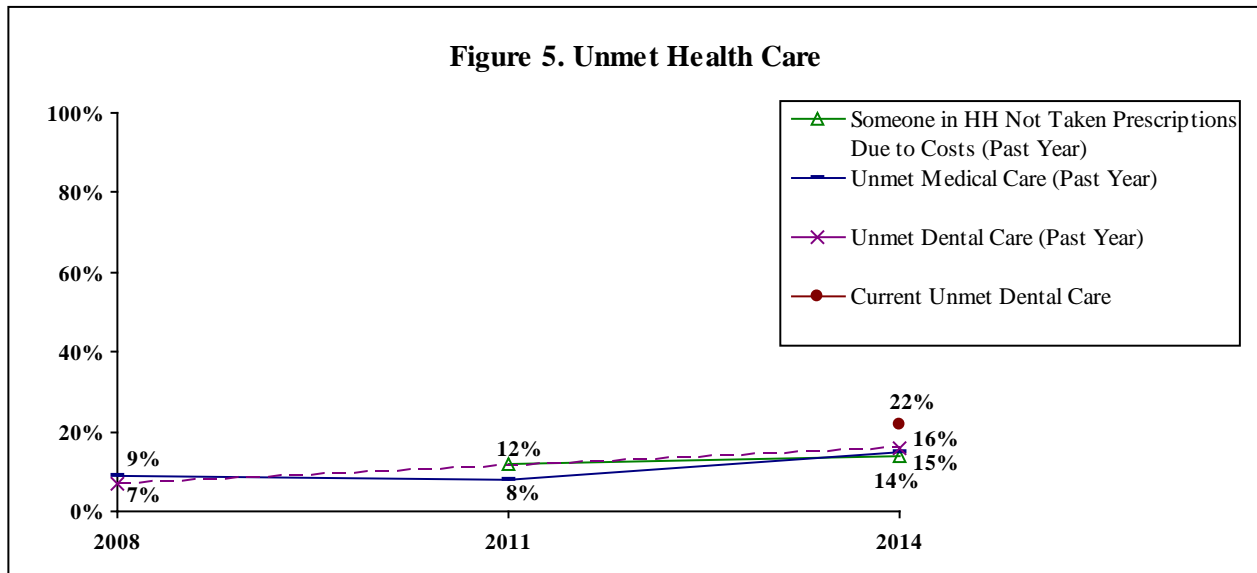
^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet dental care in the past 12 months.



Financial Burden of Medical Care (Tables 10 & 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 18% of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they had problems paying or were unable to pay any medical, dental, or mental health bills. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they currently have a medical, dental or mental health bill being paid off over time while 10% reported they have a bill they are unable to pay at all. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they currently have a bill they are paying off over time or a bill they are unable to pay at all.

Financial Burden in Past 12 Months

2014 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they had problems paying or were unable to pay a medical, dental, or mental health bill.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past 12 months they had problems paying or were unable to pay bills (34%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (15%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).

Table 10. Household Problem Paying or Unable to Pay Medical, Dental or Mental Health Bills in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2014^⓪

	2014
TOTAL	18%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	22

^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 2014

Currently Have Medical, Dental or Mental Health Bills Being Paid Off Over Time or Unable to Pay at All

2014 Findings

- Fourteen percent of all respondents reported they currently have medical, dental or mental health bills being paid off over time while 10% of all respondents reported they currently have bills they are unable to pay at all.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report each situation—they are paying off bills over time as well as they are unable to pay at all compared to respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

Table 11. Currently Have Medical, Dental or Mental Health Bill Being Paid Off Over Time or Unable to Pay Bill at All by Demographic Variables for 2014^⓪

	Paid Off Over Time	Unable to Pay at All
TOTAL	14%	10%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25 ¹	24 ¹
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16 ¹	6 ¹
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4 ¹	0 ¹
Marital Status		
Married	12	8
Not Married	17	13

^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 2014

Health Information (Figure 6; Table 12)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 57% of respondents reported they go on the Internet when they need health information or clarification while 38% reported they contact their doctor. Respondents who were younger, with more education, with higher household income or married were more likely to report they go online. Respondents who were older were more likely to report they go to their doctor.

From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their doctor as their source for health information. From 2011 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or family/friends as a source for health information or clarification.

Source for Health Information or Clarification

2014 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported they look for health information or clarification on the Internet while 38% reported they contact a doctor. Eleven percent reported family/friends followed by 9% who reported they talk to other health professionals.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as a source for health information/clarification compared to respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as a source of information compared to respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as a source for health information or clarification compared to unmarried respondents. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report family/friends as a source for health information or clarification compared to married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their doctor as a source for health information or clarification. From 2011 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or family/friends for health information or clarification.
- From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they went to their doctor for health information or clarification.
- In 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification while in 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. In 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their doctor for health information/clarification. In 2011, age was not a significant variable for identifying their doctor as their source of information.
- In 2011 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification. In 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more

likely to report family/friends as their source while in 2014 education was not a significant variable for going to family/friends for health information. Although education was not significant in either study year for respondents selecting their doctor as their source for health information, from 2011 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- In 2011 and 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification. In 2011, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as a source of health information/clarification while in 2014 household income was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting their doctor as their source of health information.
- In 2011 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as a source of health information/clarification. In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report going to family/friends for clarification while in 2011 marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 12. Source for Health Information or Clarification by Demographic Variables for 2014^①

	Internet		Doctor		Family/Friends	
	2011	2014	2011	2014	2011	2014
TOTAL	56%	57%	46% ^a	38% ^a	10%	11%
Gender						
Male	57	53	42	37	8	11
Female	56	61	50 ^a	39 ^a	13	12
Age						
18 to 34	72 ¹	65 ²	50	35 ²	13	14
35 to 44	39 ¹	72 ²	45	32 ²	4	12
45 to 54	68 ¹	63 ²	32	29 ²	13	8
55 to 64	58 ¹	57 ²	51	36 ²	8	8
65 and Older	36 ¹	26 ²	51	58 ²	9	11
Education						
High School or Less	38 ¹	44 ²	49 ^a	35 ^a	15 ¹	11
Some Post High School	66 ¹	62 ²	43	45	4 ¹	9
College Graduate	74 ¹	74 ²	45	33	11 ¹	13
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45 ¹	49 ²	48 ^{1,a}	32 ^a	10	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64 ¹	58 ²	48 ¹	46	16	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78 ¹	70 ²	34 ¹	30	7	11
Marital Status						
Married	69 ¹	67 ²	48	39	11	7 ²
Not Married	43 ¹	45 ²	44	35	10	16 ²

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

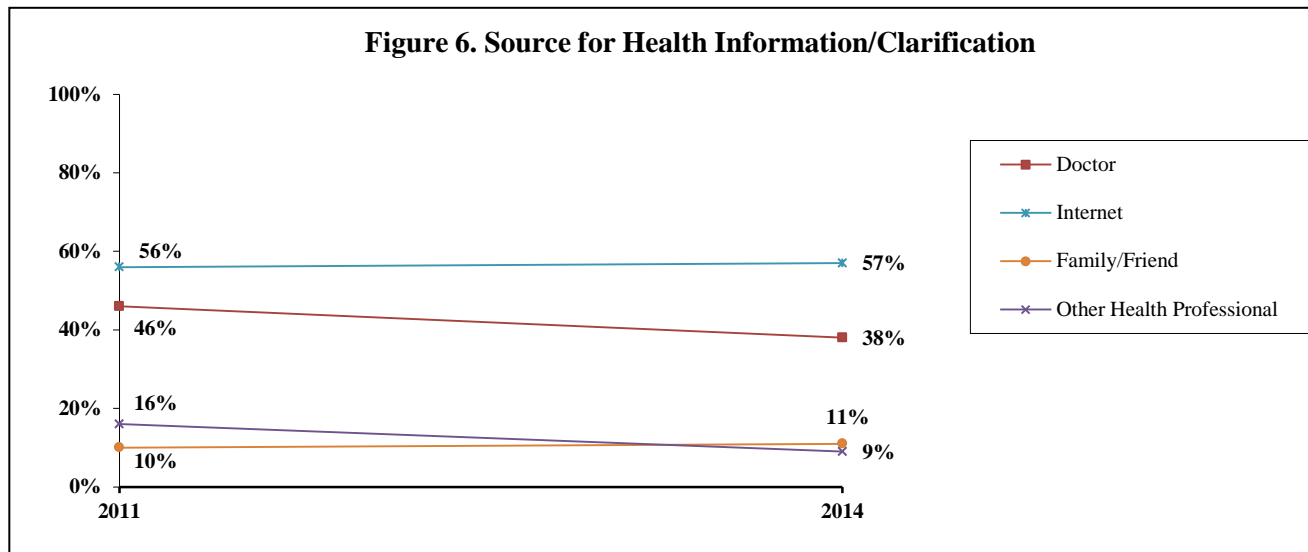
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2014

Health Information Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting the doctor or other health professional as a source for health information or clarification. From 2011 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or family/friends for health information or clarification.



Health Services (Figure 7; Tables 13 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 70% of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported it is very or somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2005 to 2014, 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 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting it is very or somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider. From 2011 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Primary Health Care Services

2014 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Ten percent reported public health clinic/community center while 9% reported an urgent care center. Six percent reported they have no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick (78%) compared to male respondents (61%).
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 43% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick (80%) compared to those with some post high school education (72%) or respondents with a high school education or less (62%).
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick (77%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (71%) or respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket (59%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 58%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their usual place for health services was 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 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reported this. In 2005, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2011 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2011 and 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or 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 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	84%	78%	72%	70%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	76	68	63	61
Female ^a	90	87	81	78
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	85	68	52	43
35 to 44	78	75	68	88
45 to 54	81	76	74	76
55 to 64 ^a	92	93	82	68
65 and Older	87	88	91	88
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	83	72	63	62
Some Post High School ^a	87	80	74	72
College Graduate	81	83	82	80
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	82	68	63	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	82	90	75	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	88	87	80	77
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married ^a	89	87	83	78
Not Married ^a	76	66	60	58

^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 2005; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

Understand Healthcare Provider’s Verbal and Written Explanations

2014 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider. Thirty-three percent reported that it is not too difficult while 47% reported that it is not difficult at all.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing (26%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (20%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (9%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider.
- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider.
- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when they see their healthcare provider.
- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything. From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a post high school education or less reporting it is very/somewhat difficult.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report very/somewhat difficult, with a noted increase since 2011. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting it is very/somewhat difficult to understand everything.

Table 14. Very/Somewhat Difficult to Understand Healthcare Provider's Verbal and Written Explanations by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	10%	19%
Gender		
Male ^a	12	22
Female ^a	9	16
Age		
18 to 34	8	13
35 to 44	14	21
45 to 54 ^a	6	24
55 to 64 ^a	10	24
65 and Older	14	14
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less ^a	15	25
Some Post High School ^a	6	15
College Graduate	8	13
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	9
Marital Status		
Married ^a	9	16
Not Married ^a	11	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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2011 to 2014

Advance Care Plan

2014 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 39% of those 45 to 54 years old or 14% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (57%) compared to those with a high school education or less (41%) or respondents with some post high school education (32%).
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (51%) compared to those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket (37%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (34%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (51% and 31%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, 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 all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting having an advance care plan.

Table 15. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	36%	40%	41%	38%	42%
Gender ³					
Male ^a	31	39	36	36	41
Female	39	40	46	41	43
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	19	17	19	13	14
35 to 44	28	34	29	13	41
45 to 54	33	24	35	44	39
55 to 64	41	53	62	49	47
65 and Older	68	74	81	80	79
Education ⁵					
High School or Less	34	42	40	39	41
Some Post High School	44	34	39	34	32
College Graduate ^a	32	41	45	43	57
Household Income ⁵					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37	45	35	39	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	33	41	40	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	38	30	46	33	51
Marital Status ^{3,5}					
Married ^a	33	39	49	40	51
Not Married	41	40	32	37	31

^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 2008, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

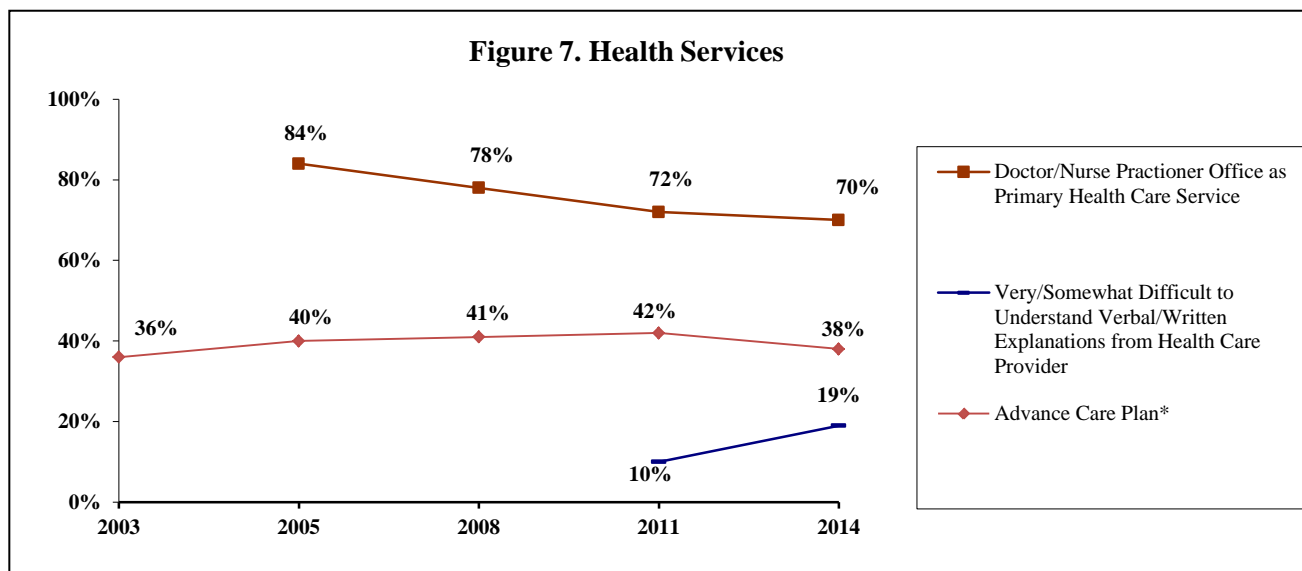
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Health Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, 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 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting it is very or somewhat difficult to understand verbal or written explanations by their health care provider. From 2011 to 2014, there was a no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



