

**Walworth County
Community Health Survey Report**
January 2012

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
**Walworth County Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health**

Prepared by:
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Table of Contents

<u>Section Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Purpose.....	1
Methodology.....	1
Summary.....	4
Key Findings.....	10
Rating Their Own Health.....	10
Health Care Coverage.....	13
Routine Procedures.....	23
Vaccinations.....	31
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions.....	35
Prevalence of Select Complementary/Alternative Treatments.....	49
Physical Well Being and Body Weight.....	55
Nutrition and Diet.....	64
Women’s Health.....	69
Men’s Health.....	73
Other Tests.....	74
Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use.....	78
Cigarette Use.....	83
Smoking Policies.....	87
Alcohol Use.....	94
Mental Health Status.....	102
Detectors in Household.....	108
Presence of Firearms in Household.....	111
Personal Safety Issues.....	117
Appendix A: Additional Questions.....	125
Did Not Receive Medical Care, Dental Care or Mental Health Care Needed.....	126
Environmental Issues in the Community.....	127
Appendix B: Questionnaire Frequencies.....	130
Appendix C: Survey Methodology.....	146

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2011.....	2
Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	12
Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	15
Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	17
Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	18
Table 6. Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	19
Table 7. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	22
Table 8. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	25
Table 9. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	27
Table 10. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	29
Table 11. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	30
Table 12. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	33
Table 13. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	37
Table 14. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year ..	39
Table 15. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year ..	41

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 16. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	43
Table 17. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	45
Table 18. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	47
Table 19. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	51
Table 20. Massage Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	52
Table 21. Aroma Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	54
Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	57
Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	59
Table 24. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	61
Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	63
Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	66
Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	68
Table 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix).....	72
Table 29. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older).....	75
Table 30. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older).....	76
Table 31. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older).....	77
Table 32. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	80
Table 33. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)	82
Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	84
Table 35. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	88
Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed at Work by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	91
Table 37. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke on at Least Four of the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	93
Table 38. Heavy Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	96
Table 39. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	98
Table 40. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	100
Table 41. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	101
Table 42. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	104
Table 43. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	106
Table 44. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	107
Table 45. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	110
Table 46. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	112
Table 47. Handgun in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	113
Table 48. Rifle or Shotgun in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	114
Table 49. Loaded Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	115
Table 50. Loaded and Unlocked Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	116

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 51. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	119
Table 52. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	121
Table 53. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year... 123	123
Table 54. Did Not Receive Medical Care, Dental Care or Mental Health Care Needed in Past Twelve Months by Demographic Variables for 2011	127
Table 55. Major/Moderate Environmental Issues in the Community by Demographic Variables for 2011.....	128

<u>Figure Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2011.....	10
Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health	13
Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2011.....	14
Figure 4. Health Care Coverage.....	20
Figure 5. Advance Care Plan	23
Figure 6. Routine Procedures.....	31
Figure 7. Vaccinations	34
Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2011	35
Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years.....	49
Figure 10. Complementary/Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years for 2011.....	50
Figure 11. Complementary/Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years	55
Figure 12. Physical Activity/Week for 2011	60
Figure 13. Physical Well Being and Body Weight	64
Figure 14. Fruit and Vegetable Intake on an Average Day.....	69
Figure 15. Women's Health Tests	72
Figure 16. Men's Health Tests (Respondents 40 and Older).....	74
Figure 17. Other Tests (Respondents 50 and Older).....	78
Figure 18. Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use (Always/Nearly Always).....	82
Figure 19. Current Smoker	85
Figure 20. Smoking Cessation in Past 12 Months (Current Smokers).....	86
Figure 21. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2011	87
Figure 22. Smoking Policy at Work for 2011	89
Figure 23. Smoking Policies	94
Figure 24. Alcohol Consumption in Past Month	99
Figure 25. Alcohol-Related Issues	102
Figure 26. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2011	103
Figure 27. Mental Health Status	108
Figure 28. Detectors in Household for 2011.....	109
Figure 29. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household.....	110
Figure 30. Presence of Firearms in Household.....	117
Figure 31. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year.....	124
Figure 32. Environmental Issues in the Community (Major/Moderate Problem)	129

Purpose

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

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

Methodology

The Walworth County Community Health Survey was conducted through a grant provided by Aurora Health Care. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents. This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care in partnership with the Walworth County Health Department and the Center for Urban Population Health.

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

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between November 7, 2011 and November 28, 2011. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Walworth County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S. at (414) 219-7025 or mark.huber@aurora.org.

Demographic Profile of Walworth County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2011

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	50%
Female	50
Age	
18 to 34	30%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	17
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	33%
Some Post High School	40
College Graduate	27
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30
Not Sure/No Answer	15
Married	49%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Walworth County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2010, the Census Bureau tabulated 78,228 adult residents in the county.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 780 adults. So, when 16% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 12,480 residents \pm 3,900 individuals. Therefore, from 8,580 to 16,380 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 Census found 39,699 occupied housing units in Walworth County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 400 households. For example, 15% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 6,000.

Definitions

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003, 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 2009 and 2011, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001.

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

Overweight 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 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, the Walworth County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. All other study years were five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Summary

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

Overall Health					Health Conditions in Past 3 Years				
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Excellent	25%	23%	23%	16%	High Blood Pressure	15%	24%	24%	29%
Very Good	34%	35%	38%	32%	High Blood Cholesterol	13%	15%	19%	20%
Fair or Poor	8%	15%	8%	16%	Mental Health Condition			10%	19%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					Diabetes	4%	7%	5%	7%
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					Heart Disease/Condition	5%	8%	7%	6%
					Asthma (Current)	10%	7%	7%	6%
					Cancer			6%	4%
					Stroke	<1%	2%	2%	1%
Health Care Coverage					Physical Health				
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Not Covered					Physical Activity/Week				
Personally (currently)	9%	10%	10%	8%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	31%	33%	32%	42%
Personally (past 12 months)			14%	17%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)			28%	24%
Household Member (past 12 months)	20%	21%	16%	15%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous			45%	48%
Advance Care Plan	34%	35%	33%	31%	Overweight	53%	54%	61%	65%
Primary Source of Health Advice					Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	69%	60%	58%	59%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		82%	73%	79%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	36%	21%	24%	28%
Urgent care center		4%	7%	6%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Public hlth clinic/comm. hlth center		6%	5%	4%	Overweight (2010)			64%	64%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)			53%	51%
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>									
					Women's Health				
					Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Routine Procedures					Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	78%	71%	73%	74%
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		62%	74%	77%
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	81%	82%	82%	82%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	90%	85%	81%	83%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	65%	69%	64%	71%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
Dental Checkup (past year)	74%	69%	65%	59%	Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)			79%	76%
Eye Exam (past year)	49%	46%	48%	50%	Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)			85%	81%
<i>Other Research:</i>					<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
					<i>Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)</i>				
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>									
					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>									
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>									
					Men's Health				
					Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Vaccinations					PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)		54%	46%	42%
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Digital Rectal Exam (40+; within past year)	36%	26%	36%	26%
Flu Vaccination (past year—65 and older)	64%	43%	69%	64%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)	52%	60%	69%	68%	PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)			51%	53%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>									
					Other Tests				
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year—65 and older)</i>									
<i>Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)</i>									
					Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Complementary/Alternative Treatments in Past 3 Years					Sigmoidoscopy (50+; within past 5 years)			7%	9%
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Colonoscopy (50+; within past 10 years)			65%	65%
Chiropractic Care	23%	19%	22%	23%	Sig./Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)	58%	55%	69%	68%
Massage Therapy	16%	11%	18%	17%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
Aroma Therapy	4%	2%	7%	7%	Sig./Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)			69%	65%
Acupuncture	3%	2%	3%	2%					

Safety					Mental Health Status				
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Seat Belt (always/nearly always)	86%	89%	85%	89%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed				
Helmet Use of Those Who Ride Bike/ In-Line Skate (always/nearly always)	21%	32%	29%	27%	Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	4%	7%	4%	9%
Detectors in Household					Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life				
Smoke Detector	95%	96%	94%	97%	Seldom/Never	5%	4%	4%	7%
Carbon Monoxide Detector	55%	56%	56%	71%	Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	2%	3%	5%
Both Detectors	53%	55%	56%	70%					
Neither Detector	2%	3%	3%	2%	Alcohol Use				
					Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Of all Respondents in Past Month...				
Seat Belt (always/nearly always)			82%	88%	Heavy Drinker	7%	8%	8%	9%
					Binge Drinker	15%	23%	24%	23%
Cigarette Use					Driver/Passenger in Vehicle When Driver				
Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	2%	3%	4%	4%
Current Smokers	25%	25%	23%	27%	HH Problem Associated with Alcohol	7%	6%	6%	
Of Current Smokers...									
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Year Because Trying to Quit	43%	42%	49%	58%	Heavy Drinker			6%	5%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Yr.					Binge Drinker			22%	15%
...Advised to Quit Smoking		70%	66%	75%					
					Personal Safety in Past Year				
<i>Other Research:</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current Smokers (2010)			19%	17%	Afraid for Their Safety	5%	6%	5%	5%
Tried to Quit (2005)			49%	56%	Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	1%	3%	5%	5%
					At Least One of the Safety Issues	5%	8%	10%	8%
Smoking Policies					Firearms in Household				
Walworth County			<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	Walworth County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
Smoking Policy at Home					Of all Households...				
Not allowed anywhere			77%	80%	Have a Firearm	29%	29%	30%	37%
Allowed in some places or at some times			8%	9%	Handgun			11%	16%
Allowed anywhere			4%	2%	Rifle or shotgun			26%	33%
No rules inside home			11%	9%	Have a Loaded Firearm	3%	2%	2%	4%
Work's Official Indoor Smoking Policy					Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked	2%	1%	1%	4%
Not allowed anywhere			77%	82%					
Allowed in some areas			12%	11%	<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>				
Allowed in all areas			2%	<1%	Of all Households...			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
No official policy			9%	5%	Have a Firearm			44%	33%
Second-Hand Smoke Exposure in Past					Have a Loaded Firearm			3%	8%
Seven Days of Nonsmokers					Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked			2%	4%
0 days			71%	82%					
1 to 3 days			23%	13%	Additional Questions				
4 to 7 days			6%	5%	Walworth County			<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>
					Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months				
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Medical Care				7%
Smoking Prohibited at Home			75%	79%	Dental Care				5%
Smoke-Free Policy at Indoor Worksite			75%	75%	Mental Health Care				4%
					Major or Moderate Problem				
					Safe Drinking Water			9%	10%
					Clean Drinking and Recreational Water			10%	8%
					Food Safety in Stores and Restaurants			7%	7%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2011, 48% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 16% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2011, 8% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifteen 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2003 to 2011, 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 insurance. From 2009 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2011, 82% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 71% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 50% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.*

In 2011, 34% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, 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 2011, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 20%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or physically inactive 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 55 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer.*

In 2011, 9% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they considered suicide. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2011, out of four complementary/alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care was the most often used in the past three years (23%). Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care, massage therapy or acupuncture. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting aroma therapy.*

In 2011, 42% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 24% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Sixty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2011, 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 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or in the overall percent who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2011, 59% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were married, not overweight 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 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2011, 74% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-three percent of female

respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2011, 42% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Twenty-six percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year. *From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.*

In 2011, 9% of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 65% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. *From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.*

In 2011, 89% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 27% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or they always or nearly always wore a helmet.*

In 2011, 27% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-five percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2011, 80% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 82% reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Respondents who were nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 55 and older, with a college education, who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Five percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke at least four out of the past seven days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home or smoking is not allowed in any area at work. From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least four of the past seven days.*

In 2011, 68% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 9% were heavy drinkers while 23% were binge drinkers. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; male respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in

connection with drinking in the past year. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2011, 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 2011, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 71% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Seventy percent of households had both detectors. Married respondents were more likely to report both detectors. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.*

In 2011, 37% 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, 16% had a handgun while 33% had a rifle or shotgun. Married respondents were more likely to report a handgun. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a rifle/shotgun. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a handgun or a rifle/shotgun in the household. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.*

In 2011, 5% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Additional Questions Key Findings

In 2011, 7% of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months. Five percent reported they did not receive dental care needed while 4% reported they did not receive the mental health care they needed in the past 12 months. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed.

In 2011, out of three environmental health issues that communities may face, the most often cited major or moderate problem in the community was safe drinking water (10%) followed by clean drinking and recreational water (8%). Seven percent reported food safety in stores and restaurants as a major or moderate problem. *From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting safe drinking water, clean drinking/recreational water or food safety in stores and restaurants as a major/moderate problem in their community.*

Key Findings

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

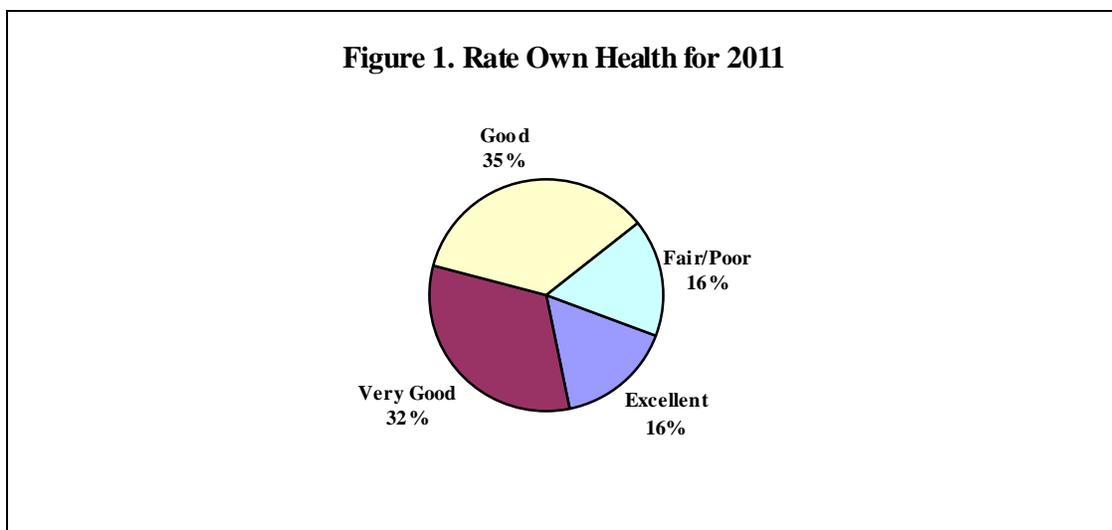
KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 48% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 16% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

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

2011 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (16%) or very good (32%). A total of 16% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 16% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (19%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (10%).

- Thirty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 11% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2005, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2005, 2009 and 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase in 2011.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across marital status reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2011, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2009, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	8%	15%	8%	16%
Gender ²				
Male	9	19	7	13
Female ^a	8	11	9	20
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34 ^a	2	10	4	10
35 to 44	8	7	5	17
45 to 54	9	13	13	20
55 to 64	12	16	4	19
65 and Older	17	32	18	17
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	10	21	12	22
Some Post High School ^a	7	15	5	16
College Graduate	7	8	6	9
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	33	14	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	8	7	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	2	2	4
Marital Status				
Married ^a	7	12	6	14
Not Married ^a	9	18	11	19
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight	6	12	6	10
Overweight ^a	9	18	9	19
Physical Activity ⁴				
Inactive ^b	--	--	13	38
Insufficient	--	--	9	14
Recommended	--	--	6	11
Smoking Status ^{2,3}				
Nonsmoker ^a	7	11	6	16
Smoker	11	27	14	17

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

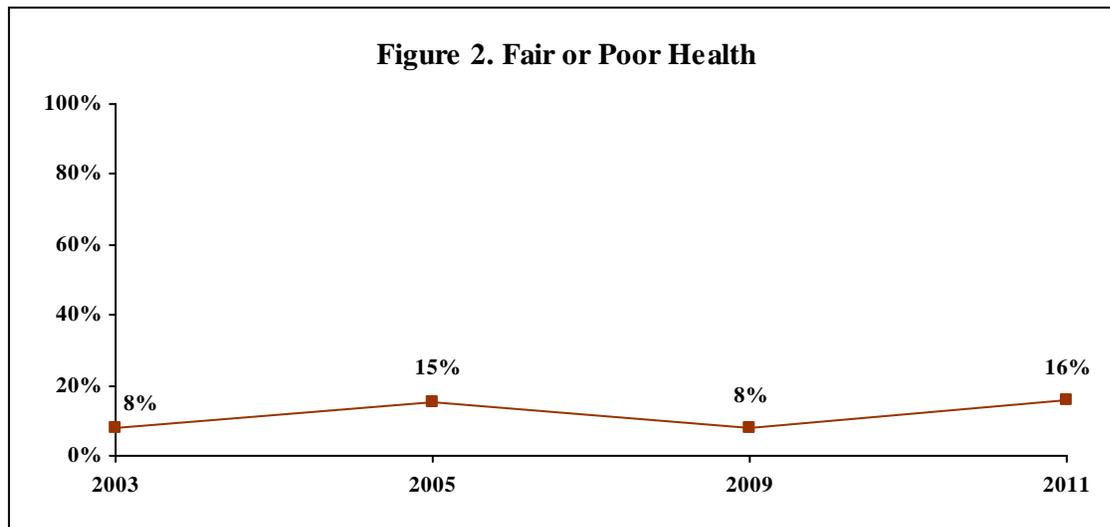
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 - 5; Tables 3 - 7)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 8% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifteen 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or who were married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2003 to 2011, 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 insurance. From 2009 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

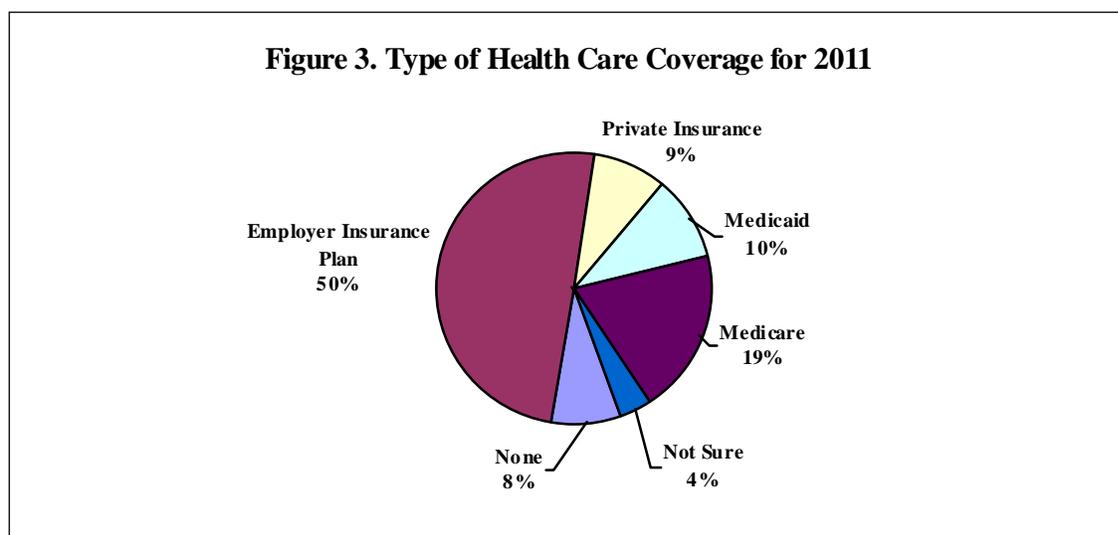
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

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

2011 Findings

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



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (17%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education and 10% of those with a high school education or less reported no health insurance compared to 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health insurance compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (12% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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 insurance.

- In 2003, 2005 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2011, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance.
- In 2005, 2009 and 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL				
All Respondents	9%	10%	10%	8%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	11	12	11	10
Gender ^{1,2,3}				
Male	12	14	15	7
Female	6	6	4	10
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	20	21	17	17
35 to 44	6	6	6	3
45 to 54	3	4	12	6
55 to 64	9	16	4	9
65 and Older	0	1	0	0
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	17	20	14	10
Some Post High School	6	6	9	11
College Graduate	2	3	4	3
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	14	19	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8	4	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	2	0	3
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	4	8	5	5
Not Married	15	13	15	12

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

¹demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p<0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2011 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered (30%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage (26%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (14%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage compared to married respondents (25% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance.

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

	2009	2011
TOTAL	14%	17%
Gender ¹		
Male	20	18
Female ^a	9	16
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	25	30
35 to 44	11	15
45 to 54	16	13
55 to 64	7	17
65 and Older	0	1
Education		
High School or Less	19	17
Some Post High School	13	21
College Graduate	10	11
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	4	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	5
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	9	9
Not Married	21	25

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2011 Findings

- Fifteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months (23%) compared to those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket (18%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered compared to married respondents (19% and 10%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2009, 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 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months, with a noted decrease in 2011.

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

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	20%	21%	16%	15%
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	28	26	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	28	7	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	14	6	11	5
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	14	16	10	10
Not Married ^a	28	27	23	19

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

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

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Primary Health Care Services

2011 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Six percent reported urgent care center while 4% reported public health clinic/community health center. Three percent reported hospital emergency room while 1% reported hospital outpatient department. Six percent reported no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (86%) compared to male respondents (71%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (93%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (77%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (68%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 6. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	82%	73%	79%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	76	65	71
Female	88	81	86
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	76	57	68
35 to 44	87	78	77
45 to 54	79	73	81
55 to 64	79	87	84
65 and Older	92	91	93
Education ²			
High School or Less	82	61	74
Some Post High School	79	80	78
College Graduate	85	81	84
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83	63	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	80	75	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	77	78
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	78	83	81
Not Married ^a	88	60	77

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

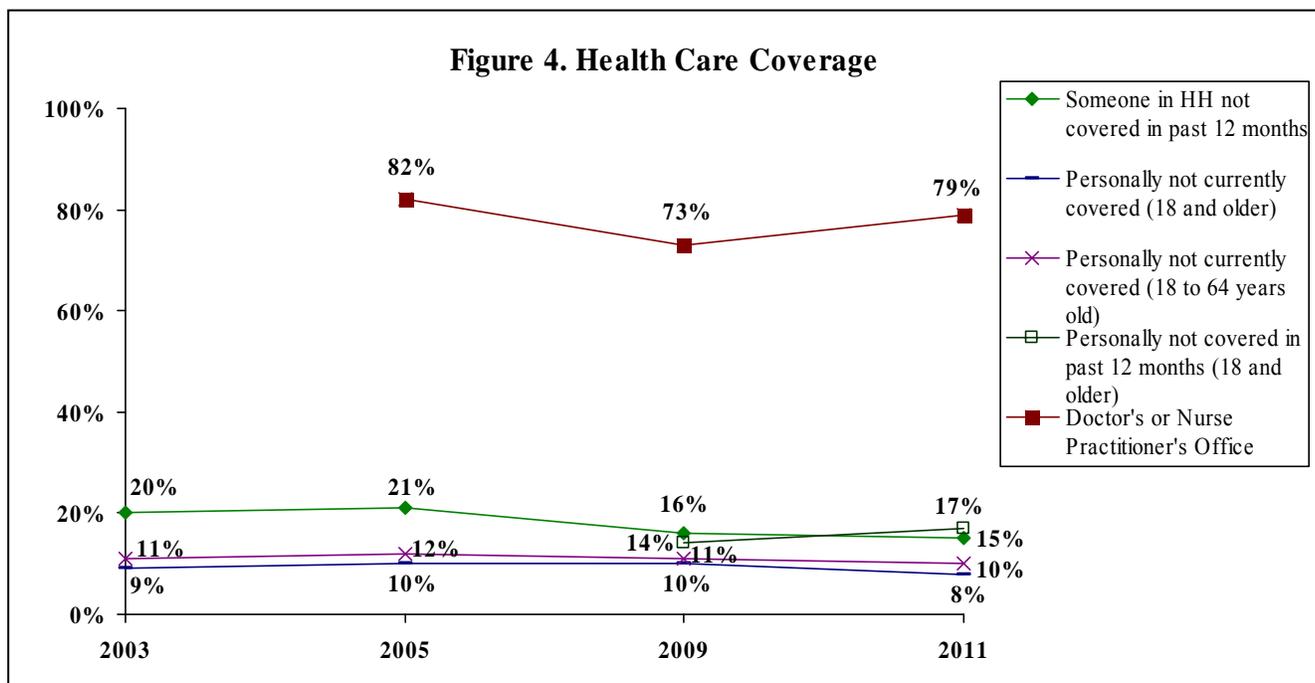
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2005 to 2011

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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 insurance. From 2009 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no current personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.



Advance Care Plan

2011 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (36%) compared to male respondents (26%).
- Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 24% of those 45 to 54 years old or 8% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education reported they had an advance care plan compared to 27% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (36% and 26%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2005, 2009 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2009 and 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. 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 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2003 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 7. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	34%	35%	33%	31%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male ^a	35	28	28	26
Female	33	41	37	36
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	20	16	8	8
35 to 44	26	30	35	32
45 to 54	32	25	26	24
55 to 64	48	39	40	45
65 and Older	59	76	81	65
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	33	30	20	27
Some Post High School	30	34	31	27
College Graduate	40	40	48	40
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	33	28	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	35	34	32	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	29	28	37
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married	40	35	37	36
Not Married	27	34	28	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.

^②In 2005, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

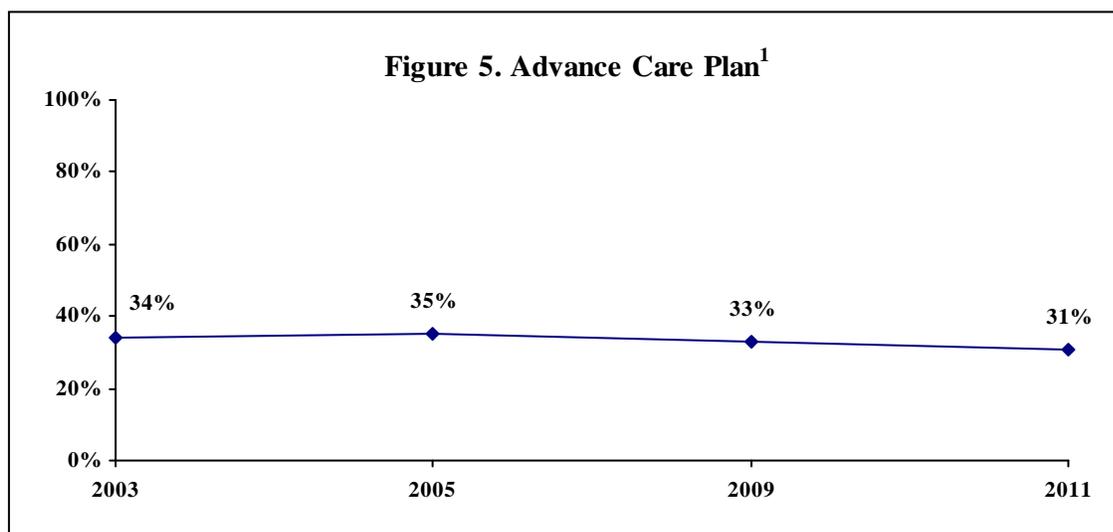
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

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



¹In 2005, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 8 - 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 82% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 71% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 50% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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).

2011 Findings

- Eighty-two 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 (87%) compared to male respondents (76%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (93%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (81%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (72%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (87% and 76%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2011, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 8. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	81%	82%	82%	82%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male	76	81	76	76
Female	85	83	89	87
Age ⁴				
18 to 34	73	80	82	72
35 to 44	80	82	78	85
45 to 54	82	75	82	81
55 to 64	89	81	80	84
65 and Older	88	91	90	93
Education ^{1,3}				
High School or Less	85	84	79	82
Some Post High School ^a	71	85	78	83
College Graduate	87	77	90	78
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	79	86	77	79
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	84	78	85	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket	81	84	88	81
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	81	84	86	87
Not Married	81	80	79	76

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Cholesterol Test

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

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

2011 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 16% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (77%) compared to male respondents (65%).