*In 2008, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

Routine Procedures (Figure 8; Tables 16 - 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 80% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 53% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

Routine Checkup

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

2014 Findings

- Eighty 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 (71%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (96%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (82%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (61%).
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (88%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (80%) or respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket (72%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (86% and 72%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or top 40 percent income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years. In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In 2003, 2008, and 2011, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2011 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 16. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	84%	83%	78%	77%	80%
Gender ^{2,3,4,5}					
Male ^a	81	78	65	67	71
Female	87	87	90	88	89
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	78	76	70	64	61
35 to 44	85	80	71	75	82
45 to 54	78	81	78	79	84
55 to 64 ^a	96	85	83	82	83
65 and Older	89	94	95	91	96
Education ⁴					
High School or Less	85	82	75	72	79
Some Post High School	85	80	80	76	80
College Graduate	82	87	78	87	81
Household Income ^{2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	80	87	78	79	72
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85	73	75	82	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	85	85	74	72	88
Marital Status ^{4,5}					
Married	85	85	80	83	86
Not Married ^a	83	79	74	72	72

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2011, 76% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 12% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 84% of those 35 to 44 years old or 39% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 82% of those with a high school education or less or 59% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 66% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (85% and 63%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2011, 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, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2014, there was noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2008 and 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting 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, with a noted increase since 2003.

Table 17. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	69%	75%	74%	71%	76%
Gender ^{3,4}					
Male	70	75	66	64	75
Female	68	75	81	77	76
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	41	55	50	38	39
35 to 44 ^a	66	71	72	68	84
45 to 54	74	81	89	81	85
55 to 64	93	83	83	87	89
65 and Older ^a	84	89	95	92	96
Education ^{3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	64	71	67	61	82
Some Post High School	67	78	76	72	59
College Graduate	77	77	81	84	86
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	52	80	65	63	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	76	70	79	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	74	90	75	84
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married ^a	75	78	82	83	85
Not Married	58	69	63	58	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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.

2014 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 61% of those 45 to 54 years old or 54% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 77% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 46% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (79% and 49%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2003 and 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003 and 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2008 and 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup.

Table 18. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	76%	68%	70%	62%	66%
Gender ^{1,3}					
Male	71	72	62	58	69
Female ^a	81	66	77	67	63
Age ^{2,3,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	70	74	55	55	54
35 to 44	75	77	76	59	78
45 to 54 ^a	82	68	73	68	61
55 to 64	78	65	80	67	70
65 and Older	78	54	73	64	73
Education ^{2,3,4}					
High School or Less ^a	71	63	55	53	60
Some Post High School	80	64	73	60	72
College Graduate ^a	81	83	90	81	68
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	70	61	54	51	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	76	80	70	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	81	78	90	77	77
Marital Status ^{2,3,4,5}					
Married	79	75	83	73	79
Not Married ^a	71	57	54	52	49

^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 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Eye Exam

2014 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 23% reported one to two years ago.
- Male respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to female respondents (59% and 47%, respectively).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (71%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (43%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (40%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 57% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 42% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report this, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2005, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam. In 2014, respondents in the top 60 percent income bracket were more likely to report this. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam.

Table 19. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	52%	42%	42%	42%	53%
Gender ^{2,3,4,5}					
Male ^a	48	32	37	35	59
Female	55	50	47	50	47
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	51	41	32	30	40
35 to 44 ^a	39	39	40	46	71
45 to 54	52	32	49	33	43
55 to 64	51	33	39	45	57
65 and Older	72	59	55	65	61
Education					
High School or Less	55	43	41	49	53
Some Post High School	46	44	43	40	50
College Graduate	53	37	42	35	56
Household Income ^{2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	57	42	37	45	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	47	42	43	58
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47	28	57	37	57
Marital Status					
Married	51	39	45	44	57
Not Married	52	46	37	41	47

^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.

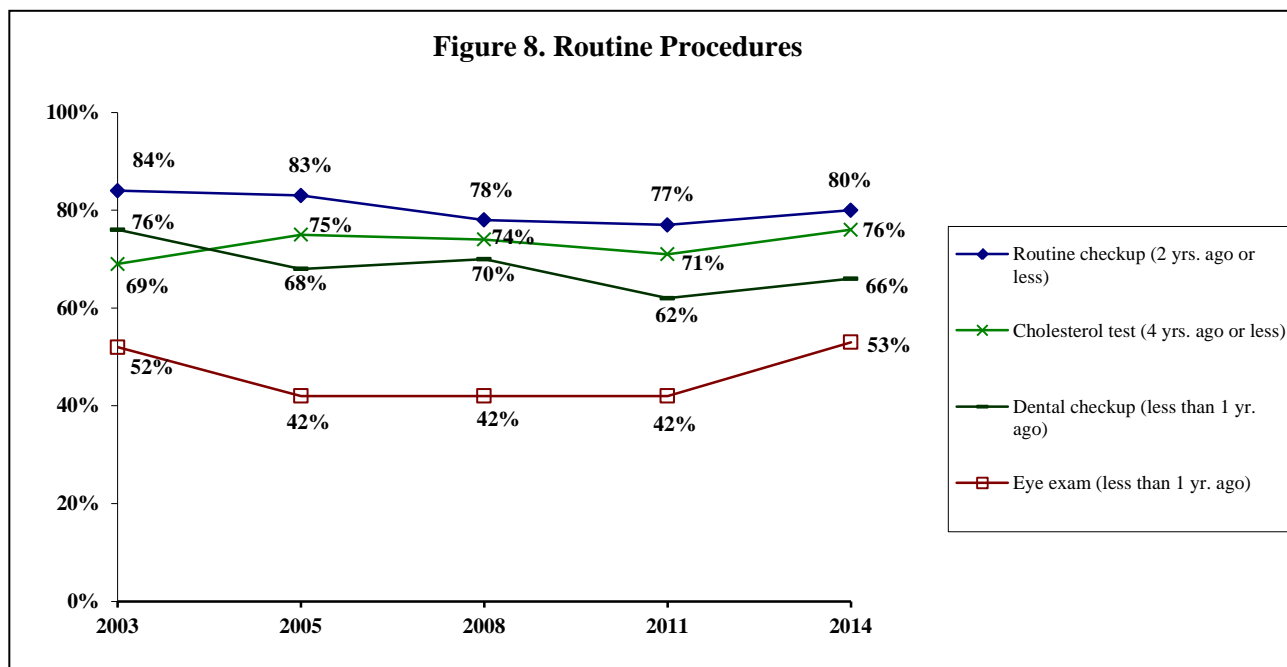
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.



Vaccinations (Figure 9; Table 20)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 42% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education, or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

In 2012, 51% of Wisconsin respondents and 60% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (68%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (41%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (17%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (56%) compared to those with a high school education or less (38%) or respondents with some post high school education (36%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination compared to unmarried respondents (48% and 33%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2005 and 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 20. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	31%	20%	29%	32%	42%
Gender ^{2,3}					
Male ^a	27	14	17	30	38
Female ^a	35	24	41	34	45
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	12	7	12	20	17
35 to 44 ^a	26	11	18	16	44
45 to 54 ^a	24	15	32	31	41
55 to 64	43	20	40	39	48
65 and Older	64	45	58	57	68
Education ⁵					
High School or Less	34	20	24	34	38
Some Post High School	25	19	30	31	36
College Graduate ^a	33	19	35	29	56
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	40	22	29	35	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	20	35	28	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	27	14	22	31	47
Marital Status ⁵					
Married ^a	31	18	31	31	48
Not Married	32	22	27	32	33

^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 2005, “nasal spray” was added.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

In 2012, 70% of Wisconsin respondents and 69% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

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

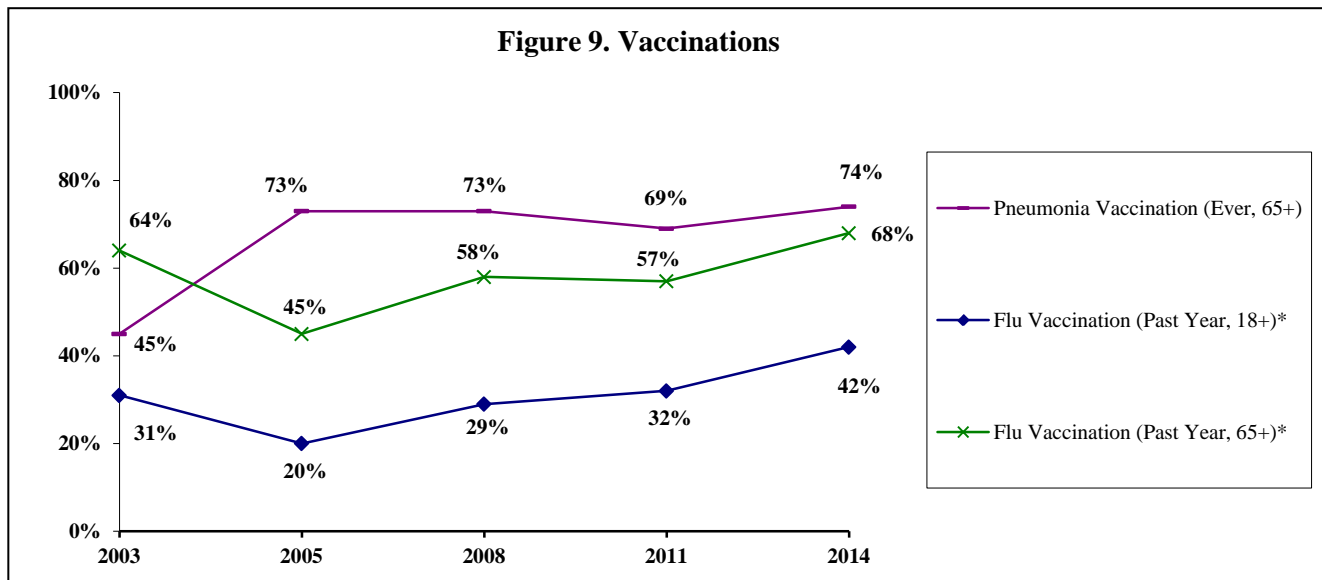
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



*In 2005, “nasal spray” was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 21 - 26)

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.

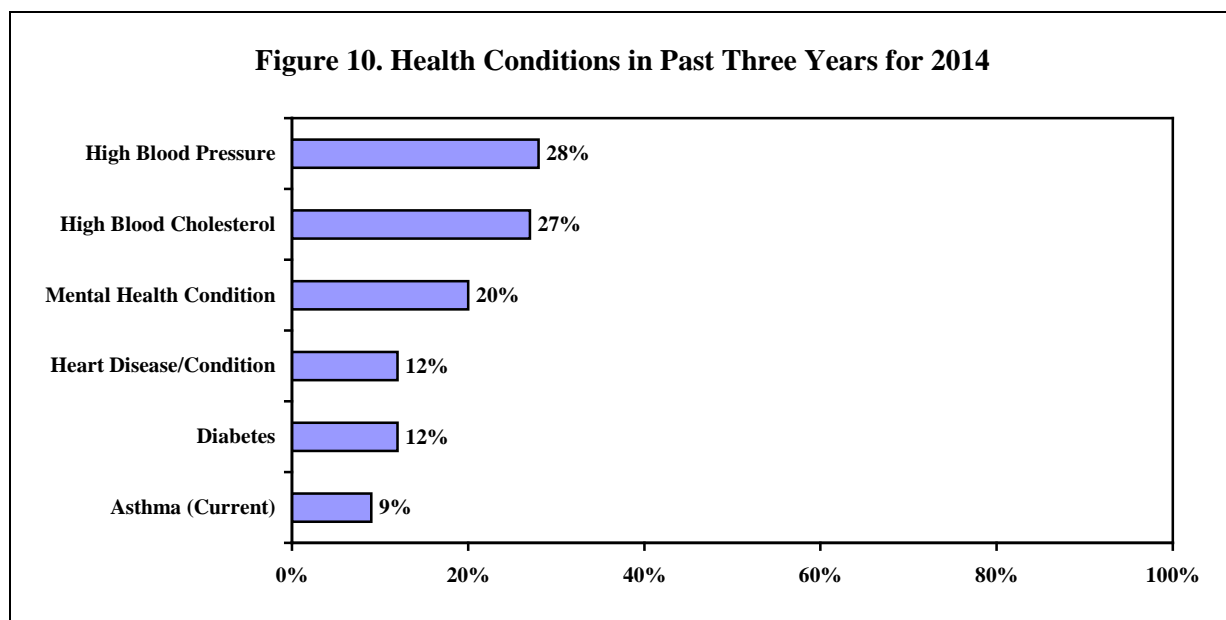
KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (28% and 27%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, in the

bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female or 45 and older were more likely to report current asthma.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, or diabetes. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition.