- Ninety-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 80% of those 45 to 54 years old or 35% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 68% 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 (86% and 57%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005, 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 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 9. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	65%	69%	64%	71%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male	59	66	57	65
Female	71	71	70	77
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	43	45	42	35
35 to 44 ^a	57	75	64	88
45 to 54	77	73	72	80
55 to 64	89	79	82	86
65 and Older	85	85	86	93
Education ³				
High School or Less	63	67	55	71
Some Post High School	62	70	64	66
College Graduate	73	70	74	78
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	75	60	68
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	73	69	55	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	67	74	70	79
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married ^a	72	72	68	86
Not Married	57	64	58	57

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

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

2011 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 20% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (74%) compared to respondents 55 to 64 years old (50%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (77%) compared to those with some post high school education (61%) or respondents with a high school education or less (41%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 46% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (69% and 49%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2005 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease across gender reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 64 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2009 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 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a dental checkup.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease across marital status reporting a dental checkup.

Table 10. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	74%	69%	65%	59%
Gender ^{2,3}				
Male ^a	75	62	58	55
Female ^a	74	74	70	63
Age ^{1,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	74	69	58	54
35 to 44	78	70	66	74
45 to 54 ^a	80	66	66	54
55 to 64 ^a	82	75	82	50
65 and Older	57	64	61	64
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	69	65	54	41
Some Post High School ^a	75	70	67	61
College Graduate	81	72	75	77
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	58	54	50	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	67	72	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	84	84	78	79
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}				
Married ^a	80	74	68	69
Not Married ^a	67	61	59	49

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Eye Exam

2011 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 24% reported one to two years ago. Five percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (55%) compared to male respondents (44%).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 50% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 44% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2011, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	49%	46%	48%	50%
Gender ⁴				
Male	44	41	44	44
Female	53	50	52	55
Age				
18 to 34	45	44	52	47
35 to 44	40	42	37	38
45 to 54	47	39	46	58
55 to 64	52	48	47	48
65 and Older	60	59	56	59
Education				
High School or Less	45	45	45	49
Some Post High School	48	43	53	53
College Graduate	53	50	48	47
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	46	48	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	46	45	59	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	48	52	52	50
Marital Status				
Married	48	46	51	53
Not Married	48	45	45	48

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

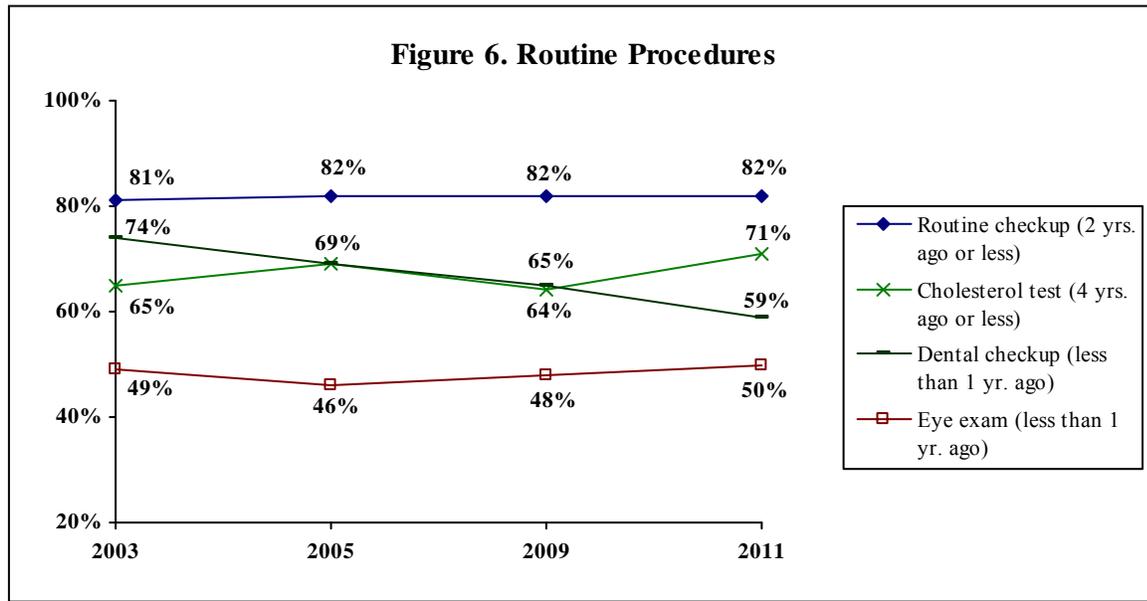
⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a cholesterol test four years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 12)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 34% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, 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 to 64 years old having an annual influenza vaccination is 80% and for persons 65 and older is 90%. (Objectives IID-12.5 and 12.7)

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

2011 Findings

- Thirty-four percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (44%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (64%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (22%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (20%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination compared to unmarried respondents (41% and 27%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2005, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 12. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②,③}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	30%	19%	30%	34%
Gender ^{1,2,4}				
Male	23	13	29	25
Female	37	24	32	44
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	16	12	18	27
35 to 44	24	7	16	20
45 to 54	22	13	29	22
55 to 64	45	29	38	44
65 and Older	64	43	69	64
Education ^{2,3}				
High School or Less	29	12	23	33
Some Post High School	27	22	37	32
College Graduate	35	24	33	39
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	17	28	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	10	28	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29	20	30	34
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married	35	16	33	41
Not Married	24	22	27	27

^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.

^③For a time in the 2004/2005 flu season there was a limited supply of flu vaccinations. During that period, it was only offered to persons in high-risk categories.

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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

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

2011 Findings

- Sixty-eight 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.

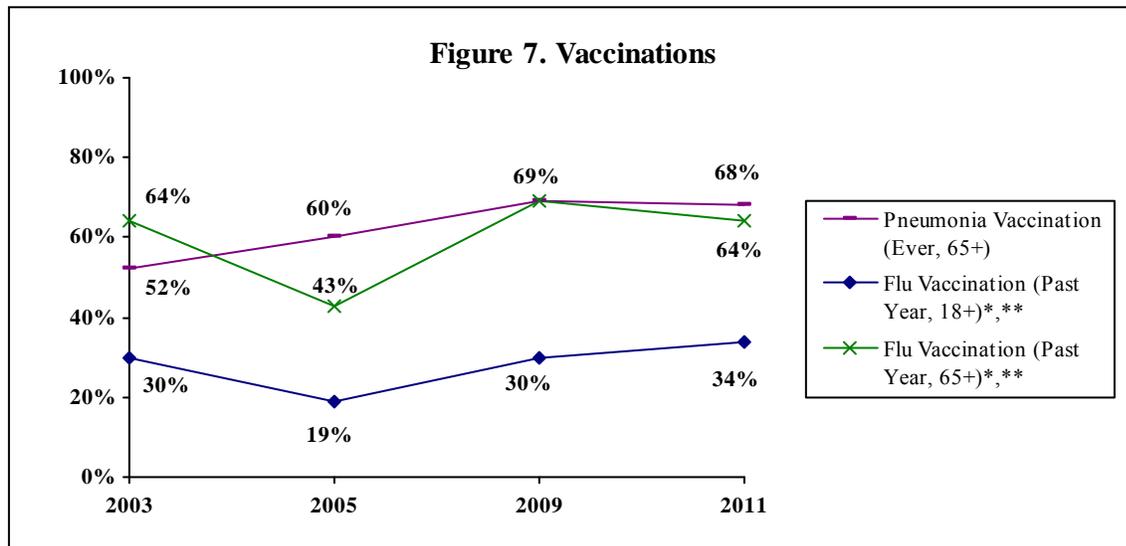
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2011, 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.

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

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 13 - 18)

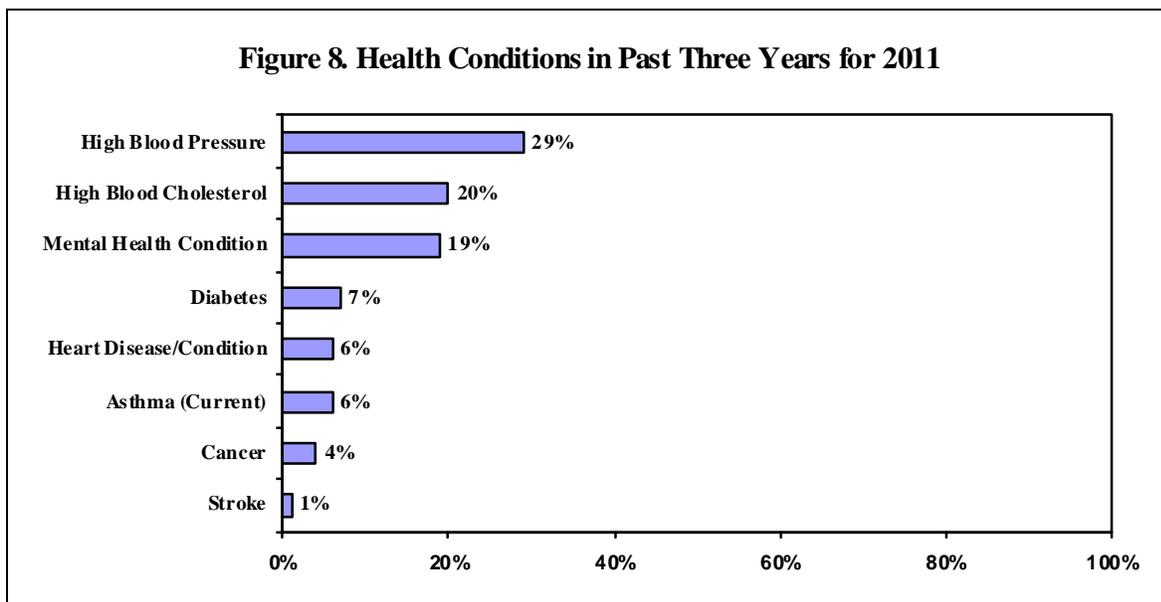
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 20%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer.

2011 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (19%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

2011 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (51%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (20%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (11%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 25% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (37%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (13%).
- Forty-three percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 27% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 26% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 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 2011, there was a noted increase across education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2005 and 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. 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 2011, there was a noted increase 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 in 2011.
- In 2009 and 2011, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2005, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across smoking status reporting high blood pressure.

Table 13. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	15%	24%	24%	29%
Gender				
Male ^a	18	26	23	30
Female ^a	14	21	25	27
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	5	7	3	11
35 to 44	12	12	24	20
45 to 54 ^a	15	22	26	32
55 to 64	30	22	33	43
65 and Older ^a	30	62	59	51
Education				
High School or Less ^a	20	24	23	33
Some Post High School ^a	13	19	25	30
College Graduate ^a	11	26	24	21
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	31	27	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	10	20	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	19	22	21
Marital Status ^{1,2}				
Married ^a	19	19	24	32
Not Married ^a	10	29	26	26
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	9	10	13	13
Overweight ^a	23	34	31	37
Physical Activity ^{3,4}				
Inactive	--	--	35	43
Insufficient	--	--	27	27
Recommended	--	--	19	26
Smoking Status ²				
Nonsmoker ^a	15	28	26	29
Smoker ^a	15	9	18	28

^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 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

High Blood Cholesterol

2011 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents 65 and older and 33% of those 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (25%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (9%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2005, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2011, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- Smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 14. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	13%	15%	19%	20%
Gender ¹				
Male	17	15	18	22
Female ^a	10	14	20	17
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	12	3	6	4
35 to 44 ^a	5	8	14	18
45 to 54	10	27	24	20
55 to 64 ^a	16	21	42	33
65 and Older	29	25	31	36
Education				
High School or Less	12	16	18	20
Some Post High School	12	14	22	20
College Graduate	15	14	18	19
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	23	19	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	10	20	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	9	23	17
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married ^a	12	11	23	22
Not Married	15	19	14	17
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	7	7	10	9
Overweight	18	21	23	25
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	--	25	28
Insufficient	--	--	19	18
Recommended	--	--	17	20
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker ^a	14	16	19	20
Smoker	10	10	18	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.

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

Heart Disease/Condition

2011 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to less than one percent of those 18 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2011, physical status was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 15. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	5%	8%	7%	6%
Gender				
Male	6	8	5	5
Female	4	8	9	7
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	2	0	1	<1
35 to 44	0	0	1	0
45 to 54	4	4	7	3
55 to 64	5	12	4	9
65 and Older	18	31	25	23
Education				
High School or Less	6	11	7	10
Some Post High School	5	10	8	4
College Graduate	3	4	6	5
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	14	10	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	3	5	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	1	2	3
Marital Status				
Married	4	6	6	5
Not Married	6	11	9	7
Overweight Status ²				
Not Overweight	5	5	6	5
Overweight	5	10	7	6
Physical Activity ³				
Inactive	--	--	18	11
Insufficient	--	--	5	5
Recommended	--	--	6	5
Smoking Status ²				
Nonsmoker	5	11	8	7
Smoker	6	1	3	5

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

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

Mental Health Condition

2011 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition (24%) compared to male respondents (14%).
- Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition (23% each) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (18%) or respondents 65 and older (6%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 14% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase across gender reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2011, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

Table 16. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	10%	19%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	6	14
Female ^a	14	24
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	4	23
35 to 44	10	18
45 to 54	22	18
55 to 64	11	23
65 and Older	9	6
Education		
High School or Less	11	18
Some Post High School ^a	9	20
College Graduate ^a	9	18
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	14
Marital Status		
Married ^a	8	17
Not Married	13	20

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

Diabetes

2011 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (18%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (3%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Ten percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to 3% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes (10%) compared to smokers (2%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2005 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2011, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting diabetes.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2005 and 2011, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2011, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 17. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	4%	7%	5%	7%
Gender				
Male	4	6	4	7
Female	3	7	6	7
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	<1	3	1	0
35 to 44	2	6	2	8
45 to 54	4	1	1	3
55 to 64 ^a	5	8	4	18
65 and Older	9	20	18	14
Education ¹				
High School or Less	6	10	6	7
Some Post High School ^a	<1	7	6	8
College Graduate	3	3	2	6
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	16	7	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	5	7	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	2	4
Marital Status ²				
Married	5	4	5	8
Not Married ^a	2	12	4	6
Overweight Status ^{2,4}				
Not Overweight	3	3	2	3
Overweight ^a	5	10	6	10
Physical Activity				
Inactive	--	--	9	11
Insufficient	--	--	6	9
Recommended	--	--	2	4
Smoking Status ⁴				
Nonsmoker ^a	4	8	6	10
Smoker	3	5	1	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.

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

A1C Test

2011 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of the 29 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had an A1C test two or more times in the past year. Ten percent reported one time while 3% reported zero times in the past year.
- Thirty-eight percent of the 26 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a level of less than seven at their last appointment. Thirty-five percent reported a level of seven or higher while 27% were not sure.
- Sixteen percent of the 26 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a LDL level of less than 100 at their last appointment. Eight percent reported a level of 100 or higher while 77% were not sure.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents answering the questions.

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an A1C test two or more times in the past 12 months (68% and 79%, respectively). From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their A1C test was a level of less than seven at their last appointment (43% and 38%, respectively). From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their LDL level was less than 100 at their last appointment (29% and 16%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents answering these questions.

Current Asthma

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

2011 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (10%) compared to male respondents (3%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2005 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting current asthma.

Table 18. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓣ]

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	10%	7%	7%	6%
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male	6	3	6	3
Female	12	10	7	10
Age				
18 to 34	14	7	5	7
35 to 44	7	8	6	11
45 to 54	7	9	7	6
55 to 64	14	2	7	5
65 and Older	6	5	7	3
Education ¹				
High School or Less	5	6	5	6
Some Post High School	14	9	6	8
College Graduate	10	5	8	5
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	8	8	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	9	3	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	2	5	7
Marital Status				
Married	8	8	8	7
Not Married ^a	11	5	4	5

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Written Asthma Action Plan

2011 Findings

- Of the 25 respondents who currently had asthma, 32% had a written asthma action plan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents answering this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a written asthma action plan (19% and 32%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents answering this question.

Cancer

2011 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Melanoma/skin cancer was most often mentioned (5 responses) followed by cervical cancer (3 responses). Two respondents each reported breast cancer, lymphoma or kidney cancer.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had cancer in the past three years.

Stroke

2011 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported a stroke in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in the past three years.

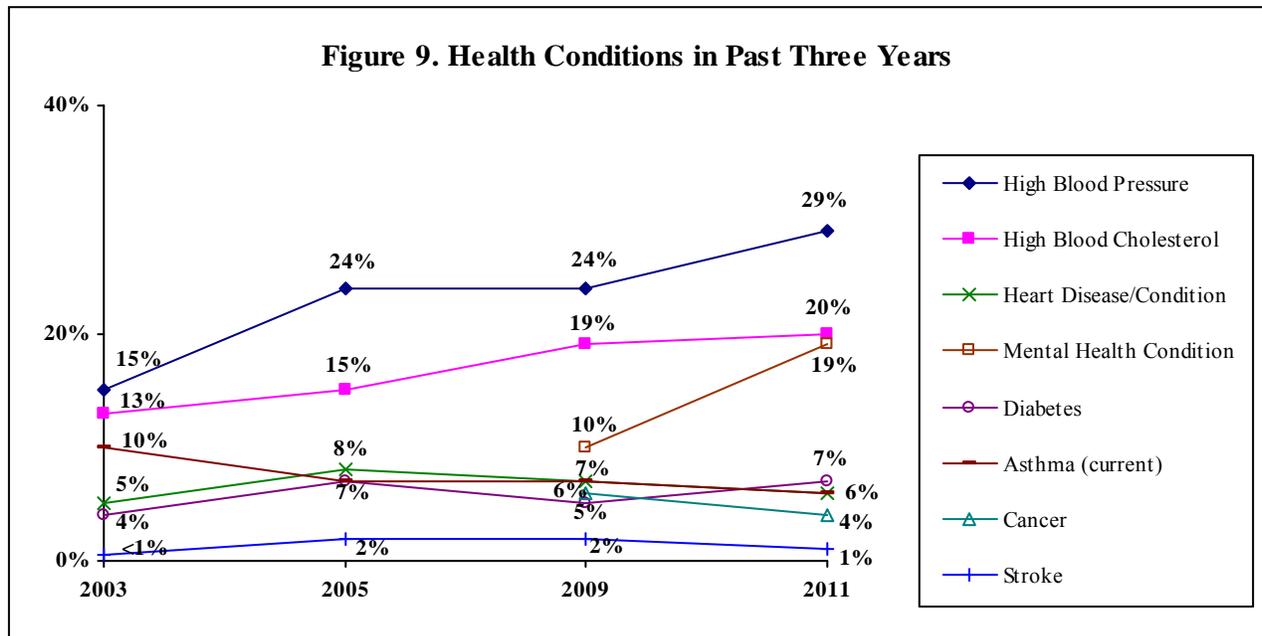
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a stroke.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in all study years.

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, current asthma or stroke. From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer.



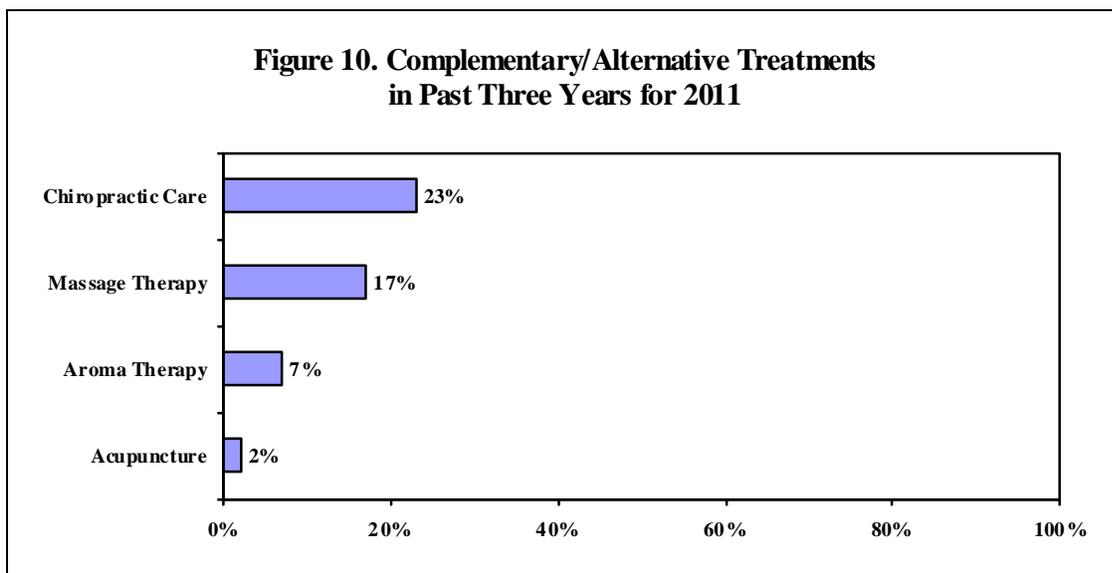
Prevalence of Select Complementary/Alternative Treatments (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 19 - 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, out of four complementary/alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care was the most often used in the past three years (23%). Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care, massage therapy or acupuncture. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting aroma therapy.

2011 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to have used chiropractic care (23%) or massage therapy (17%) in the past three years.



Chiropractic Care

2011 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported chiropractic care in the past three years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report chiropractic care (43%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (16%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (15%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care compared to unmarried respondents (28% and 17%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report chiropractic care. In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	23%	19%	22%	23%
Gender ¹				
Male	18	17	19	21
Female	28	22	25	24
Age ^{2,4}				
18 to 34	23	14	21	15
35 to 44 ^a	20	20	25	43
45 to 54 ^a	30	22	22	16
55 to 64	27	33	27	23
65 and Older	18	13	18	24
Education ³				
High School or Less	19	17	14	19
Some Post High School	25	23	24	21
College Graduate	29	18	30	30
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27	24	11	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	15	24	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25	21	36	29
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	23	19	24	28
Not Married	24	20	21	17

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Massage Therapy

2011 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported massage therapy in the past three years.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported massage therapy compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report massage therapy. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 20. Massage Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	16%	11%	18%	17%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male	11	9	12	16
Female	19	14	25	18
Age				
18 to 34	15	13	13	21
35 to 44	13	12	24	25
45 to 54	16	10	25	11
55 to 64	25	18	18	17
65 and Older	12	4	16	11
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	10	9	12	11
Some Post High School	20	15	24	17
College Graduate	18	12	21	25
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	10	12	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	11	19	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18	13	22	23
Marital Status ³				
Married	15	13	15	16
Not Married	16	9	23	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Aroma Therapy

2011 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported aroma therapy in the past three years.
- Twelve percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 11% of those 35 to 44 years old reported aroma therapy in the past three years compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported aroma therapy.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting aroma therapy.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2011, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting aroma therapy.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2003 and 2011, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting aroma therapy.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2003 and 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting aroma therapy.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting aroma therapy.

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

	2003	2005 ^③	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	4%	2%	7%	7%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male ^a	<1	--	3	6
Female	6	--	10	9
Age ^{1,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	0	--	3	12
35 to 44	7	--	9	11
45 to 54	7	--	13	4
55 to 64	5	--	7	5
65 and Older	1	--	1	1
Education ³				
High School or Less	4	--	3	4
Some Post High School	4	--	9	8
College Graduate ^a	3	--	9	11
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	--	3	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	--	11	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	11	9
Marital Status				
Married	4	--	8	6
Not Married ^a	3	--	4	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.

^②In 2009, “using essential oils” was added.

^③Data 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 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Acupuncture

2011 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they used acupuncture in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they used acupuncture in the past three years.

Year Comparisons

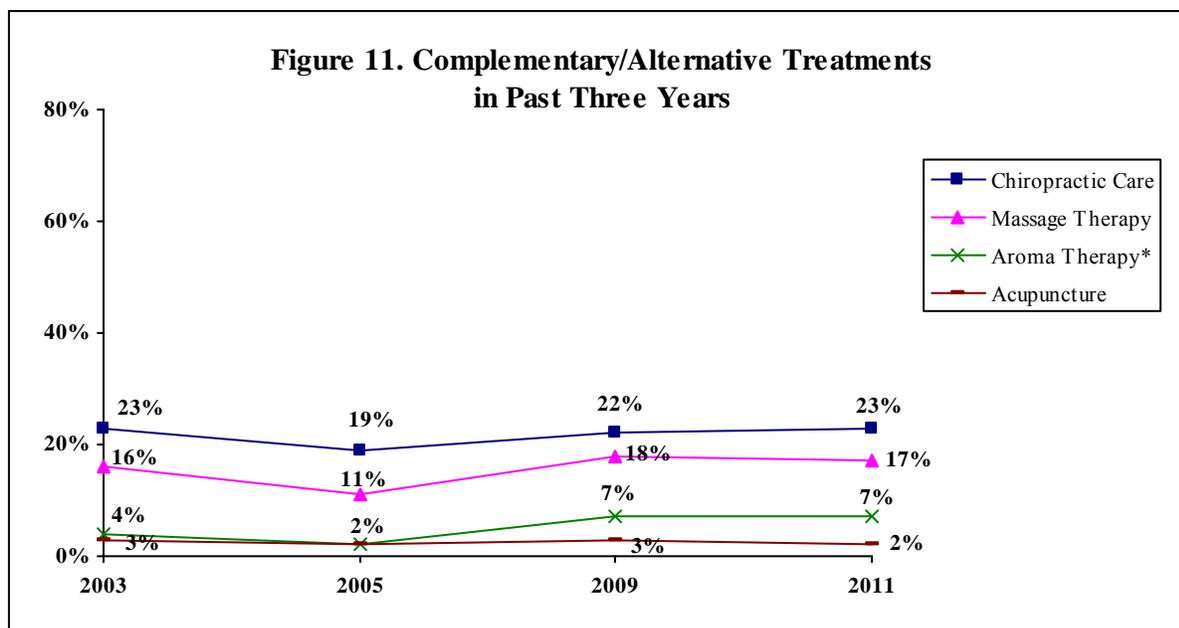
- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported acupuncture.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they used acupuncture in all study years.

Complementary/Alternative Treatments Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care, massage therapy or acupuncture. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting aroma therapy.



*In 2009, “using essential oils” was added.

Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 22 - 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 42% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 24% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Sixty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to be classified as overweight.