2014 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (28%) or high blood cholesterol (27%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



High Blood Pressure

2014 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (62%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (10%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (6%).
- Thirty-seven 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 18% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-four percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 16% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Forty percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and 37% of those who were inactive reported high blood pressure compared to 16% of respondents who participated in the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 112 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting high blood pressure.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003, 2005, 2011 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2014, respondents who did less than the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of activity reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2005 and 2011, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood pressure.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	17%	25%	23%	24%	28%
Gender					
Male ^a	17	25	21	26	27
Female ^a	17	24	25	23	29
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	7	9	<1	6
35 to 44	13	17	3	17	10
45 to 54 ^a	13	20	30	19	36
55 to 64	28	37	35	31	33
65 and Older ^a	38	52	55	62	62
Education					
High School or Less	21	30	25	30	29
Some Post High School ^a	13	22	19	20	28
College Graduate	16	21	23	21	27
Household Income ^{1,2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	34	27	29	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	27	27	25	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	9	19	13	18
Marital Status ²					
Married ^a	16	18	21	24	24
Not Married ^a	19	36	25	25	33
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	11	17	14	12	16
Overweight ^a	22	29	27	32	34
Physical Activity ^{4,5}					
Inactive	--	--	24	39	37
Insufficient ^b	--	--	24	20	40
Recommended	--	--	20	24	16
Smoking Status ^{2,4}					
Nonsmoker ^a	18	29	24	27	30
Smoker	14	9	21	17	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.

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

High Blood Cholesterol

2014 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 30% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of overweight respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 16% of respondents who were not overweight.
 - Of the 107 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 83% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003 and 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2008, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2011 and 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, 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 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2005, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2011 and 2014, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, 2011 and 2014, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, respondents who were smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 22. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	19%	19%	22%	25%	27%
Gender					
Male	21	19	20	24	25
Female ^a	17	18	25	26	29
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	5	5	14	3	0
35 to 44 ^a	16	20	7	23	31
45 to 54	22	17	34	31	30
55 to 64	28	29	35	25	37
65 and Older ^a	30	26	34	49	47
Education ³					
High School or Less	20	19	28	30	25
Some Post High School	20	16	23	23	25
College Graduate ^a	16	20	12	20	31
Household Income ^{1,2}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	13	25	26	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	32	27	18	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	13	20	21	20
Marital Status					
Married	22	16	23	24	29
Not Married ^a	14	23	20	25	23
Overweight Status ^{1,4,5}					
Not Overweight	8	16	19	12	16
Overweight	25	20	24	32	33
Physical Activity					
Inactive	--	--	24	27	31
Insufficient ^b	--	--	18	20	32
Recommended	--	--	24	29	23
Smoking Status ³					
Nonsmoker	19	20	19	26	26
Smoker ^a	17	14	30	21	30

^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 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Heart Disease/Condition

2014 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Thirty percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 7% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Fifteen percent of overweight respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Fifteen percent of nonsmokers reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of respondents who were smokers.
 - Of the 48 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2008, 2011 and 2014 respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2011 and 2014, 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 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2008 and 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2014, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2005 and 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting heart disease/condition.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	6%	9%	7%	8%	12%
Gender					
Male	7	10	6	8	13
Female ^a	6	8	7	7	11
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	1	0	<1	2	0
35 to 44 ^a	<1	1	2	6	7
45 to 54	2	7	1	4	8
55 to 64	17	22	11	7	19
65 and Older ^a	16	21	23	21	30
Education					
High School or Less	5	11	8	8	11
Some Post High School	6	8	6	8	13
College Graduate	6	7	6	6	12
Household Income ⁵					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	8	11	7	9	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	6	3	4	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	6	2	5	6
Marital Status					
Married	7	8	6	6	11
Not Married ^a	5	10	8	9	13
Overweight Status ^{4,5}					
Not Overweight	6	8	5	2	6
Overweight ^a	7	8	8	11	15
Physical Activity ^{3,4}					
Inactive	--	--	14	16	21
Insufficient	--	--	5	4	8
Recommended ^b	--	--	5	8	12
Smoking Status ^{2,5}					
Nonsmoker ^a	7	11	8	7	15
Smoker	3	2	3	9	3

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Mental Health Condition

2014 Findings

- Twenty 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 compared to male respondents (26% and 14%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition (31%) compared to those 65 and older (13%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (12%).
- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (24% and 16%, respectively).
 - Of the 79 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 84% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2011, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2014, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2011 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2011 and 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	15%	14%	20%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	10	10	14
Female	21	18	26
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	25	21	21
35 to 44	11	20	19
45 to 54 ^a	10	13	31
55 to 64	11	6	12
65 and Older	14	8	13
Education			
High School or Less	17	18	21
Some Post High School	17	13	20
College Graduate	12	9	16
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	20	29	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	4	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	2	10
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	12	3	16
Not Married	19	25	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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

Diabetes

2014 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 6% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 5% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Sixteen percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to 4% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Twenty-four percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes compared to 13% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 8% of respondents who participated in the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 46 respondents who reported diabetes, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2005, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting diabetes.
- In 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2008. In 2008 and 2011, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, nonsmoking respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting diabetes.

Table 25. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	5%	7%	8%	8%	12%
Gender ²					
Male ^a	4	3	7	9	12
Female	6	10	8	8	12
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	0	1	3	0	0
35 to 44 ^a	3	4	7	7	12
45 to 54	2	4	9	2	6
55 to 64	9	17	11	8	19
65 and Older ^a	14	14	15	25	26
Education ¹					
High School or Less	7	9	10	10	13
Some Post High School	7	8	8	9	8
College Graduate ^a	<1	3	4	4	13
Household Income ^{1,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	7	11	9	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	8	3	7	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	3	6	4	5
Marital Status					
Married ^a	4	6	6	7	10
Not Married ^a	7	9	11	9	14
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	3	3	<1	1	4
Overweight ^a	6	8	10	12	16
Physical Activity ⁵					
Inactive ^b	--	--	6	14	24
Insufficient	--	--	9	8	13
Recommended	--	--	8	8	8
Smoking Status ²					
Nonsmoker ^a	5	9	7	9	12
Smoker	5	1	11	6	11

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Current Asthma

In 2012, 9% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (13%) compared to male respondents (5%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old, 13% of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 12% of respondents 65 and older reported current asthma compared to 3% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
 - Of the 36 respondents who reported current asthma, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting current asthma and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting current asthma.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting current asthma.

Table 26. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	6%	6%	7%	7%	9%
Gender ⁵					
Male	6	6	9	6	5
Female ^a	6	7	6	8	13
Age ⁵					
18 to 34 ^a	10	9	12	8	3
35 to 44	5	4	8	3	4
45 to 54 ^a	2	3	3	7	14
55 to 64	11	8	2	11	13
65 and Older	4	8	7	6	12
Education					
High School or Less	8	7	9	5	9
Some Post High School ^a	3	6	8	10	10
College Graduate	7	6	3	6	7
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	9	7	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	4	2	12	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	7	6	3	6
Marital Status					
Married	6	6	7	6	11
Not Married	6	6	7	8	7

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

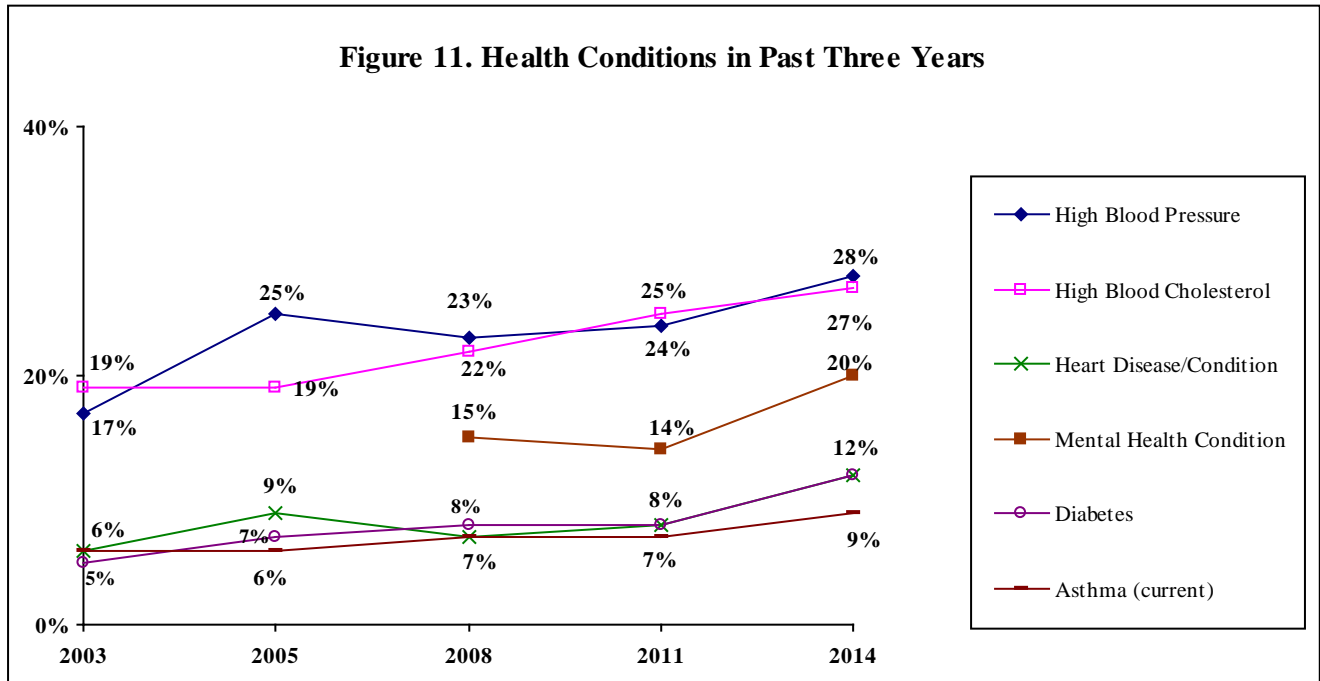
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition.



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 27 - 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 29% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2014, 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 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2014, 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).

2014 Findings

- Forty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-one percent did some moderate activity, while 14% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 33% of those 55 to 64 years old or 28% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (56%) compared to overweight respondents (36%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2011, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2005, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, 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.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2011 and 2014, 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 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	25%	33%	32%	42%	43%
Gender ⁴					
Male ^a	29	35	33	34	45
Female ^a	21	32	30	50	42
Age ^{2,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	20	22	35	41	61
35 to 44 ^a	25	46	20	43	46
45 to 54	25	42	33	43	28
55 to 64	36	38	28	42	33
65 and Older ^a	26	23	40	39	42
Education					
High School or Less ^a	23	29	35	44	44
Some Post High School ^a	21	34	27	35	41
College Graduate	32	39	30	48	44
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	22	31	31	46	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	23	40	28	34	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	34	34	42	42
Marital Status					
Married ^a	26	36	33	38	44
Not Married ^a	24	29	30	45	41
Overweight Status ^{4,5}					
Not Overweight ^a	26	36	35	51	56
Overweight ^a	25	31	30	35	36

^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 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

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).

2014 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Nineteen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 52% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 18% of those 55 to 64 years old or 16% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the vigorous physical activity recommendation compared to 32% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 17% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the vigorous physical activity recommendation (40%) compared to overweight respondents (23%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, 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 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant factor. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2011 and 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 28. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	24%	21%	29%
Gender ¹			
Male	29	24	33
Female	19	19	26
Age ³			
18 to 34 ^a	26	31	48
35 to 44	31	20	37
45 to 54	21	17	21
55 to 64	22	22	18
65 and Older	15	14	16
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less ^a	18	18	31
Some Post High School	25	17	33
College Graduate	32	33	20
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	22	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	22	21	45
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	19	32
Marital Status ¹			
Married	29	19	30
Not Married ^a	18	24	28
Overweight Status ^{2,3}			
Not Overweight	31	31	40
Overweight	22	16	23

^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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2008 to 2014

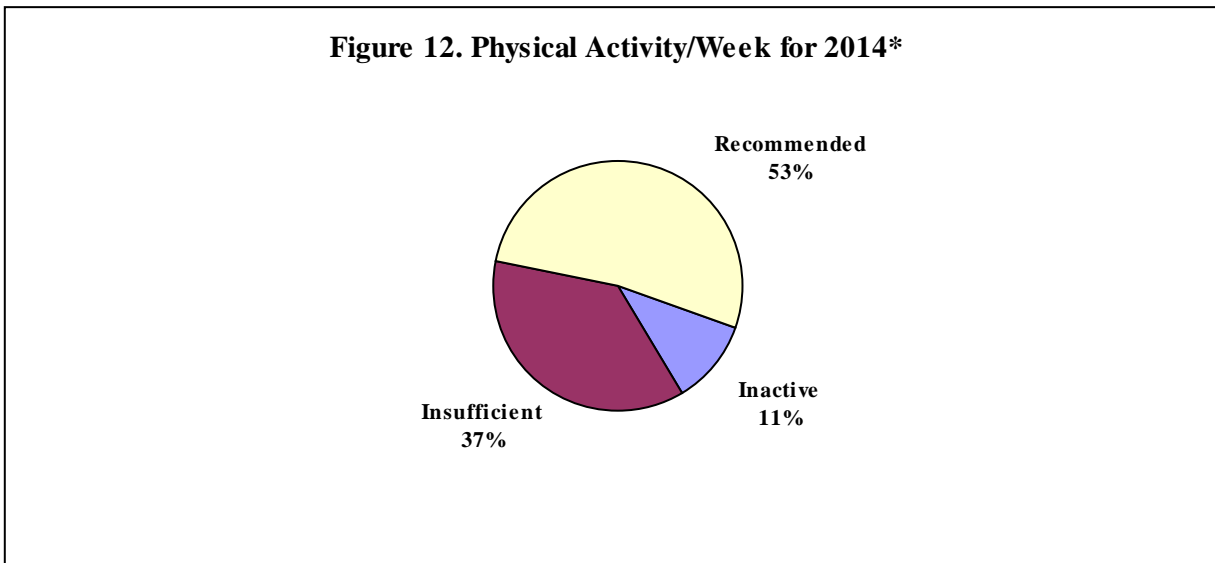
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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).