From 2003 to 2011, 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 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or in the overall percent who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2011 Findings

- Forty-two percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty percent did some moderate activity, while 17% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2005, 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 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2005, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	31%	33%	32%	42%
Gender ²				
Male	34	28	33	44
Female ^a	29	37	30	40
Age				
18 to 34	38	35	38	50
35 to 44	36	30	33	47
45 to 54 ^a	23	30	28	41
55 to 64	20	27	22	31
65 and Older	30	41	30	36
Education ^{1,3}				
High School or Less	39	31	32	37
Some Post High School ^a	28	34	19	42
College Graduate ^a	26	33	41	48
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	24	29	21	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	36	32	34	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	29	35	40	42
Marital Status				
Married ^a	29	32	33	39
Not Married ^a	35	33	30	45
Overweight Status ²				
Not Overweight ^a	31	43	34	45
Overweight ^a	31	24	31	41

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2011 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-four percent did some vigorous physical activity while 52% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (28%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (37%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (15%) or respondents 65 and older (12%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous physical activity compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity compared to overweight respondents (31% and 20%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In both study years, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted decrease in 2011.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting vigorous physical activity.
- In 2011, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2009	2011
TOTAL	28%	24%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	40	28
Female	17	19
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	39	37
35 to 44	39	26
45 to 54	17	15
55 to 64	22	18
65 and Older	10	12
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less ^a	26	16
Some Post High School	19	26
College Graduate	38	29
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	30
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	21
Marital Status		
Married ^a	31	21
Not Married	25	25
Overweight Status ²		
Not Overweight	34	31
Overweight	26	20

^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 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2009 to 2011

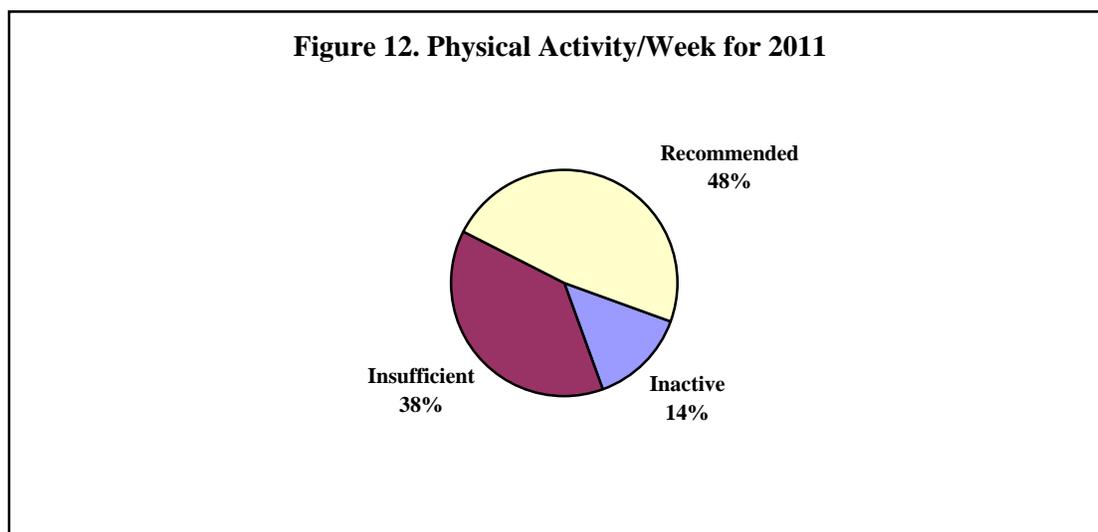
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2011 Findings

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



- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (56%) compared to those with some post high school education (49%) or respondents with a high school education or less (40%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 24. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2009	2011
TOTAL	45%	48%
Gender ¹		
Male	53	52
Female	38	45
Age ¹		
18 to 34	57	52
35 to 44	51	58
45 to 54 ^a	32	49
55 to 64	38	38
65 and Older	32	40
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	46	40
Some Post High School ^a	30	49
College Graduate	57	56
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45	49
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	53
Marital Status		
Married	48	46
Not Married	42	50
Overweight Status		
Not Overweight	51	52
Overweight	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 activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2009 to 2011

Body Weight

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

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for overweight or obesity is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)
The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)*

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

2011 Findings

- According to the definition, 65% of respondents were overweight.
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (73%) compared to female respondents (57%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight (87%) compared to those 65 and older (64%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (50%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less were overweight compared to 68% of those with some post high school education or 50% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2005 and 2011, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old being overweight.
- In 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to be overweight. In 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, 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 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in 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 2011, there was a noted increase across marital status being overweight.
- In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2011, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	53%	54%	61%	65%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	66	65	68	73
Female ^a	42	44	53	57
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	36	35	58	50
35 to 44	53	57	54	67
45 to 54	71	63	63	69
55 to 64 ^a	64	77	71	87
65 and Older	58	58	65	64
Education ^{2,4}				
High School or Less ^a	57	47	60	74
Some Post High School ^a	50	49	65	68
College Graduate	53	66	57	50
Household Income ^{1,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	43	56	61	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	63	55	45	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	53	53	70	66
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^a	58	53	61	70
Not Married ^a	47	55	60	61
Physical Activity ³				
Inactive	--	--	81	69
Insufficient	--	--	58	68
Recommended	--	--	56	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.

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

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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

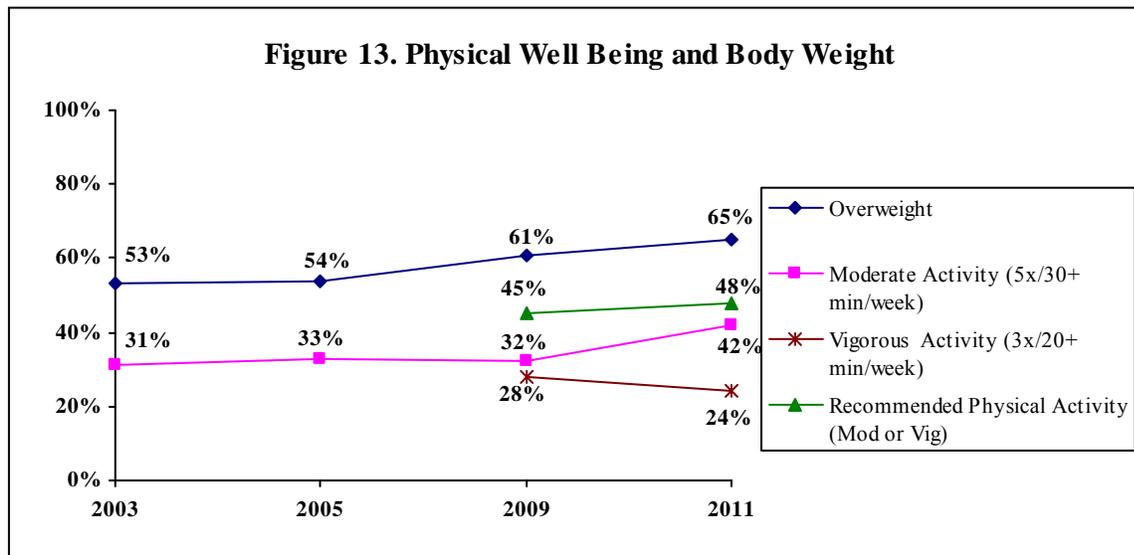
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, 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 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or in the overall percent who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition and Diet (Figure 14; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 59% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were married, not overweight 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 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Fruit Intake

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

2011 Findings

- Fifty-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 (72%) compared to male respondents (46%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit a day (72%) compared to those with some post high school education (55%) or respondents with a high school education or less (53%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (65% and 54%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report eating at least two servings of fruit. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the overall percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report eating at least two servings of fruit. In 2005, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit.
- In 2003, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting two or more servings of fruit.
- In 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2011, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	69%	60%	58%	59%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	64	46	48	46
Female	73	72	68	72
Age				
18 to 34 ^a	71	52	58	59
35 to 44	67	64	66	65
45 to 54	59	61	56	53
55 to 64	63	60	51	70
65 and Older ^a	79	67	53	53
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less	65	55	45	53
Some Post High School ^a	70	61	65	55
College Graduate	75	65	67	72
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	52	53	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	59	48	44	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket	74	72	62	64
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	70	62	57	65
Not Married ^a	68	58	59	54
Overweight Status ¹				
Not Overweight ^a	75	63	56	58
Overweight	61	58	60	60
Physical Activity ³				
Inactive	--	--	44	62
Insufficient	--	--	58	55
Recommended	--	--	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.

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

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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

Vegetable Intake

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

2011 Findings

- Twenty-eight 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 (40%) compared to male respondents (16%).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported three or more servings of vegetables a day compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (35% and 21%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (36%) compared to overweight respondents (23%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 23% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 21% of respondents who were inactive.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2005, 2009 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables a day.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting three or more servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2009 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting three or more servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2005, respondents in the top 40 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.
- In 2011, 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 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables a day.

- In 2011, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2009 and 2011, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day.

Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	36%	21%	24%	28%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male ^a	34	14	16	16
Female	38	28	33	40
Age				
18 to 34	33	12	29	27
35 to 44	33	25	19	42
45 to 54	34	24	26	29
55 to 64 ^a	43	28	16	22
65 and Older ^a	41	26	24	22
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	35	20	19	18
Some Post High School ^a	35	16	21	22
College Graduate	38	28	34	47
Household Income ²				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	15	27	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	26	21	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	32	26	31
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	36	24	24	35
Not Married ^a	37	19	25	21
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight	36	21	27	36
Overweight ^a	34	21	23	23
Physical Activity ^{3,4}				
Inactive	--	--	11	21
Insufficient	--	--	23	23
Recommended	--	--	31	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.

^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

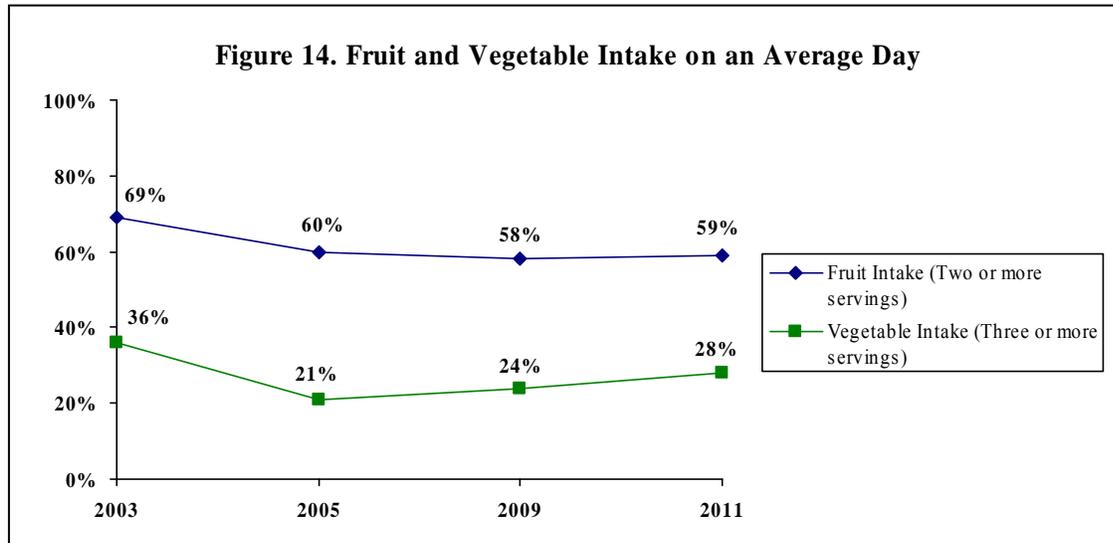
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

Fruit and Vegetable Intake Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 74% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

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

Mammogram

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

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

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

2011 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2011 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of the 39 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

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

Pap Smear

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

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

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

2011 Findings

- A total of 83% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (93%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (87%) or respondents 45 and older (75%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2011, respondents 18 to 34 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 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2005 and 2009, 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 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

Table 28. 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	2009	2011
TOTAL	90%	85%	81%	83%
Age ⁴				
18 to 34	89	89	78	93
35 to 44	86	82	85	87
45 and Older ^a	94	82	82	75
Education ^{1,3}				
Some Post High School or Less	85	84	72	82
College Graduate ^a	100	87	95	89
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	91	78	77	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	96	97	87
Marital Status ³				
Married	91	85	90	88
Not Married	87	85	66	78

^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

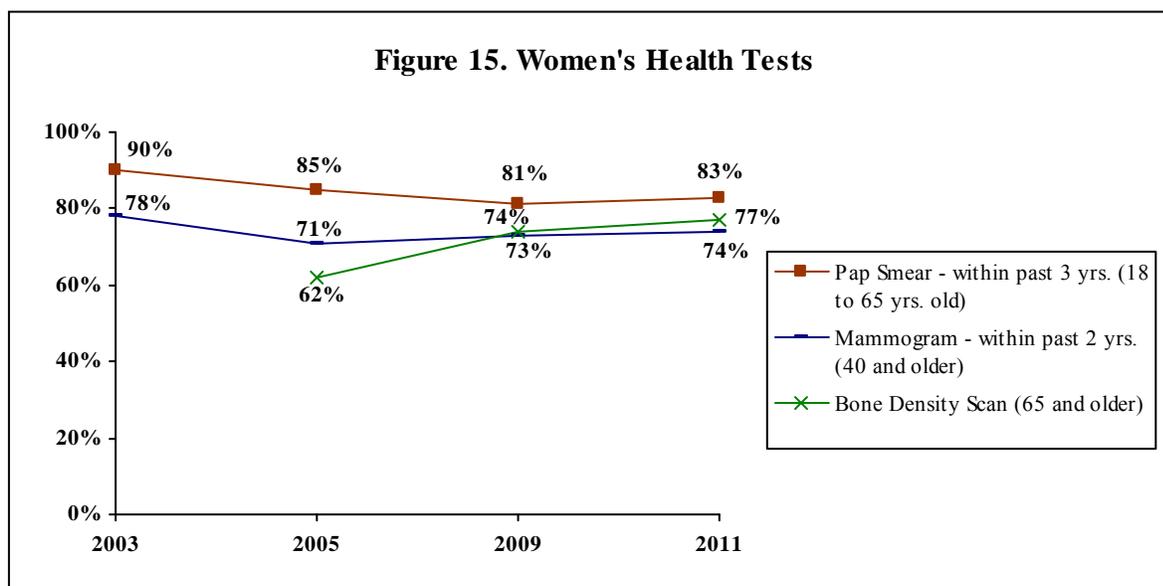
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Men's Health (Figure 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 42% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Twenty-six percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.

Prostate-Specific Antigen Test

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

In 2010, 51% of Wisconsin men and 53% of U.S. men 40 and older reported a PSA test within the past two years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2011 Findings

- Forty-two percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Thirty-six percent of male respondents never had a PSA test.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Digital Rectal Exam

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force concludes there is insufficient evidence for or against routine screening for prostate cancer with a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or a digital rectal examination (DRE).⁵

2011 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year while 9% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Thirty-three percent of respondents never had a digital rectal exam.

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

⁵“Screening for Prostate Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

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

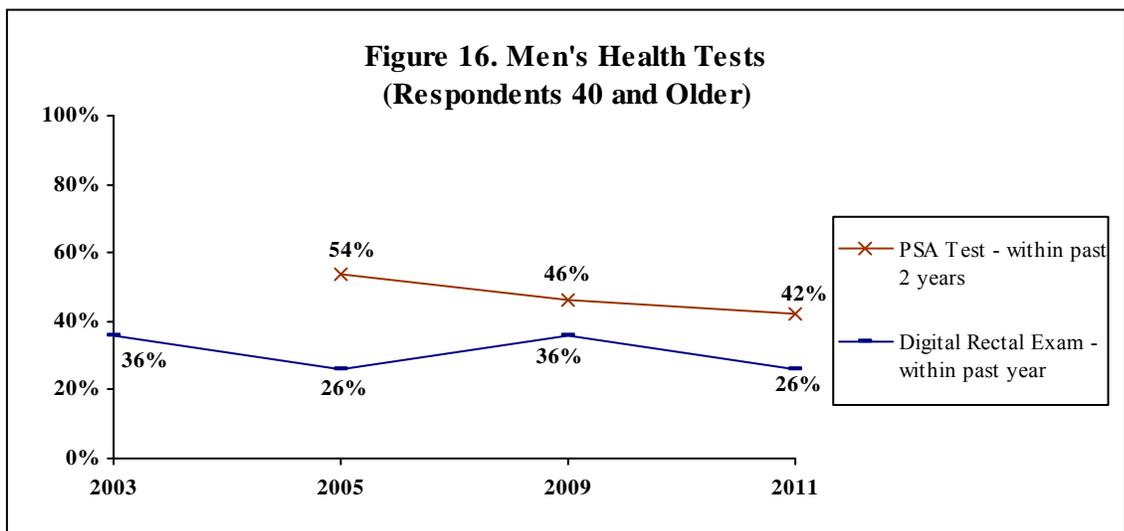
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Men’s Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.



Other Tests (Figure 17; Tables 29 - 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 9% of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 65% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2011 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- There were no statistically significant differences within and between years and responses of reporting a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

Table 29. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL	7%	9%
Gender		
Male	11	8
Female	4	11
Education		
Some Post High School or Less	7	10
College Graduate	7	5
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	8	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	9
Marital Status		
Married	9	10
Not Married	5	8

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

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

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

³year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

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

Colonoscopy

*A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.*⁷

2011 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2011, education was not a significant variable.

Table 30. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL	65%	65%
Gender		
Male	59	61
Female	69	69
Education ¹		
Some Post High School or Less	59	63
College Graduate	76	69
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	63	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	67
Marital Status		
Married	70	70
Not Married	59	59

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

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

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

³year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

⁷“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.

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Lifetime

In 2010, 69% of Wisconsin respondents and 65% of U.S. respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy test in their lifetime (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2011 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Table 31. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	58%	55%	69%	68%
Gender				
Male	60	52	62	65
Female	56	57	75	70
Education				
Some Post High School or Less	57	52	64	66
College Graduate	58	58	78	73
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	54	48	66	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56	57	78	69
Marital Status				
Married	60	61	74	72
Not Married	53	46	63	64

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

^②In 2009, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy separated into two survey questions.

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 2009

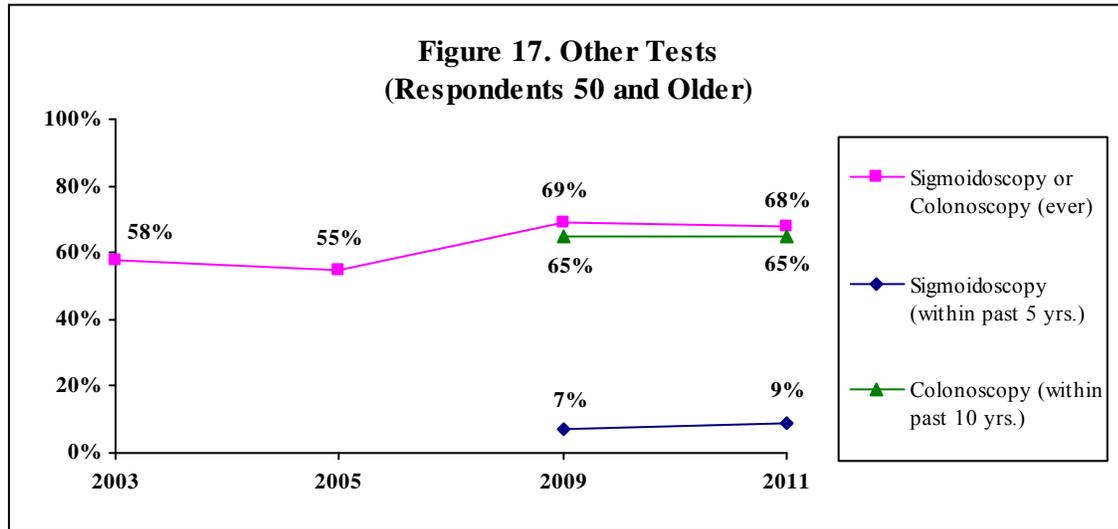
⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Other Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.



Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use (Figure 18; Tables 32 & 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 89% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 27% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or they always or 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 2002, 66% of Wisconsin respondents reported they always wore a seat belt when they drove or rode in a car while 16% reported nearly always. Seventy-seven percent of U.S. respondents reported they always and 11% reported they nearly always wore a seat belt (2002 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).

2011 Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (93%) compared to male respondents (84%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2009 and 2011, female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2005, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2011, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 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.

Table 32. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	86%	89%	85%	89%
Gender ^{3,4}				
Male	84	86	79	84
Female	88	92	91	93
Age ³				
18 to 34	90	86	78	88
35 to 44	90	93	88	88
45 to 54	78	87	88	90
55 to 64	84	90	93	91
65 and Older	85	93	89	88
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less	81	81	80	86
Some Post High School	87	94	80	87
College Graduate	92	93	96	95
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83	91	77	87
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	87	86	89	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	94	91	91
Marital Status				
Married	87	91	87	89
Not Married	85	86	83	88

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

³year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Helmet Usage

2011 Findings

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

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

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Fifty-nine percent reported never.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 14% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always compared to unmarried respondents (35% and 20%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2003, respondents 35 and older were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2005, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2011, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, 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 2011, 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003, 2005 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 33. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	21%	32%	29%	27%
Gender				
Male	23	33	32	27
Female	18	33	25	28
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34 ^a	8	31	19	23
35 to 44	28	17	39	29
45 and Older	31	46	33	31
Education ^{1,3,4}				
Some Post High School or Less	14	31	20	14
College Graduate ^a	34	36	42	53
Household Income ¹				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	11	31	22	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	27	36	35
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}				
Married	26	40	32	35
Not Married	13	22	24	20

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

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

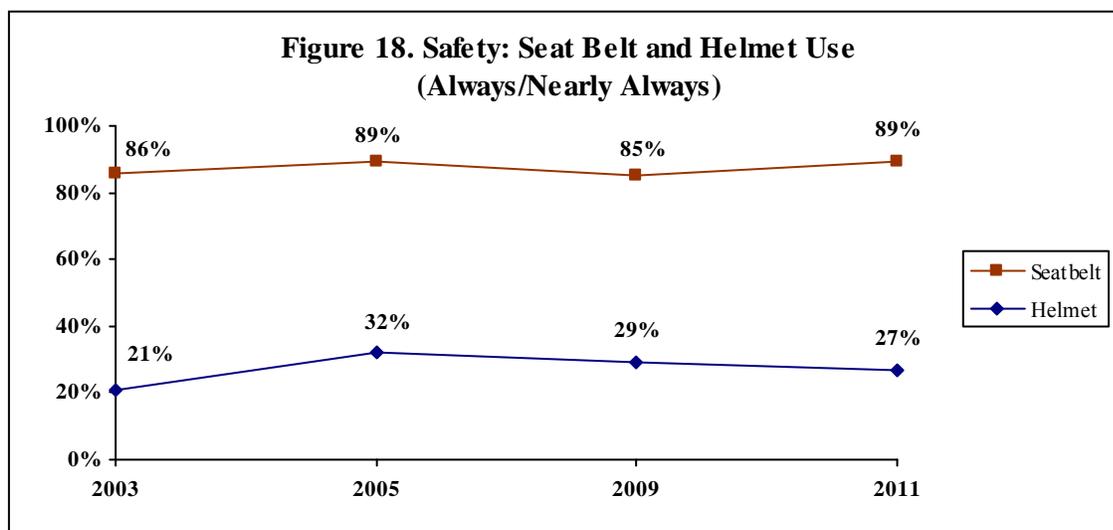
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or they always or nearly always wore a helmet.



Cigarette Use (Figures 19 & 20; Table 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 27% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-five percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Smokers

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

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

2011 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents were current smokers.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker (31%) compared to female respondents (22%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker (36%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (20%) or respondents 65 and older (16%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker compared to married respondents (32% and 21%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2011, male respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, 2009 and 2011, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2005 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	25%	25%	23%	27%
Gender ^{1,4}				
Male	30	21	23	31
Female	21	29	22	22
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	27	38	27	36
35 to 44	29	29	24	20
45 to 54	27	25	24	29
55 to 64	34	18	27	25
65 and Older	12	8	8	16
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less	31	34	41	32
Some Post High School	25	30	18	29
College Graduate	18	10	5	16
Household Income ^{1,2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	33	36	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	32	20	24	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	18	16	12	31
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married	20	26	17	21
Not Married	32	24	28	32

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

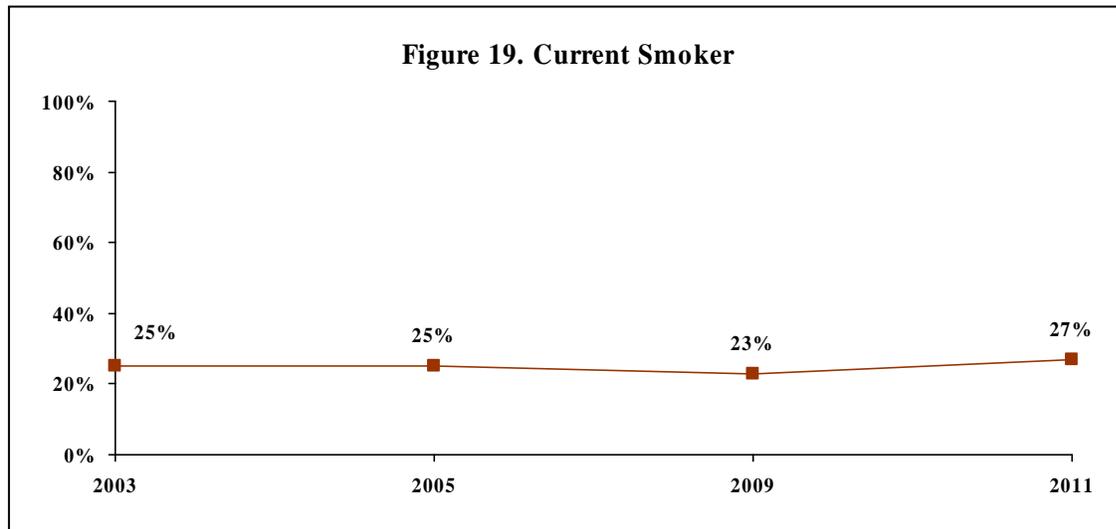
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

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

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

2011 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Fifty-eight percent of the 106 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2011 Findings

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

- Seventy-five percent of the 77 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

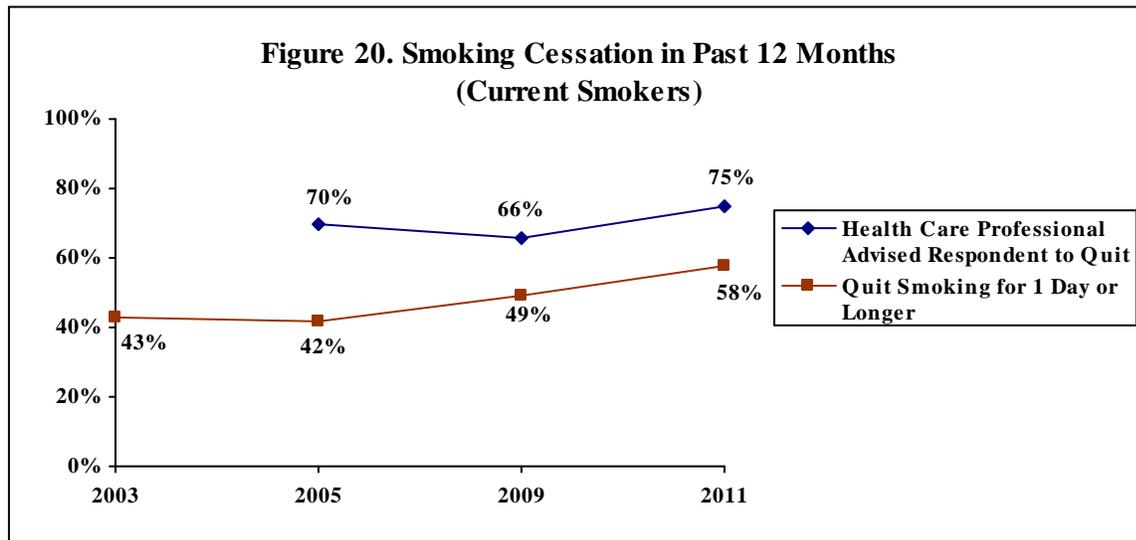
Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Smoking Policies (Figures 21 - 23; Tables 35 - 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 80% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 82% reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Respondents who were nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 55 and older, with a college education, who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Five percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke at least four out of the past seven days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this.