2014 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-seven percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 11% 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.

- Sixty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 45% of those 55 to 64 years old or 37% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 53% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 42% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (66%) compared to overweight respondents (46%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2011, female respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003.

Table 29. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	44%	51%	53%
Gender ²			
Male ^a	47	45	57
Female	41	56	48
Age ³			
18 to 34 ^a	38	56	65
35 to 44 ^a	44	54	62
45 to 54	49	47	37
55 to 64	42	51	45
65 and Older	47	45	51
Education ²			
High School or Less ^a	42	53	55
Some Post High School	43	42	51
College Graduate	47	58	50
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	55	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	41	41	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	51	53
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	49	44	55
Not Married ^a	38	57	50
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight ^a	53	60	66
Overweight	40	43	46

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2008 to 2014

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 2012, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 30% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (36% overweight and 28% obese) (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- According to the definition, 67% of respondents were overweight (32% overweight and 35% obese).
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 59% of those 45 to 54 years old or 46% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight (75%) compared to those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket (67%) or respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket (58%).
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (80%) compared to those who were inactive (65%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (58%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2011, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2014, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older being overweight.
- In 2005, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education being overweight.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents being overweight.
- In 2008, and 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2014, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of inactive respondents being overweight.

Table 30. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	59%	65%	70%	61%	67%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male	70	73	79	66	67
Female ^a	49	57	61	56	67
Age ^{4,5}					
18 to 34	55	60	66	38	46
35 to 44 ^a	61	70	70	75	81
45 to 54	63	57	81	62	59
55 to 64 ^a	70	77	67	65	88
65 and Older ^a	49	66	70	73	75
Education ²					
High School or Less	60	64	71	61	66
Some Post High School	55	76	69	66	62
College Graduate ^a	60	52	70	53	76
Household Income ⁵					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	50	73	69	60	67
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	57	59	75	63	58
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	64	65	81	60	75
Marital Status ¹					
Married	63	67	74	64	67
Not Married ^a	50	62	66	58	68
Physical Activity ^{3,4,5}					
Inactive ^b	--	--	86	76	65
Insufficient	--	--	70	67	80
Recommended	--	--	64	54	58

^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 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

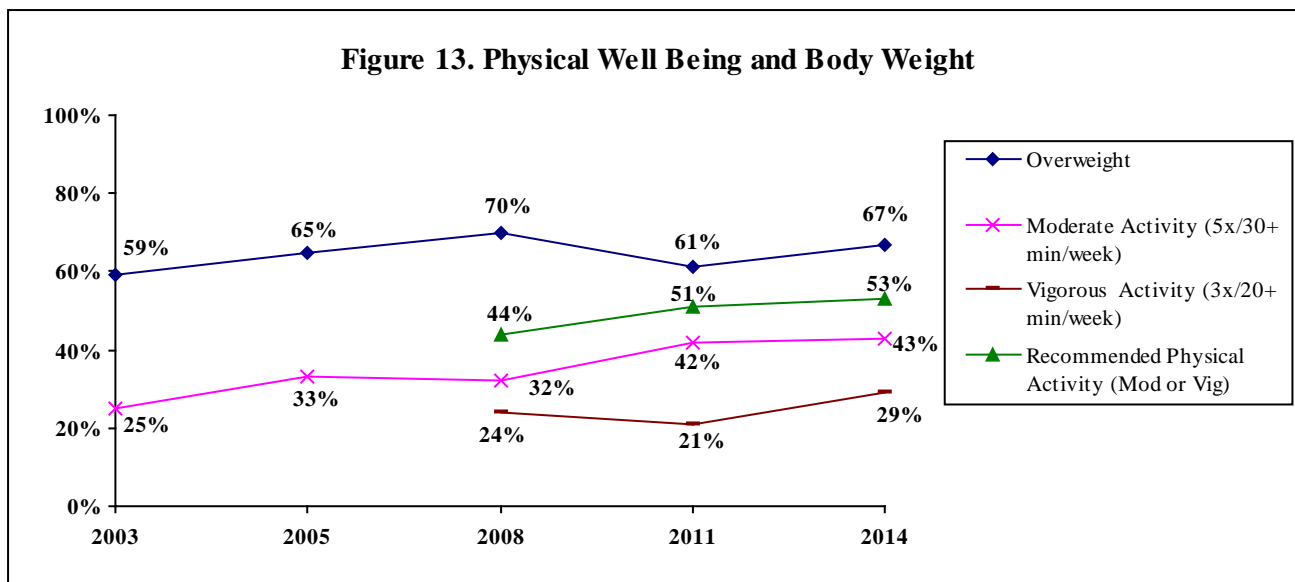
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, 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 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition (Figure 14; Tables 31 & 32)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 59% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 24% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change 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.

2014 Findings

- Fifty-nine 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 (66%) compared to male respondents (53%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 61% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 45% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (67% and 49%, respectively).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents who were not overweight reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 55% of overweight respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2003, 2005, 2011 and 2014, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 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. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008 and 2014, 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 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit.

- In 2008 and 2011, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2014, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit.

Table 31. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	67%	66%	64%	61%	59%
Gender ^{1,2,4,5}					
Male	55	57	62	48	53
Female ^a	77	74	66	74	66
Age					
18 to 34	67	61	71	61	66
35 to 44	60	70	62	68	63
45 to 54	61	64	58	52	58
55 to 64 ^a	70	68	60	64	50
65 and Older ^a	79	67	68	63	57
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less ^a	67	60	62	57	54
Some Post High School	68	68	54	56	65
College Graduate	65	73	81	74	63
Household Income ⁵					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	74	61	58	59	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	59	58	64	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	64	73	72	62	61
Marital Status ^{3,5}					
Married	64	67	72	63	67
Not Married ^a	71	65	55	59	49
Overweight Status ⁵					
Not Overweight	70	68	62	67	67
Overweight ^a	64	64	66	57	55
Physical Activity ^{3,4}					
Inactive ^b	--	--	42	31	65
Insufficient	--	--	67	61	60
Recommended ^b	--	--	71	70	60

^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 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

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.

2014 Findings

- Twenty-four 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 (31%) compared to male respondents (18%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (28% and 19%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (30%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (18%) or respondents who were inactive (17%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2005, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014, 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. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

Table 32. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	25%	21%	23%	23%	24%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Male	18	16	18	12	18
Female	31	26	28	33	31
Age					
18 to 34	24	17	25	24	18
35 to 44 ^a	20	28	19	26	37
45 to 54	23	12	18	16	25
55 to 64	28	27	33	32	20
65 and Older	28	25	25	17	23
Education ^{2,3,4}					
High School or Less	26	17	17	14	21
Some Post High School	27	19	23	27	23
College Graduate	22	33	34	31	31
Household Income ^{1,2}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	15	24	22	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	21	28	17	21	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	22	27	25	25	22
Marital Status ⁵					
Married	23	24	23	24	28
Not Married ^a	28	17	23	22	19
Overweight Status ¹					
Not Overweight	30	26	26	21	22
Overweight	20	18	22	22	25
Physical Activity ^{3,4,5}					
Inactive	--	--	13	6	17
Insufficient	--	--	19	21	18
Recommended	--	--	31	28	30

^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 and 2005.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

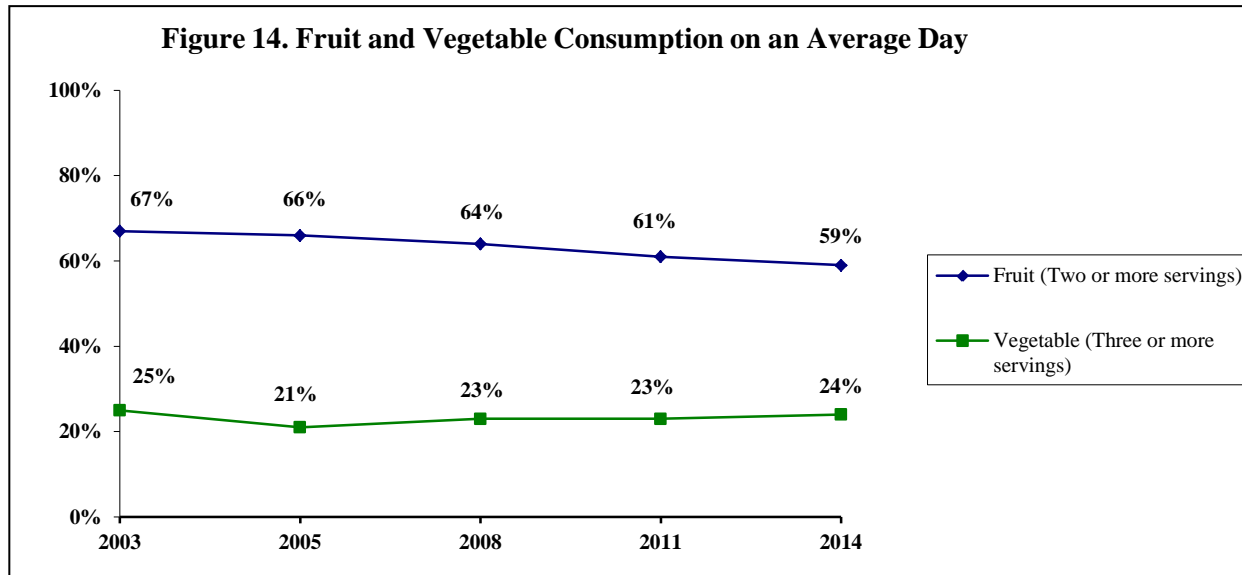
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 33 - 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 76% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years).

From 2003 to 2014, 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 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

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

2014 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2014 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of the 43 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

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

Pap Smear

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).

2014 Findings

- A total of 82% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety percent of respondents 30 to 65 years old reported they had a pap smear within the past three years compared to 58% of respondents 18 to 29 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they had a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 64%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents 30 to 65 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 29 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, 2011, and 2014, 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 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 33. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	89%	87%	91%	78%	82%
Age ^{3,5}					
18 to 29 ^a	89	96	72	74	58
30 to 65	89	85	96	80	90
Education ^{2,3,4}					
Some Post High School or Less	89	82	86	74	82
College Graduate	93	98	100	89	83
Household Income ¹					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	86	84	93	75	86
Top 40 Percent Bracket	97	89	97	88	88
Marital Status ^{3,4,5}					
Married	91	87	96	91	93
Not Married ^a	86	84	84	66	64

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

HPV Test

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

2014 Findings

- A total of 44% of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents 18 to 29 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 37% of respondents 30 to 65 years old.

Table 34. HPV Test Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2014 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^①

	2014
TOTAL	44%
Age ¹	
18 to 29	64
30 to 65	37
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	42
College Graduate	48
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	44
Marital Status	
Married	39
Not Married	50

^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 2014

Cervical Cancer Screening Recommended Time Frame

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

2014 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 30 to 65 years old met the recommendation compared to 58% of respondents 18 to 29 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to unmarried respondents (95% and 67%, respectively).

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

Table 35. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2014^{①,②}

	2014
TOTAL	84%
Age ¹	
18 to 29	58
30 to 65	94
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	84
College Graduate	86
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90
Marital Status ¹	
Married	95
Not Married	67

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

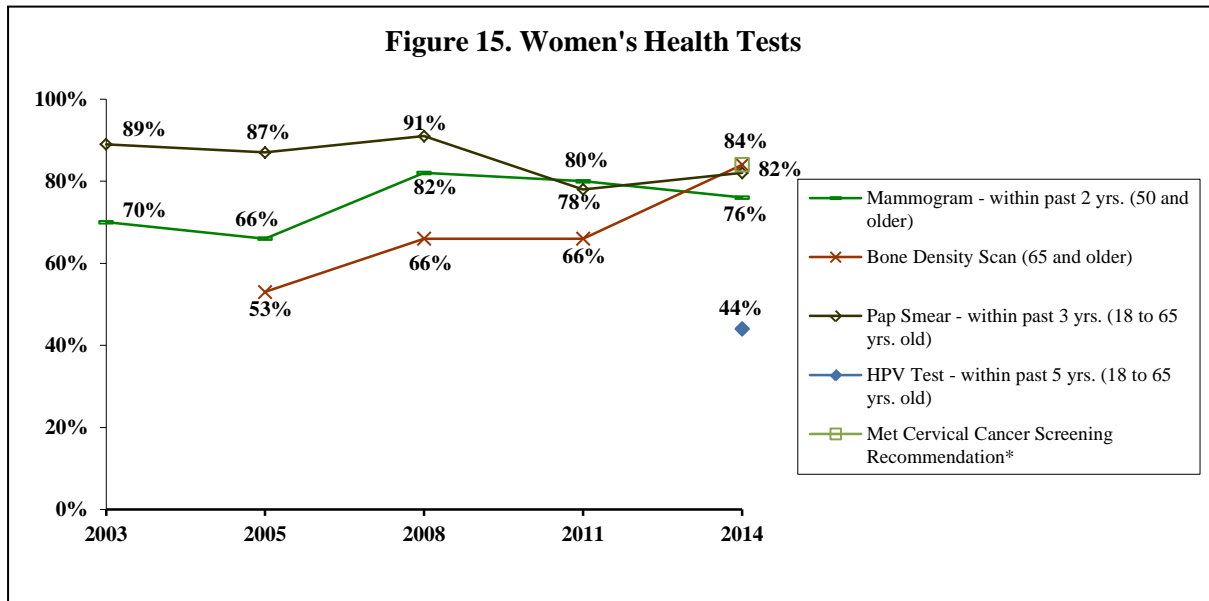
^②Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, 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 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 40 to 65 years old.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 16; Tables 36 - 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation; respondents who married were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2008 to 2014, 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

2014 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-two percent reported never while 5% were not sure.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- Gender was not significant in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a blood stool test within the past year.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 36. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2003	2005	2014
TOTAL ^a	28%	21%	10%
Gender			
Male	23	25	11
Female ^a	31	18	9
Education ²			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	30	15	9
College Graduate	23	42	11
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	32	26	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21	15	9
Marital Status			
Married ^a	29	24	12
Not Married ^a	27	16	7

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2014 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2005, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

⁴“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

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

Table 37. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	9%	5%	8%
Gender			
Male	8	6	11
Female	10	5	4
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	9	5	6
College Graduate	8	6	14
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	10	6	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	8
Marital Status			
Married	8	6	7
Not Married	11	5	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 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

Colonoscopy

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

2014 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-five percent reported never.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 66% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

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 2005, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a colonoscopy in the past 10 years.
- In 2011 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2008, education was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

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

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	59%	64%	69%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	50	60	70
Female	67	68	70
Education ^{2,3}			
Some Post High School or Less	56	59	66
College Graduate	69	76	84
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	55	65	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70	73	68
Marital Status			
Married	65	65	75
Not Married	51	62	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2014 Findings

- Seventy-two 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).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 63%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, 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.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2008. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	60%	65%	72%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	51	60	72
Female	68	69	73
Education ²			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	57	60	70
College Graduate	69	76	84
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	56	66	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70	74	74
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	65	66	78
Not Married	53	64	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 2008 and 2011, blood stool test was not asked.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

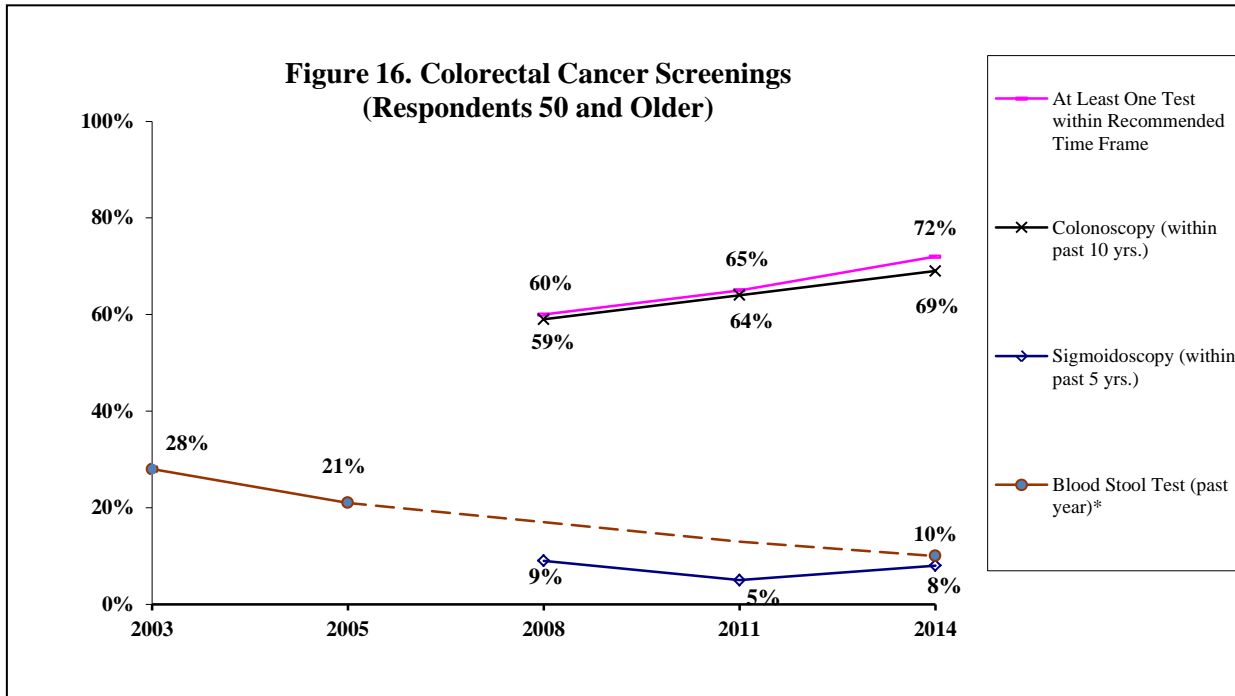
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2008 to 2014, 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 2008 and 2011, blood stool test was not asked.

Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use (Figure 17; Tables 40 & 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 97% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 41% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always wore a seat belt or who reported they always/nearly always wore a helmet.

Seat Belt Usage

The Healthy People 2020 goal for seat belt use is 92%. This is based on observations at intersections, highway ramps and parking lots. (Objective IVP-15)

In 2012, 91% of Wisconsin respondents reported they always wore a seat belt when they drove or rode in a car. Ninety-four percent of U.S. respondents reported they always wore a seat belt (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

In 2007, 75% of Wisconsin residents were observed wearing seat belts by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Eighty-two percent of U.S. residents were observed wearing seat belts through NHTSA's National Occupant Protection Use Survey (NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts, May 2008).

2014 Findings

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (100%) compared to male respondents (94%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2005 and 2011, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 44 years old reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2005, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting always or nearly always.

Table 40. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	85%	87%	87%	91%	97%
Gender ⁵					
Male ^a	83	84	84	91	94
Female ^a	88	89	89	91	100
Age ^{2,4}					
18 to 34 ^a	85	74	81	88	96
35 to 44 ^a	80	81	88	83	100
45 to 54	89	95	89	94	95
55 to 64	85	96	87	94	94
65 and Older	92	93	92	95	96
Education ^{1,2,3,4}					
High School or Less ^a	81	80	84	89	95
Some Post High School ^a	78	88	83	86	96
College Graduate	97	96	95	100	99
Household Income ¹					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	79	85	82	88	96
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	83	86	88	97	97
Top 40 Percent Bracket	91	91	92	91	96
Marital Status ²					
Married ^a	88	90	85	93	96
Not Married ^a	81	82	88	89	97

^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 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Helmet Usage

2014 Findings

- Fifty-two percent of respondents rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter.

Of the 205 respondents who rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter...

- Forty-one percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Fifty-four percent reported never.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 30% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (49%) compared to unmarried respondents (30%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2011, female respondents were more likely to report they always/nearly always wore a helmet. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting always/nearly always.
- In 2003 and 2005, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2011, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2008 and 2014, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003, 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always/nearly always wore a helmet. In 2005, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 41. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Skateboarded, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	32%	26%	32%	32%	41%
Gender ⁴					
Male	33	22	29	26	37
Female ^a	30	31	36	39	47
Age ^{1,2,4}					
18 to 34	26	6	28	24	32
35 to 44	47	36	35	23	49
45 and Older ^a	27	29	33	41	48
Education ^{1,3,4,5}					
Some Post High School or Less	26	22	22	24	30
College Graduate ^a	44	35	55	48	73
Household Income ¹					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	24	27	27	35	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket	41	31	42	31	44
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,5}					
Married	40	31	39	37	49
Not Married ^a	15	17	22	26	30

^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.

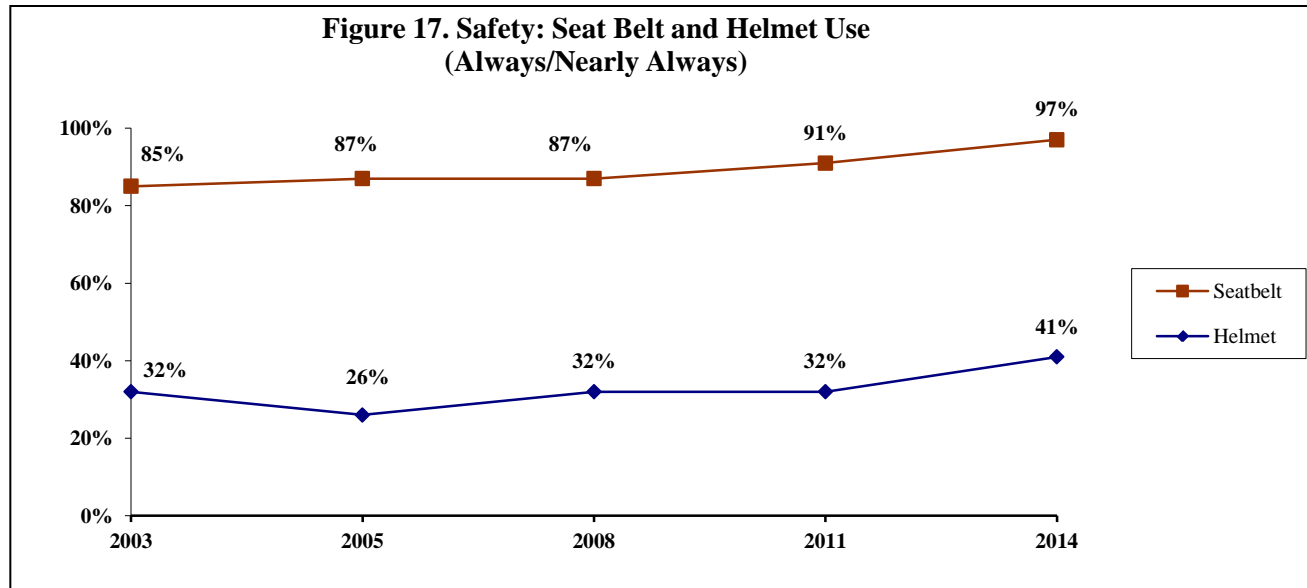
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.



Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 18 & 19; Table 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 23% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 46% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Ninety percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

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

In 2012, 20% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 20% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; they smoked either some days or every day in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to female respondents (28% and 18%, respectively).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 31% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they were a current smoker compared to 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were a current smoker compared to 20% of those with some post high school education or 14% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a current smoker compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker compared to married respondents (34% and 15%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2005, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2008, 2011 and 2014, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2005, 2008 and 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In 2011, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. 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 a current smoker.

Table 42. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	25%	22%	28%	27%	23%
Gender ^{2,3,4,5}					
Male	27	26	36	33	28
Female	24	18	19	21	18
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	34	43	37	38	33
35 to 44	26	21	34	36	31
45 to 54	33	16	26	32	25
55 to 64	15	16	28	15	18
65 and Older	12	9	8	7	5
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	31	27	37	35	30
Some Post High School ^a	35	21	26	33	20
College Graduate	10	12	14	5	14
Household Income ^{1,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	23	35	29	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	26	41	16	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18	14	17	30	18
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married	19	17	21	22	15
Not Married	37	30	35	32	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.

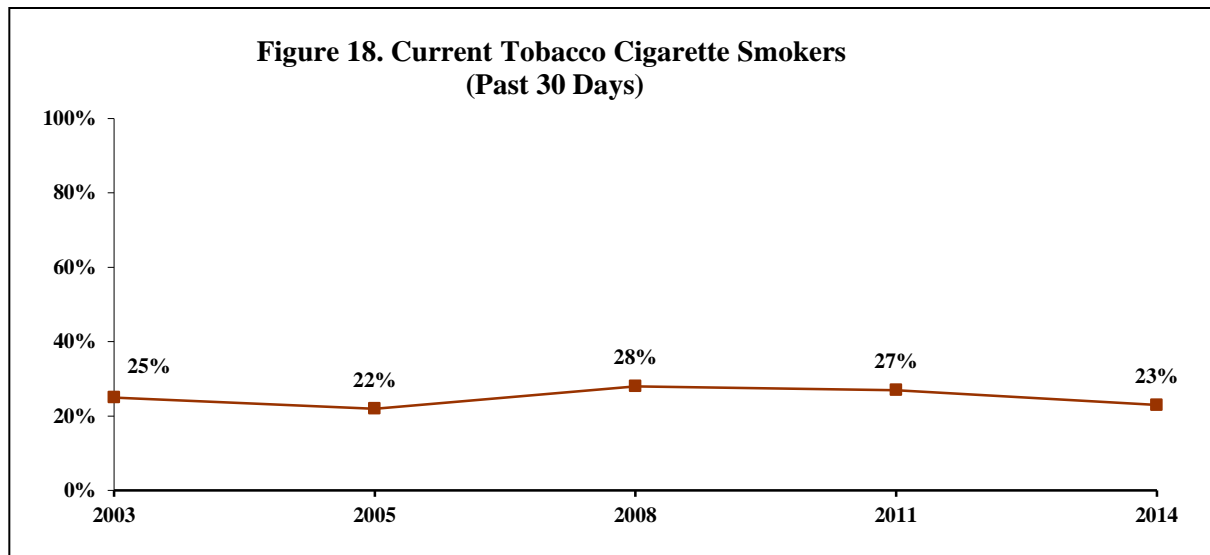
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette 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).