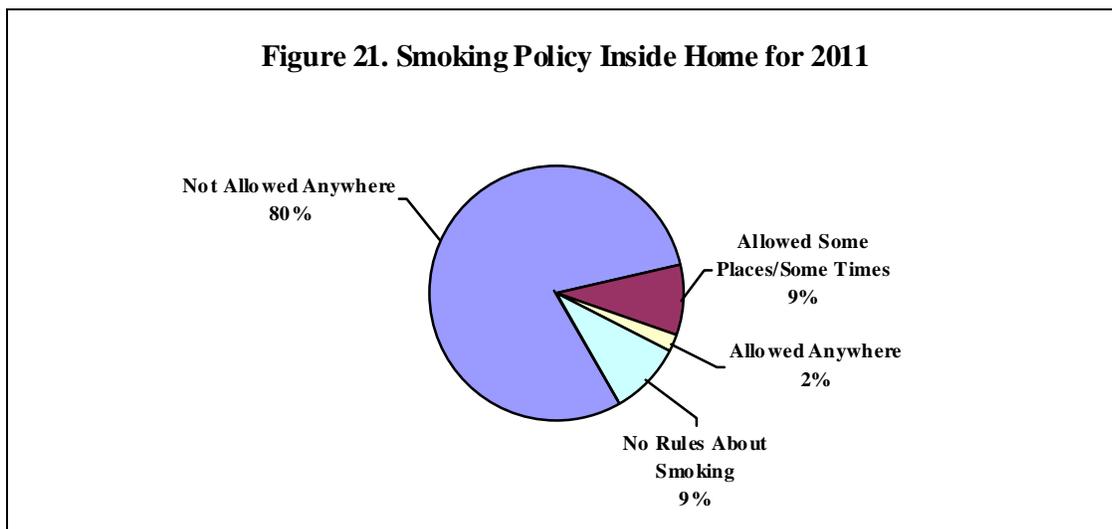
From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home or smoking is not allowed in any area at work. From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least four of the past seven days.

Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2011 Findings

- Eighty percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 9% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Eighty-seven percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 58% of smokers.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (88%) compared to respondents in households without children (76%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In both study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 35. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL	77%	80%
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	64	77
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	87	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	81
Marital Status ¹		
Married	84	83
Not Married	68	76
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	87	87
Smoker ^a	40	58
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes	87	88
No	70	76

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

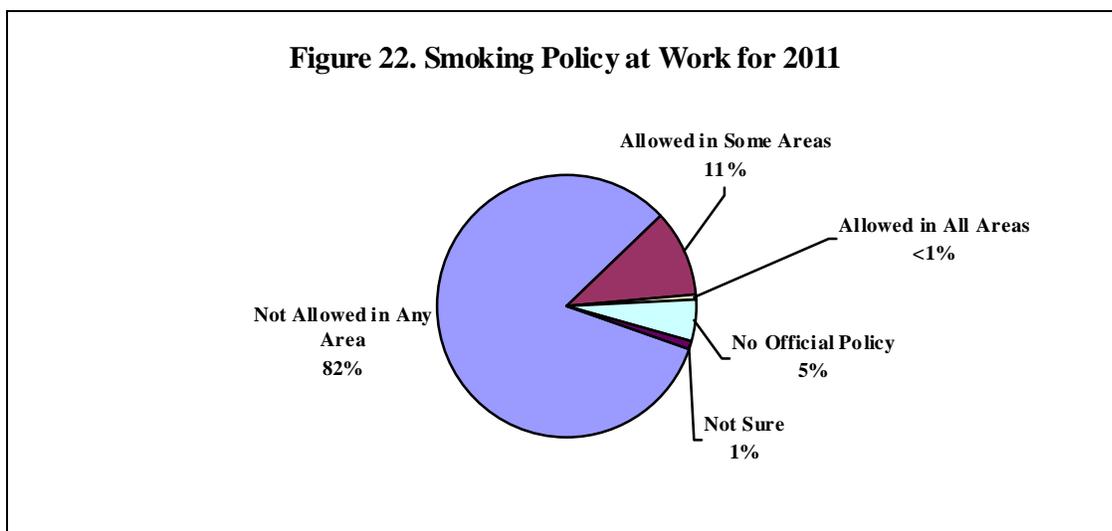
Smoking Policy at Work

The Healthy People 2020 goal for worksites with formal smoking policies that prohibit smoking is 100%. (Objective TU-12)

In 2003, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported their indoor worksite had a smoke-free policy (2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey). In 2006-2007, 75% of U.S. respondents reported their indoor worksite had a smoke-free policy (2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

2011 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work while 11% reported smoking is allowed in some areas. Less than one percent reported smoking is allowed in all areas at work. Five percent of respondents reported there is no official policy about smoking at work. Five percent of respondents reported there is no official policy about smoking at work.



- Eighty-eight percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 and older reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work compared to 72% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a college education reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work compared to 85% of those with some post high school education or 67% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 74%, respectively).
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work (86%) compared to smokers (73%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in any area at work.
- In 2011, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 and older were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting smoking is not allowed in any area at work.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting smoking is not allowed in any area at work.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work.
- In both study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work.

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed at Work by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL	77%	82%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	67	79
Female	88	87
Age ²		
18 to 34	78	88
35 to 44	79	80
45 to 54	74	72
55 and Older ^a	70	88
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	66	67
Some Post High School ^a	69	85
College Graduate	92	93
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	69	79
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	80	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	87
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	84	90
Not Married	67	74
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	79	86
Smoker	67	73

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

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

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

2011 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of nonsmoking respondents reported in the past seven days they were never in the same room or rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke one to three days while 5% reported at least four days.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days compared to 2% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days.
- In 2011, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke on four or more days.

Table 37. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke on at Least Four of the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL	6%	5%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	10	3
Female	3	7
Age ²		
18 to 34	8	4
35 to 44	11	8
45 to 54 ^a	0	13
55 to 64	6	0
65 and Older	3	2
Education		
High School or Less	9	8
Some Post High School	8	6
College Graduate	2	2
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	0	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	2
Marital Status ¹		
Married	4	7
Not Married ^a	9	3

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

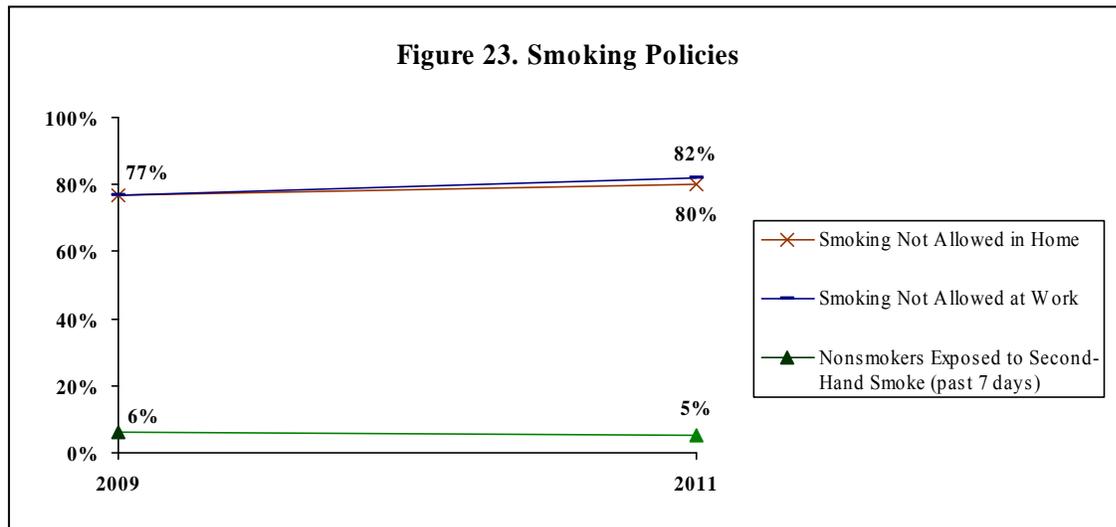
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

Smoking Policies Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home or smoking is not allowed in any area at work. From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least four of the past seven days.



Alcohol Use (Figures 24 & 25; Tables 38 - 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 68% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 9% were heavy drinkers while 23% were binge drinkers. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; male respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2011, 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.

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 2010, 6% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents were classified as heavy drinkers (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2011 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-eight percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 14% reported three or four days and 16% 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-one percent reported two drinks and 22% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-three percent reported having no drinks in the past month.
- Combined, 9% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting heavy drinking in the past month.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 38. Heavy Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	7%	8%	8%	9%
Gender ³				
Male	5	9	11	10
Female	9	6	4	8
Age ²				
18 to 34	10	15	12	8
35 to 44	7	6	7	11
45 to 54	5	6	4	13
55 to 64	5	6	7	8
65 and Older	5	3	4	6
Education				
High School or Less	5	8	9	8
Some Post High School	10	9	7	13
College Graduate	7	7	7	5
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	6	7	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	9	1	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	6	14	9
Marital Status ³				
Married	7	6	4	8
Not Married	7	10	12	10

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

^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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

⁵year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

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

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

2011 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of all respondents binged in the past month (5 or more drinks, regardless of gender).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (28%) compared to female respondents (16%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 19% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 23% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003, the Walworth 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 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase in 2011.
- In 2003, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2005 and 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2005 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. In 2011, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

Table 39. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	15%	23%	24%	23%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	19	33	32	28
Female	10	14	15	16
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	27	48	35	33
35 to 44 ^a	6	29	33	29
45 to 54	22	16	17	19
55 to 64 ^a	7	4	13	22
65 and Older	0	1	3	1
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less	16	30	30	18
Some Post High School	20	19	26	27
College Graduate ^a	8	19	15	22
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	18	26	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	25	29	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	18	31	26	35
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married ^a	11	23	17	21
Not Married	20	23	31	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.

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

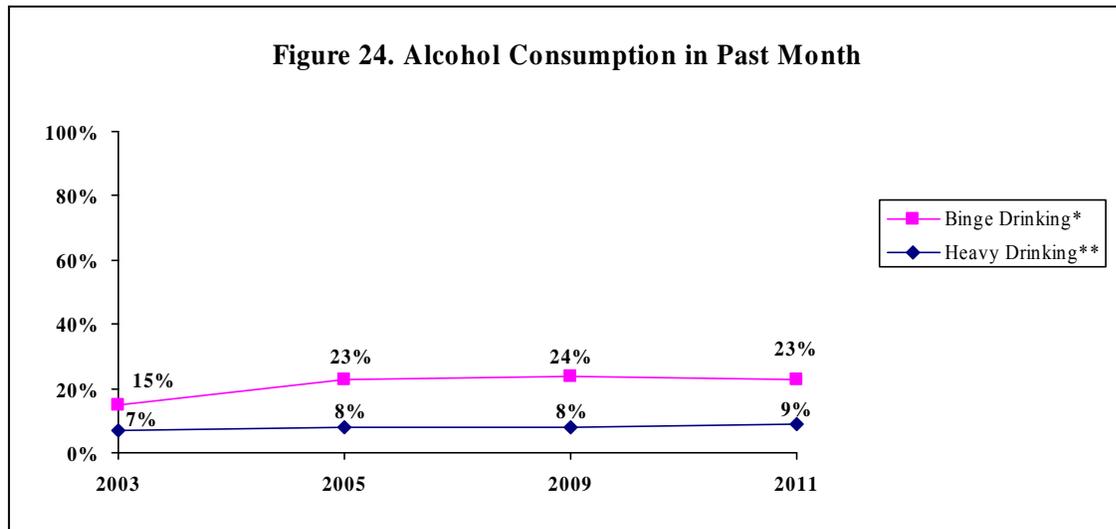
⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Alcohol Consumption Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month.



*In 2003, “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.

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

2011 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink (6%) compared to female respondents (1%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- In 2009 and 2011, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2011, marital status was not a significant variable.

- 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 2003.

Table 40. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2005 ^②	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	2%	3%	4%	4%
Gender ^{3,4}				
Male	--	--	6	6
Female	--	--	1	1
Age				
18 to 34	--	--	5	7
35 to 44	--	--	1	5
45 to 54	--	--	6	3
55 to 64	--	--	2	2
65 and Older	--	--	2	1
Education				
High School or Less	--	--	5	1
Some Post High School	--	--	2	4
College Graduate	--	--	4	6
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	4	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	1	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	2	6
Marital Status ³				
Married	--	--	<1	3
Not Married	--	--	7	5

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

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2011 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.
- In 2009, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking.

Table 41. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	7%	6%	6%
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	10	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	7	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	1	5
Marital Status			
Married	6	5	5
Not Married	9	7	6
Children in Household			
Yes	8	6	8
No	6	6	4

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

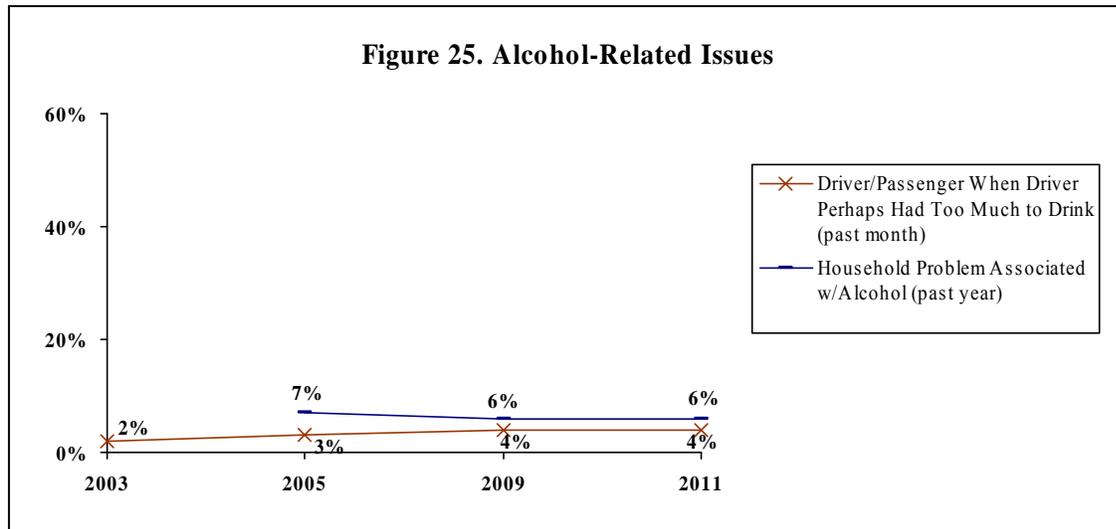
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2005 to 2011

Alcohol-Related Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.