2014 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Forty-six percent of the 93 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2014 Findings

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

- Ninety percent of the 69 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

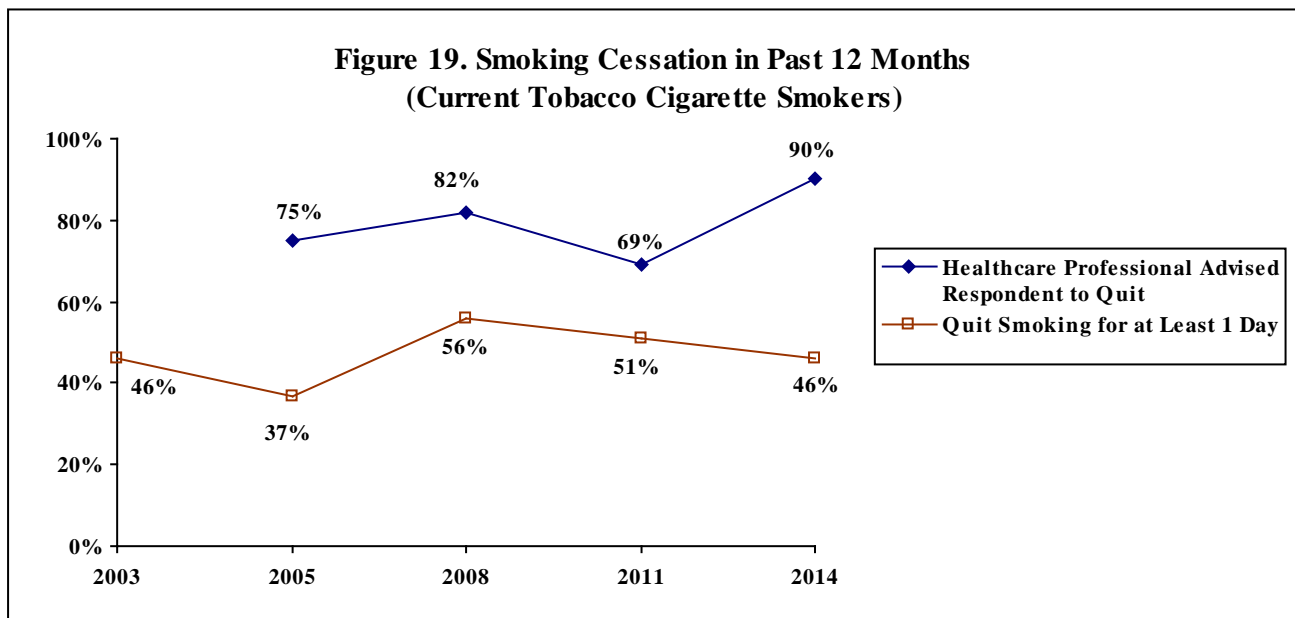
Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 20 & 21; Tables 43 & 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 79% 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. Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 45 to 54 years old, 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 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

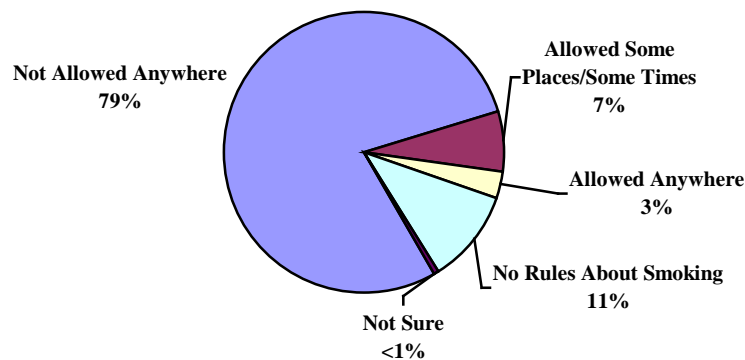
Smoking Policy Inside Home

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).

2014 Findings

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

Figure 20. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2014



- Ninety-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 85% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 61% 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 (87% and 67%, respectively).
- Eighty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 47% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (87%) compared to respondents in households without children (74%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2011, presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a significant increase in the percent of respondents without children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 43. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	73%	76%	79%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	56	70	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	84	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	96	81	93
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married	84	86	87
Not Married	59	65	67
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3}			
Nonsmoker	84	83	88
Smoker	42	54	47
Children in Household ^{1,3}			
Yes	85	75	87
No ^a	64	75	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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

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)

2014 Findings

Of 305 nonsmoking respondents...

- Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (24%) compared to those 65 and older (7%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (6%).
- Twenty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (23% and 8%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

Of nonsmoking respondents...

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2011, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2014, respondents 44 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2011, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2011 and 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 44. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	25%	16%	13%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	30	20	15
Female ^a	20	13	11
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	43	33	16
35 to 44	12	32	6
45 to 54	29	5	24
55 to 64	24	16	9
65 and Older	15	1	7
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	34	21	20
Some Post High School ^a	21	20	10
College Graduate ^a	18	7	6
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	18	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	28	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	4	7
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married ^a	22	12	8
Not Married	29	21	23

^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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

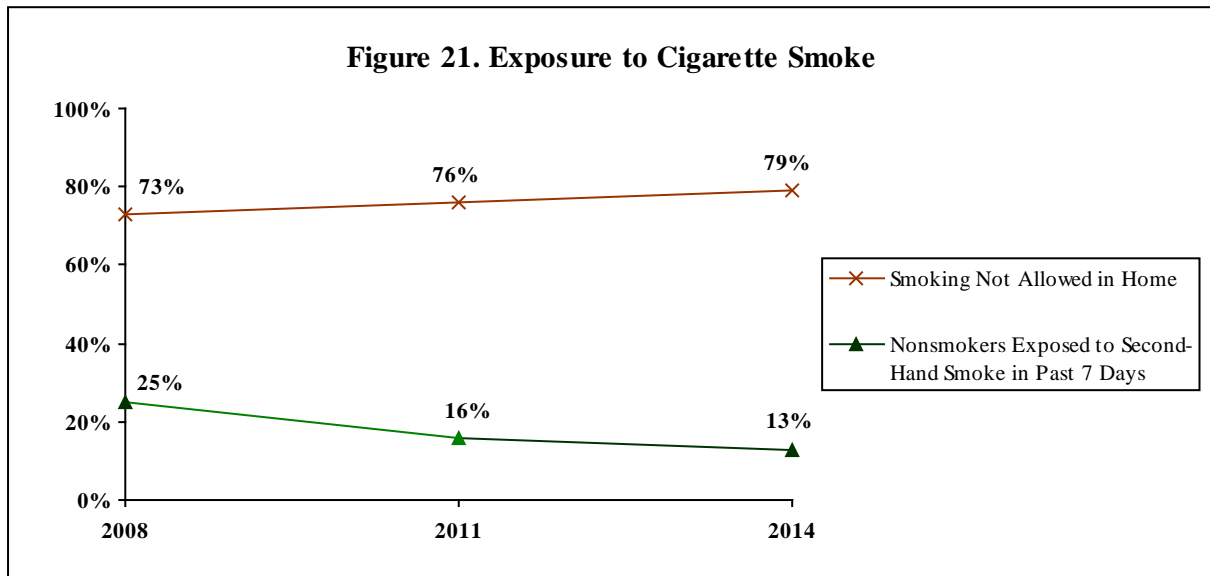
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Other Tobacco Products (Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 7% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, or unmarried respondents were more likely to use this. Four percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to use cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

Electronic Cigarettes

2014 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to use electronic cigarettes (10%) compared to those with a college education (6%) or respondents with some post high school education (3%).

Smokeless Tobacco

2014 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Nine percent of male respondents used smokeless tobacco compared to less than one percent of female respondents.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to use smokeless tobacco (12%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older (0% each).
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to use smokeless tobacco (9%) compared to those with some post high school education (2%) or respondents with a college education (0%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to use smokeless tobacco compared to married respondents (7% and 3%, respectively).

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2014 Findings

- Four percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to use cigars, cigarillos or little cigars (8%) compared to those with some post high school education (2%) or respondents with a college education (0%).
- Seven percent of unmarried respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Table 45. Other Tobacco Products by Demographic Variables for 2014^⓪

	Electronic Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars
TOTAL	7%	5%	4%
Gender			
Male	7	9 ¹	5
Female	8	<1 ¹	2
Age			
18 to 34	12	9 ¹	3
35 to 44	9	12 ¹	6
45 to 54	8	0 ¹	2
55 to 64	4	3 ¹	3
65 and Older	1	0 ¹	4
Education			
High School or Less	10 ¹	9 ¹	8 ¹
Some Post High School	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹
College Graduate	6 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	6	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	0	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	7	3
Marital Status			
Married	8	3 ¹	<1 ¹
Not Married	6	7 ¹	7 ¹

^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≤0.05 in 2014

Alcohol Use (Figure 22; Tables 46 - 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 70% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 7% were heavy drinkers while 25% were binge drinkers. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. Three percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Two percent of respondents reported in the past year there was a household problem associated with drinking alcohol.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking or in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no

statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem associated with alcohol in the past year.

Heavy Drinking in the Past Month

According to the Centers for Disease Control, heavy drinking is defined as more than 2 drinks per day in the past month for males (i.e. at least 61 drinks) and more than one drink per day for females (i.e. 31 drinks).

In 2012, 9% of Wisconsin respondents and 6% of U.S. respondents were classified as heavy drinkers (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Forty-two percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 15% reported three or four days and 13% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Thirteen percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 12% reported three drinks. Twenty-three percent reported two drinks and 22% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Twenty-nine percent reported having no drinks in the past month.
- Combined, 7% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be heavy drinkers (18%) compared to those 65 and older (5%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be heavy drinkers (13%) compared to those with some post high school education (4%) or respondents with a college education (1%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.
- In 2014, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have been a heavy drinker, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

Table 46. Heavy Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%
Gender					
Male	4	8	7	7	8
Female	5	6	5	7	6
Age ⁵					
18 to 34	3	9	5	9	6
35 to 44	5	9	4	6	0
45 to 54 ^a	7	7	12	8	18
55 to 64	7	12	2	5	6
65 and Older	1	2	5	5	5
Education ⁵					
High School or Less ^a	5	9	4	7	13
Some Post High School	5	6	8	7	4
College Graduate	3	7	5	5	1
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	4	4	9	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	9	11	7	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	9	6	6	6
Marital Status					
Married	4	8	5	5	5
Not Married	6	7	7	9	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.

^②Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females in the past month.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

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 2014, Sheboygan County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2012, 25% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2014 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (38%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (21%) or respondents 65 and older (7%).

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2014, the Sheboygan County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In all other study years the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2011, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old who reported binge drinking.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting binge drinking.
- In 2005 and 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting binge drinking.

Table 47. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	18%	24%	24%	21%	25%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male	27	37	36	27	26
Female ^a	9	14	11	16	24
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	33	36	36	33	38
35 to 44	22	30	33	22	28
45 to 54	20	31	16	25	30
55 to 64 ^a	4	19	18	19	21
65 and Older	1	3	4	3	7
Education					
High School or Less ^a	19	25	27	23	28
Some Post High School	22	22	21	24	28
College Graduate	13	26	21	15	17
Household Income ^{2,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	16	21	18	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	17	32	30	22	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	16	37	21	33	28
Marital Status					
Married	17	28	22	18	22
Not Married ^a	19	19	25	24	30

^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 2014, “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≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

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

2014 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, 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.

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

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2014 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, 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 2005, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report a household problem associated with alcohol in the past year.

Table 48. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2005	2008 ^②	2011 ^②	2014 ^②
TOTAL	4%	2%	3%	2%
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	1	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	--	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	4	--	--	--
Not Married	5	--	--	--
Children in Household ¹				
Yes	8	--	--	--
No	2	--	--	--

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

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

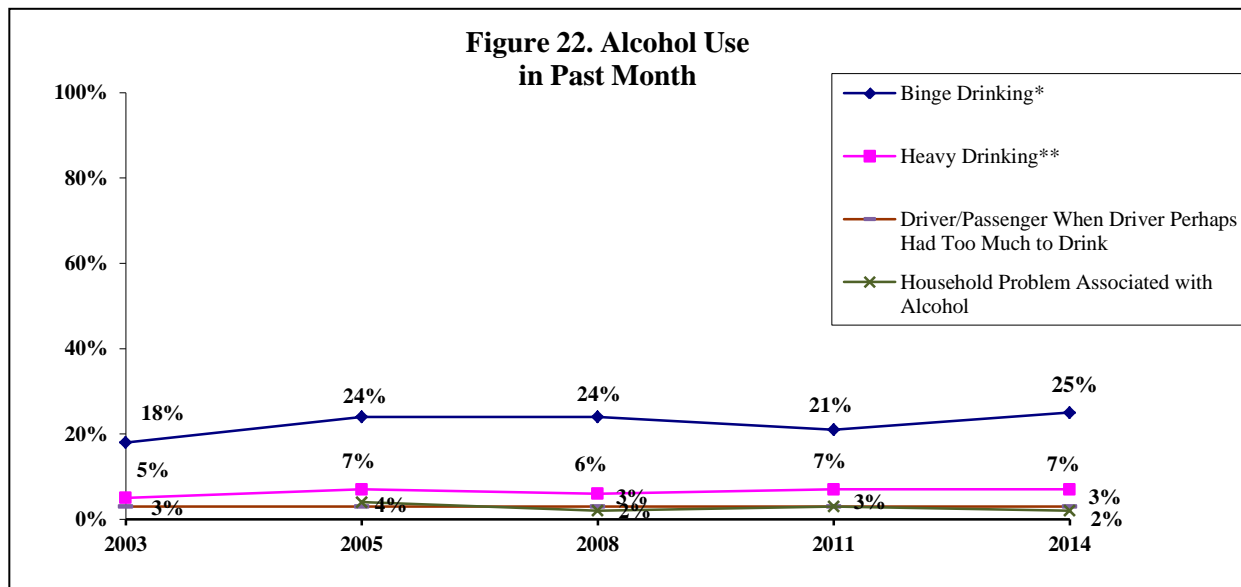
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014;

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2005 to 2014

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking, or in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem associated with alcohol.



*In 2003 and 2014, “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.

**Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females in a month.

Passenger/Driver Under the Influence of Marijuana or Other Illicit Drug

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 2% of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver was under the influence of marijuana or other illicit drugs.

Passenger/Driver when Driver Under Influence of Marijuana or Other Illicit Drug in Past Month

2014 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver was under the influence of marijuana or other illicit drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver was under the influence of marijuana or other illicit drugs in the past month.

Mental Health Status (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 49 - 51)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 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, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or less, 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 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this.

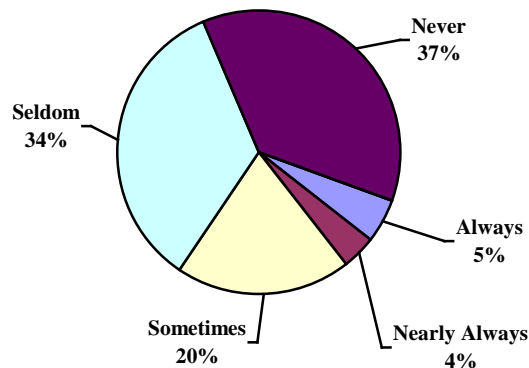
From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2014 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 8,010 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 71% reported seldom or never.

Figure 23. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2014



- Respondents who were 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 (20%) compared to those who were 55 and older (4%) or respondents who were 35 to 44 years old (3%).

- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education and 11% of those with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 1% of respondents with a college education.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2014, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2005, 2011 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

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

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	6%	5%	5%	7%	9%
Gender					
Male	3	5	5	6	7
Female	8	4	6	8	12
Age ^{4,5}					
18 to 34	6	7	4	4	11
35 to 44	4	8	5	19	3
45 to 54 ^a	7	4	4	4	20
55 to 64	4	0	7	5	4
65 and Older	8	2	7	5	4
Education ^{2,5}					
High School or Less	6	6	7	8	11
Some Post High School	7	5	2	7	12
College Graduate	3	0	6	4	1
Household Income ^{1,2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	9	5	12	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	1	5	7	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	0	4	<1	4
Marital Status ^{1,4}					
Married ^a	2	4	4	4	8
Not Married	13	5	7	10	11

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Considered Suicide

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

2014 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 8,900 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Sixteen percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old and 15% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to respondents who were 55 and older (3%).

- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide compared to married respondents (13% and 7%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a significant increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003 and 2008, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school or less were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, 2008 and 2011, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2011 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide.
- In 2003, 2011 and 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide.

Table 50. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005 ^②	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	4%	3%	4%	7%	10%
Gender					
Male ^a	2	--	4	6	9
Female ^a	5	--	4	7	11
Age ^{4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	3	--	3	7	16
35 to 44	5	--	7	14	7
45 to 54 ^a	4	--	5	5	15
55 to 64	2	--	4	4	3
65 and Older	1	--	1	3	3
Education ⁵					
High School or Less ^a	5	--	6	8	12
Some Post High School ^a	<1	--	4	7	12
College Graduate	3	--	<1	3	3
Household Income ^{1,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	5	11	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	<1	--	3	7	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	4	1	5
Marital Status ^{1,4,5}					
Married ^a	2	--	3	1	7
Not Married ^a	6	--	5	12	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.

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2014 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 35% reported nearly always.
- Eleven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 10% of those 18 to 34 years old reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 0% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2005, 2011 and 2014, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, 2005 and 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2005 and 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2014, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2011, 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 2003, 2005 and 2014, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 51. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008 ^②	2011	2014
TOTAL	8%	4%	3%	7%	7%
Gender ¹					
Male	12	3	--	8	7
Female	6	5	--	6	7
Age ⁵					
18 to 34	4	5	--	8	10
35 to 44 ^a	14	3	--	13	0
45 to 54	4	1	--	2	11
55 to 64	7	2	--	8	3
65 and Older	9	6	--	3	7
Education ^{2,4,5}					
High School or Less	9	7	--	13	9
Some Post High School	12	2	--	4	9
College Graduate ^a	5	1	--	<1	0
Household Income ⁴					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	4	--	11	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	5	--	3	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	1	--	<1	5
Marital Status ⁴					
Married	7	3	--	2	7
Not Married	10	5	--	11	6

^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.

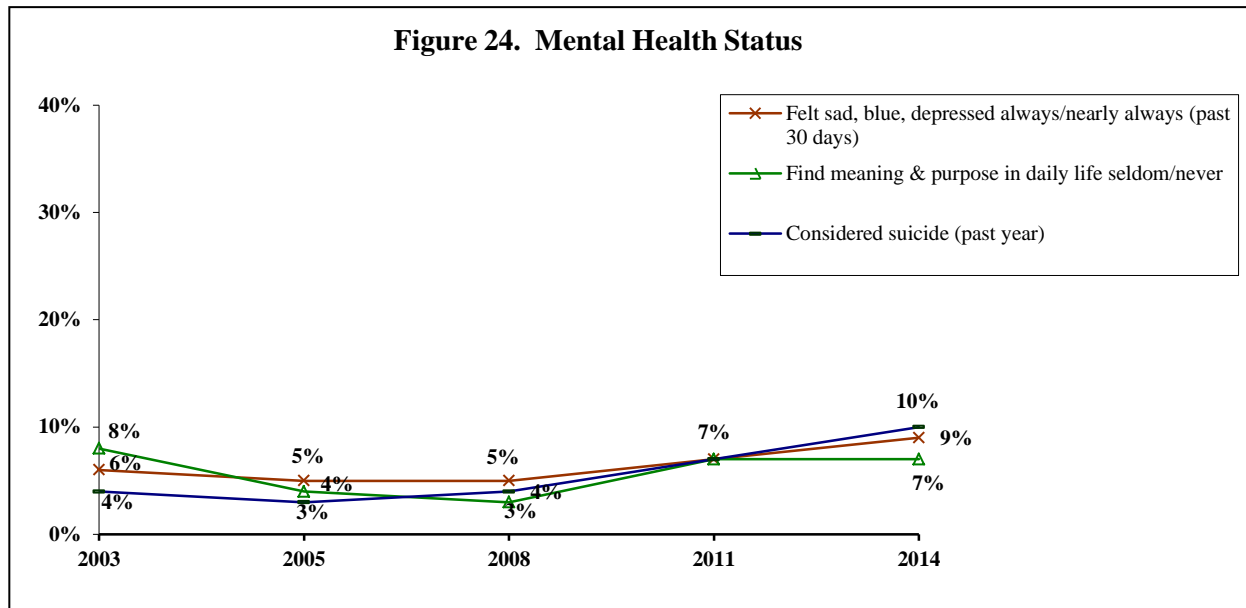
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, 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 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.



Presence of Firearms in Household (Figure 25; Tables 52 - 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 34% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 17% had a handgun while 32% had a rifle or shotgun. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a rifle/shotgun.

From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a handgun or rifle/shotgun in the household.

Firearm in Household

In 2002, 44% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents reported any firearm in the household. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)

2014 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 34% of households had at least one firearm.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported having a firearm compared to 29% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 25% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm compared to unmarried respondents (43% and 23%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In 2005, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm. In all other study years, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable.

Table 52. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	34%	40%	39%	37%	34%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	20	24	26	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	36	52	43	45	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	40	65	57	51	48
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married	40	48	53	49	43
Not Married	23	26	24	24	23
Children in Household ²					
Yes	31	50	44	38	31
No	36	34	36	36	36

^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 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Handgun in Household

2014 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 17% of respondents reported handguns in the household.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a handgun in the household.

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a handgun in the household.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a handgun in the household. In 2011 and 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a handgun in the household.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report having a handgun in the household. In 2011 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a handgun in the household.
- Presence of children in the household was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting a handgun in the household.

Table 53. Handgun in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	15%	17%	17%
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	15	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	19	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25	16	16
Marital Status ¹			
Married	22	18	17
Not Married ^a	6	15	15
Children in Household			
Yes	18	19	13
No ^a	12	15	19

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

Rifle or Shotgun in Household

2014 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 32% of respondents reported a rifle or shotgun in the household.
- Forty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported having a rifle or shotgun compared to 28% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 25% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a rifle or shotgun in the household compared to unmarried respondents (39% and 23%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a rifle or shotgun in the household.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a rifle or shotgun in the household.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a rifle or shotgun in the household.

Table 54. Rifle or Shotgun in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL	35%	34%	32%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	22	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	42	45	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	49	46
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married	45	46	39
Not Married	23	21	23
Children in Household			
Yes	39	34	29
No	32	33	33

^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 2008

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

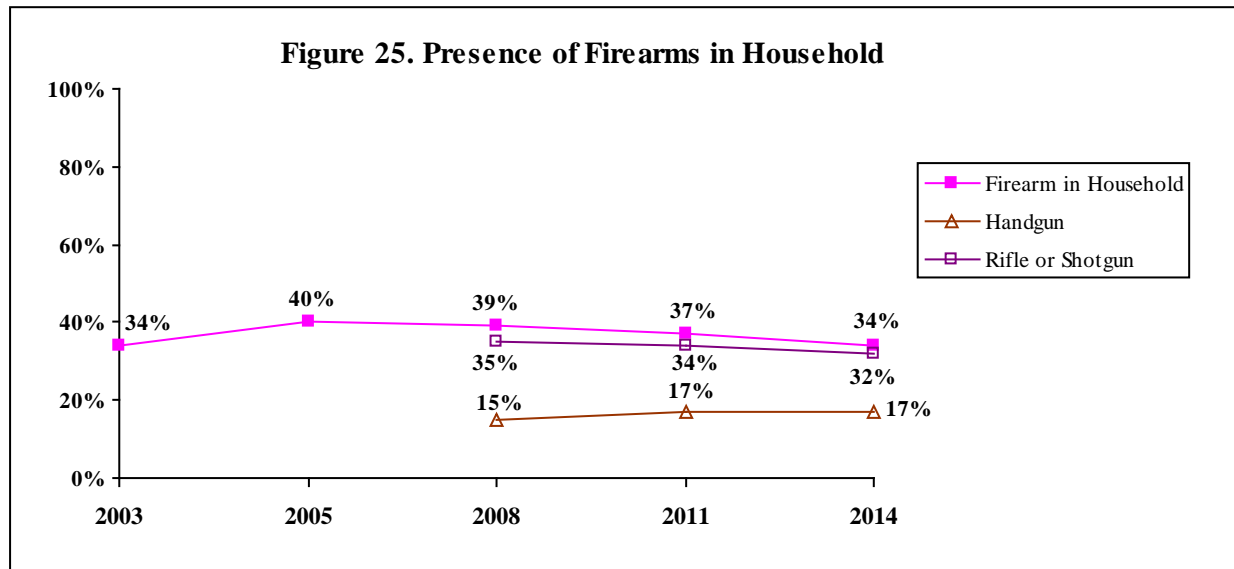
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2014

Presence of Firearms in Household Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a handgun or rifle/shotgun in the household.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 26; Tables 55 - 57)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 9% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 10% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past year they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2014 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- Female respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety compared to male respondents (12% and 6%, respectively).
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety (17%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (8%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (less than one percent).
 - Of the 35 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (12 responses) followed by an acquaintance (9 responses) or boyfriend/girlfriend (7 responses). Friend was reported by 6 respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008 and 2014, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting being afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2008 and 2014, age was not a significant variable.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2008 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

Table 55. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005 ^②	2008	2011 ^②	2014
TOTAL ^a	4%	3%	5%	3%	9%
Gender ^{3,5}					
Male	3	--	2	--	6
Female ^a	5	--	8	--	12
Age ¹					
18 to 34	12	--	8	--	13
35 to 44	5	--	3	--	12
45 to 54	1	--	8	--	6
55 to 64	0	--	2	--	8
65 and Older	0	--	0	--	4
Education					
High School or Less	4	--	5	--	7
Some Post High School	8	--	8	--	11
College Graduate ^a	2	--	2	--	9
Household Income ^{1,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	7	--	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	1	--	7	--	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	2	--	<1
Marital Status ¹					
Married ^a	<1	--	4	--	8
Not Married	11	--	6	--	9

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2014 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (9%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (3%) or respondents 55 and older (0%).
- Nine percent of 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 compared to less than one percent of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 0% of married respondents.

- Of the 15 respondents, five reported a stranger was the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them followed by four respondents who reported a boyfriend/girlfriend. Friend, acquaintance or brother/sister were mentioned next (3 respondents each).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, 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 2005, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2011, female respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2014, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this.
- In 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2005 and 2014, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2011 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2011 and 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 56. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2005	2008 ^②	2011	2014
TOTAL	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Gender ^{2,4}					
Male	--	5	--	1	3
Female	--	2	--	7	5
Age ^{2,4,5}					
18 to 34	--	11	--	3	9
35 to 44	--	1	--	12	3
45 to 54	--	3	--	2	5
55 to 64	--	0	--	2	0
65 and Older	--	0	--	0	0
Education ⁴					
High School or Less	--	3	--	7	5
Some Post High School	--	4	--	<1	5
College Graduate	--	3	--	2	0
Household Income ^{4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	--	7	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	5	--	2	<1
Marital Status ^{4,5}					
Married	--	3	--	0	0
Not Married	--	5	--	8	9

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2014

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2014 Findings

- A total of 10% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2003 and 2011, female 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. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2014, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2005, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 57. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2008	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	6%	6%	8%	6%	10%
Gender ^{1,4}					
Male ^a	3	6	5	3	9
Female	8	6	10	8	12
Age ^{1,2,3,4}					
18 to 34	14	16	14	6	15
35 to 44	6	4	4	17	12
45 to 54	6	7	11	2	11
55 to 64	0	4	2	2	8
65 and Older	0	0	1	0	4
Education ¹					
High School or Less	5	5	7	8	9
Some Post High School	13	5	11	5	13
College Graduate ^a	2	8	4	3	9
Household Income ^{2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	4	11	8	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	3	8	3	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	12	4	2	2
Marital Status ^{1,4}					
Married ^a	<1	6	7	2	8
Not Married	15	6	9	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

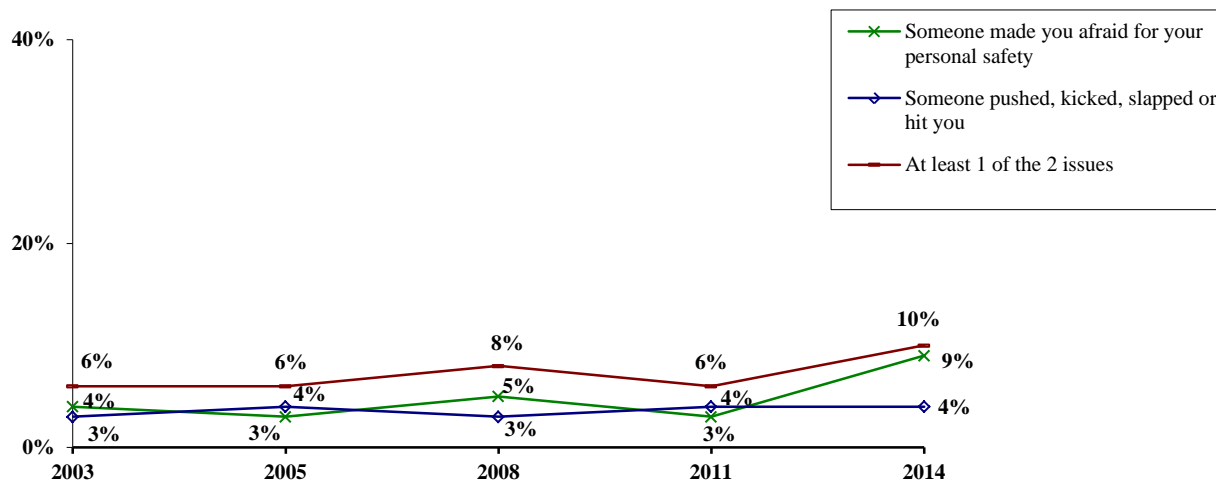
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2014

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year. From 2003 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 26. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Air Quality Notices or Advisories (Table 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2014, 17% of respondents reported in the past 12 months they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories in order to take special precautions on those days; respondents who were female or married were more likely to report this.

From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they looked for air quality notices or advisories, possibly the result of wording changes.

2014 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories in order to take special precautions on those days.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories in order to take special precautions on those days compared to male respondents (21% and 13%, respectively).
- Twenty-two percent of married respondents reported they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories compared to 11% of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories in order to take special precautions on those days. This may be possibly the result of wording changes. Because the 2014 survey was administered between May 13 and June 4, the timeframe was “past 12 months” to include summer months. The 2011 survey was administered between September 26 and October 4 and included “past 6 months”.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report they looked for information on air quality notices or advisories, with a noted increase since 2011. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they looked for information. In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting this.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report they looked for information on air quality notices, with a noted increase since 2011. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 58. Looked for Air Quality Notices/Advisories by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2011	2014
TOTAL ^a	11%	17%
Gender ²		
Male	10	13
Female ^a	12	21
Age		
18 to 34	11	16
35 to 44	10	19
45 to 54	7	15
55 to 64	15	18
65 and Older	13	20
Education		
High School or Less	10	14
Some Post High School	14	22
College Graduate	9	15
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	13
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	11	22
Not Married	12	11

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

^②Both surveys included summer months. 2011 survey included “in past 6 months” and was administered from September 26 to October 4. 2014 survey included “in past 12 months” and was administered from May 13 to June 4.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2014

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
Conducted: May 13 and June 4, 2014

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

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

Poor.....	7%
Fair.....	11
Good	28
Very good	38
Excellent	15
Not sure.....	<1

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

An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	60%
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	6
Insurance bought through the health care exchange, sometimes called the Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare	2
Medicaid including Medical Assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	5
Medicare	22
Or do you not have health care coverage.....	6
Something else.....	<1
Not sure.....	<1

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

All	86%
Part.....	9
None	5
Not sure.....	0

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

All	83%
Part.....	8
None	8
Not sure.....	1

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

Yes.....	14%
No	87
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes15% →CONTINUE WITH Q7
No85 →GO TO Q8
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q8

7. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [61 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Poor medical care42%
Cannot afford to pay30
Unable to get appointment.....13
Physical barriers 8
Insurance did not cover it 8
Uninsured..... 7
Co-payments too high..... 7
Specialty physician not in area 6
Other (2% or less)..... 2

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

Yes16% →CONTINUE WITH Q9
No84 →GO TO Q10
Not sure.....<1 →GO TO Q10

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

Cannot afford to pay35%
Uninsured.....25
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.....16
Insurance did not cover it15
Co-payments too high.....13
Unable to get appointment.....12
Lack of transportation..... 5
Not enough time 3
Other (2% or less)..... 5

10. Do you currently have any swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, a cracked tooth, or a cavity for which you need to see a dentist but you have not gone for treatment?

Yes22%
No78
Not sure.....<1

11. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household have problems paying or were unable to pay any medical, dental, or mental health bills?

Yes18%
No81
Not sure.....<1

12. Do you or anyone in your household currently have any medical, dental, or mental health bills that are being paid off over time? This could include bills being paid off with a credit card, through personal loans, or bill paying arrangements with hospitals or other providers. The bills can be from earlier years as well as this year.

Yes14%
No86
Not sure..... 0

13. Currently, do you or anyone in your household have any medical, dental, or mental health bills that you are unable to pay at all?

Yes10%
No89
Not sure..... 1

14. How difficult is it for you to understand everything that is explained verbally and in writing when you see your health care provider?

Not at all difficult47%
Not too difficult33
Somewhat difficult16
Very difficult 3
Not sure..... 1

15. Where do you look for health information or clarification on health related issues? [Multiple responses accepted]

Internet.....58%
Doctor39
Family/Friends.....11
Other health professional 9
Myself/family member in health care field 7
Books 5
Health Department..... 3
Work 3
Other (2% or less)..... 7
Not sure..... 2

16. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.....70%
Public health clinic or community health center10
Hospital outpatient department..... 2
Hospital emergency room..... 3
Urgent care center..... 9
No usual place 6
Not sure..... 1

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

Yes42%
 No55
 Not sure..... 3

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
18. A routine checkup	61%	19%	10%	8%	0%	2%
19. Cholesterol test.....	54	15	7	6	12	7
20. A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	66	16	9	10	0	<1
21. An eye exam.....	53	23	9	13	1	<1

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

Yes42%
 No58
 Not sure.....<1

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

18 to 34 years old.....26%
 35 to 44 years old.....17
 45 to 54 years old.....21
 55 to 64 years old.....17
 65 and older19

24. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [76 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes74%
 No20
 Not sure..... 7

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
25. You have high blood pressure?	28%	72%	<1%
26. ...(if yes) [112 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	94	5	<1
27. Your blood cholesterol is high?.....	27	72	2
28. ...(if yes) [107 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	83	13	4
29. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ...	12	88	<1
30. ...(if yes) [48 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	90	8	2

	Yes	No	Not Sure
31. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	20%	80%	0%
32. ...(if yes) [79 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	84	15	1
33. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	12	87	2
34. ...(if yes) [46 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	100	0	0
35. Do you currently have asthma?	9	91	0
36. ...(if yes) [36 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	97	3	0

37. 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.....41%
Two servings.....24
Three or more servings35
Not sure..... 0

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

One or fewer servings.....45%
Two servings.....31
Three or more servings24
Not sure..... 0

We are interested in two types of physical activity—vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

39. 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?

Yes86%
No14
Not sure.....<1

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

41. 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 activity14%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or
less than 30 minutes each time41
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more43
Not sure..... 3

42. 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?

Yes49%
No52
Not sure..... 0

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

44. 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 activity52%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes
or less than 20 minutes each time19
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more29
Not sure.....<1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

45. 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? [96 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)59%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....15
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 6
5 or more years ago 9
Never 4
Not sure 1

46. 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? [43 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes84%
No14
Not sure..... 2

47. 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? [140 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	51%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	18
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	13
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 or more years ago	4
Never	8
Not sure	0

48. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [153 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	30%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	5
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
5 or more years ago	4
Never	28
Not sure	25

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

49. 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? [186 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	10%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	11
5 years ago or more	15
Never	52
Not sure	5

50. 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? [186 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	5
10 years ago or more	5
Never	77
Not sure	5

51. 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? [184 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	9%
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)	29
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	16
10 years ago or more	5
Never	25
Not sure	<1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	37%
Seldom	34
Sometimes	20
Nearly always	4
Always	5
Not sure.....	0

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

Never	2%
Seldom	4
Sometimes	18
Nearly always	35
Always	40
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	10%
No	90
Not sure.....	0

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

55. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages?

None	29%
One to two days	13
Three to four days	15
Five or more days	42
Not sure.....	<1

56. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

None29%
 One drink22
 Two drinks.....23
 Three drinks.....12
 Four or more drinks13
 Not sure..... 0

57. 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?

None75%
 One time 6
 Two or more times.....19
 Not sure..... 0

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

Once or more 3%
 Zero.....97
 Not sure.....<1

59. In the past 30 days, how many times did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps used or was under the influence of marijuana or other illicit drug?

Once or more 2%
 Zero.....98
 Not sure..... 0

60. 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 drinking alcohol?

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

In the past 30 days, did you use...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
61. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit.....	5%	95%	0%
62. Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars.....	4	97	0
63. Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	7	93	0

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

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

Every day	17%	
Some days.....	7	
Not at all	77	→GO TO Q68
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q68

65. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [93 Current Smokers]

Yes	46%
No	54
Not sure.....	0

66. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [93 Current Smokers]

Yes	74%	→CONTINUE WITH Q67
No	25	→GO TO Q68
Not sure.....	1	→GO TO Q68

67. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [69 Current Smokers]

Yes	90%
No	10
Not sure.....	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	79%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.....	7
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	3
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	11
Not sure.....	<1

69. 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? [305 Nonsmokers]

0 days	87%
1 to 3 days.....	9
4 to 6 days.....	2
All 7 days.....	2
Not sure.....	0

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms. Please include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols or guns that cannot fire.

70. Are any firearms kept in or around your home?

Yes34%
 No66
 (Not sure)..... 0
 (No answer) 0

Are any of these firearms...[All Respondents]

	Yes	No	Not Sure
71. Handguns.....	17%	83%	<1%
72. Rifles or shotguns.....	32	68	<1

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male50%
 Female50

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

75. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight33%
 Overweight32
 Obese35

76. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes 5%
 No95
 Not sure..... 0

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

White94%
 Black, African American<1
 Asian..... 2
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander..... 1
 American Indian or Alaska Native 0
 Another race 2
 Multiple race.....<1
 Not sure..... 0

78. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	25%
A member of an unmarried couple	4
Married	53
Separated	<1
Divorced	11
Widowed.....	8
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school.....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	38
Some college.....	22
Technical school graduate	10
College graduate	16
Advanced or professional degree.....	8
Not sure.....	0

80. Do you have any children under 18 years old who currently live in your household?

Yes	34%
No	66

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

Sheboygan	100%
-----------------	------

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

Sheboygan city	42%
Plymouth city.....	8
Sheboygan town	7
Sheboygan Falls city.....	7
Sheboygan Falls town.....	5
All others (3% or less)	32

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

53081	38%
53083	17
53085	13
53073	12
All others (3% or less)	21

Q84 THROUGH Q86 LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

84. 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.
85. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
86. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

87. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	12
\$20,001 to \$30,000	10
\$30,001 to \$40,000	11
\$40,001 to \$50,000	10
\$50,001 to \$60,000	9
\$60,001 to \$75,000	9
\$75,001 to \$90,000	11
\$90,001 to \$105,000	4
\$105,001 to \$120,000	2
\$120,001 to \$135,000	2
Over \$135,000	3
Not sure.....	5
No answer	5

88. Which of the following best describes you?

Heterosexual where you are attracted to people of the opposite sex	94%
Gay or lesbian where you are attracted to people of the same sex	1
Or bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes.....	3
Not sure.....	<1
No answer	1

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	9%	→CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	91	→GO TO Q91
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q91

90. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [35 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	12 respondents
Acquaintance	9 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	7 respondents
Friend.....	6 respondents
Brother or sister	2 respondents
Ex-spouse.....	1 respondent
Someone else	1 respondent
Parent.....	1 respondent

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

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q92
No	96	→GO TO Q93
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q93

92. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [15 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger.....	5 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend.....	4 respondents
Friend.....	3 respondents
Acquaintance	3 respondents
Brother or sister	3 respondents
Someone else	1 respondent

93. How often do you wear a helmet when you bicycle, skateboard, or use in-line roller skates or scooters? [205 Respondents]

Never	54%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	2
Nearly always	5
Always.....	37
Not sure.....	0

94. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a motor vehicle?

Never	2%
Seldom.....	0
Sometimes	2
Nearly always	11
Always.....	86
Not sure.....	0

95. Finally, in the past 12 months, have you looked for information on air quality notices or advisories in order to take special precautions on those days?

Yes	17%
No	83
Not sure.....	<1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2014 Community Health Survey

The 2014 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 13 through June 4, 2014. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2011 Community Health Survey

The 2011 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 26 through October 4, 2011. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2008 Community Health Survey

The 2008 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from October 25 through November 15, 2008. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old or older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=320). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=80). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2005 Community Health Survey

The 2005 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 26 through August 15, 2005. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census

proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 22 through June 2, 2003. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.