Mental Health Status (Figures 26 & 27; Tables 42 - 44)

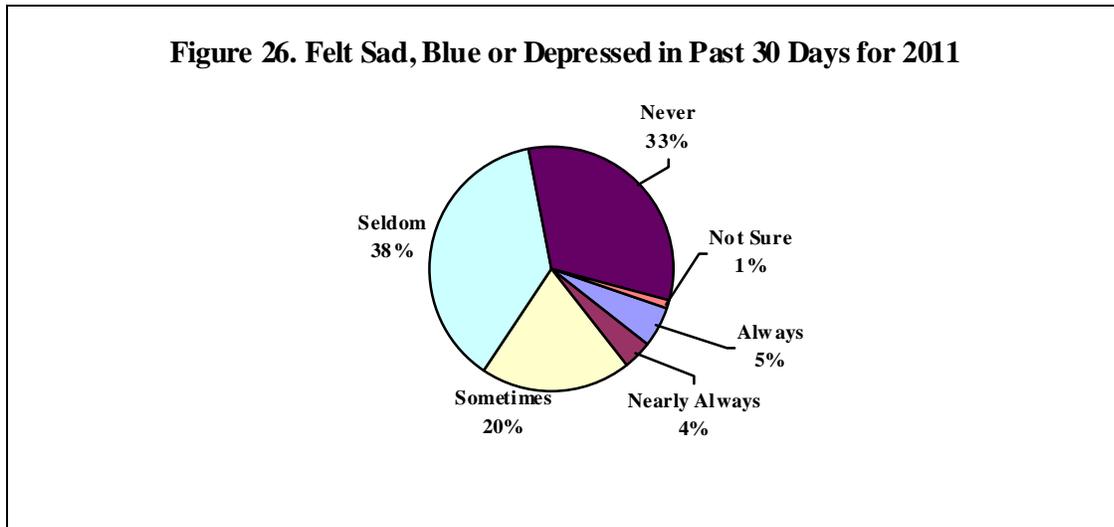
KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 9% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they considered suicide. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this.

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

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2011 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 10,920 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 71% reported seldom or never.



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (16%) compared to those 65 and older (4%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (3%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to married respondents (13% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2011, respondents 18 to 34 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, 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 2009, respondents with a 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2005 and 2011, 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 all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, unmarried respondents 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, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	4%	7%	4%	9%
Gender				
Male ^a	4	5	3	10
Female	4	8	6	8
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^a	2	8	3	16
35 to 44	2	4	9	3
45 to 54	4	10	6	8
55 to 64	7	2	4	8
65 and Older	7	8	0	4
Education ^{2,3}				
High School or Less	5	10	8	10
Some Post High School ^a	4	9	2	10
College Graduate	3	<1	2	6
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	10	5	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	5	8	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	2	4	4
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	4	5	3	4
Not Married ^a	5	8	6	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 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Considered Suicide

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

2011 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 7,800 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide (9%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (4%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (less than one percent).
- Seven percent of unmarried respondents reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 3% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide.
- In 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in 2003.

Table 43. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2005 ^②	2009 ^②	2011
TOTAL ^a	2%	2%	3%	5%
Gender				
Male	--	--	--	7
Female	--	--	--	3
Age				
18 to 34	--	--	--	8
35 to 44	--	--	--	2
45 to 54	--	--	--	6
55 to 64	--	--	--	5
65 and Older	--	--	--	1
Education				
High School or Less	--	--	--	2
Some Post High School	--	--	--	8
College Graduate	--	--	--	5
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	<1
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	--	--	--	3
Not Married	--	--	--	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.

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2011 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-three percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 29% reported nearly always.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (15%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (4%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 6% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with some post high school education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2009 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 2005, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2005, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 44. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	5%	4%	4%	7%
Gender				
Male	5	6	5	8
Female	4	3	3	5
Age ⁴				
18 to 34	6	<1	4	4
35 to 44 ^a	4	7	5	15
45 to 54	5	6	3	3
55 to 64	2	2	2	10
65 and Older	5	7	3	6
Education ^{1,3,4}				
High School or Less	8	6	8	14
Some Post High School	2	4	3	1
College Graduate	4	2	0	6
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	7	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	7	5	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	0	1	3
Marital Status				
Married	4	3	2	6
Not Married	7	6	6	7

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

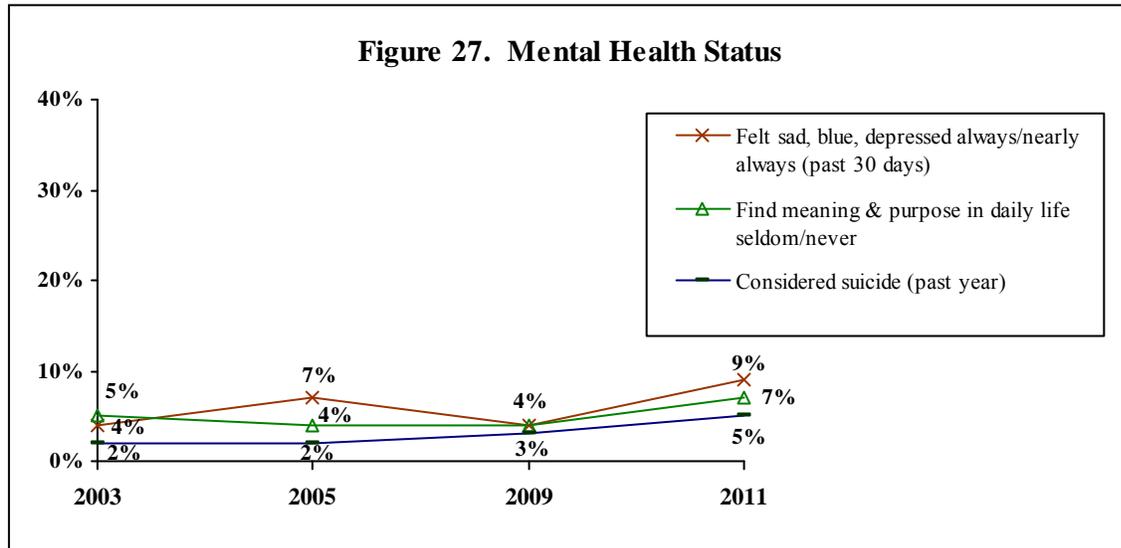
⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

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



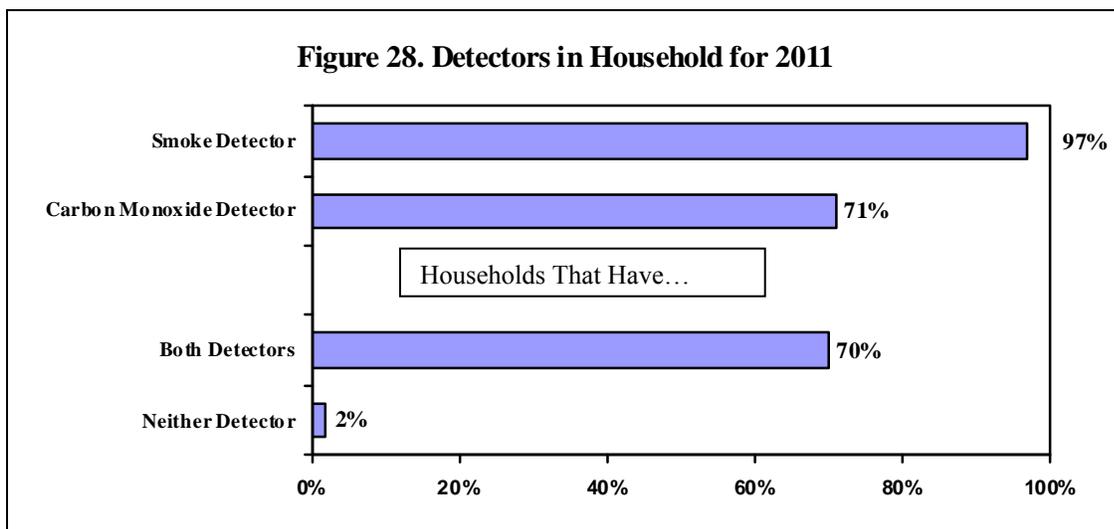
Detectors in Household (Figures 28 & 29; Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 71% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Seventy percent of households had both detectors. Married respondents were more likely to report both detectors.

From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

2011 Findings

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 71% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Seventy percent had both detectors. Two percent had neither.



- Married respondents were more likely to report both detectors compared to unmarried respondents (80% and 62%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In 2005, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both detectors. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across household income reporting both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In 2005 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase across marital status reporting both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

Table 45. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	53%	55%	56%	70%
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	46	45	42	67
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	46	65	59	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	58	60	67	76
Marital Status ^{2,4}				
Married ^a	56	68	58	80
Not Married ^a	49	38	52	62

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

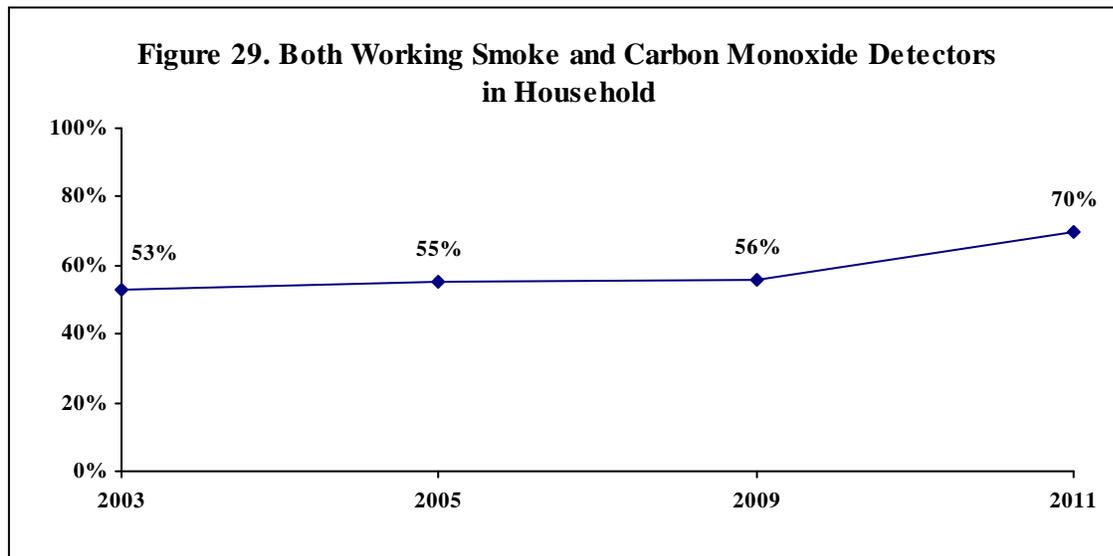
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.



Presence of Firearms in Household (Figure 30; Tables 46 - 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 37% 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, 16% had a handgun while 33% had a rifle or shotgun. Married respondents were more likely to report a handgun. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a rifle/shotgun. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a handgun or a rifle/shotgun in the household. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.

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.)

2011 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 37% of households had at least one firearm.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported having a firearm compared to 40% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 32% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm compared to unmarried respondents (48% and 25%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a firearm.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2011, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a firearm.

- In 2003, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2005, respondents in households without 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. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting a firearm.

Table 46. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	29%	29%	30%	37%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	23	19	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	24	31	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket	42	44	42	49
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married ^a	38	31	42	48
Not Married	18	27	15	25
Children in Household ^{1,2}				
Yes	35	23	33	35
No ^a	26	33	27	37

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Handgun in Household

2011 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 16% of respondents reported handguns in the household.
- Married respondents were more likely to report having a handgun in the household compared to unmarried respondents (21% and 11%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a handgun in the household.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a handgun in the household. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2011, 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 both study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a handgun in the household. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a handgun in the household.

Table 47. Handgun in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	11%	16%
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	19	21
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	17	21
Not Married ^a	5	11
Children in Household		
Yes	11	18
No	11	15

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2011

Rifle or Shotgun in Household

2011 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 33% of respondents reported a rifle or shotgun in the household.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported having a rifle or shotgun compared to 36% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 29% 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 (42% and 25%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a rifle or shotgun in the household.
- In both study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a rifle or shotgun in the household. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a rifle or shotgun in the household.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a rifle or shotgun in the household. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a rifle or shotgun in the household.

- Presence of children in the household was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting a rifle or shotgun in the household.

Table 48. Rifle or Shotgun in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	26%	33%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	45
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	36	42
Not Married ^a	12	25
Children in Household		
Yes	29	30
No ^a	24	34

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2011

Loaded Firearm

In 2002, 3% of Wisconsin households and 8% of U.S. households had any loaded firearm in or around their home. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)

2011 Findings

- Four percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- Nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported having a loaded firearm compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- In 2011, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percentage of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in 2003.

Table 49. Loaded Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2005 ^②	2009 ^②	2011
TOTAL	3%	2%	2%	4%
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	9
Marital Status				
Married	--	--	--	6
Not Married	--	--	--	2
Children in Household				
Yes	--	--	--	6
No	--	--	--	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.

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

Respondents were given the following definition for unlocked: you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. A safety is not counted as a lock.

In 2002, 2% of all Wisconsin households and 4% of all U.S. households had any loaded and unlocked firearm. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.) This results in 5% of Wisconsin households and 13% of U.S. households with firearms having a loaded and unlocked firearm.

2011 Findings

- Four percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 10% of households with a firearm having at least one loaded firearm which is also unlocked.
- Nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household compared to unmarried respondents (5% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.
- In 2011, respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket and married were more likely to report a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percentage of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in 2003.

Table 50. Loaded and Unlocked Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2005 ^②	2009 ^③	2011
TOTAL	2%	1%	1%	4%
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	0
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	9
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	--	--	--	5
Not Married	--	--	--	1
Children in Household				
Yes	--	--	--	5
No	--	--	--	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.

^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 2009

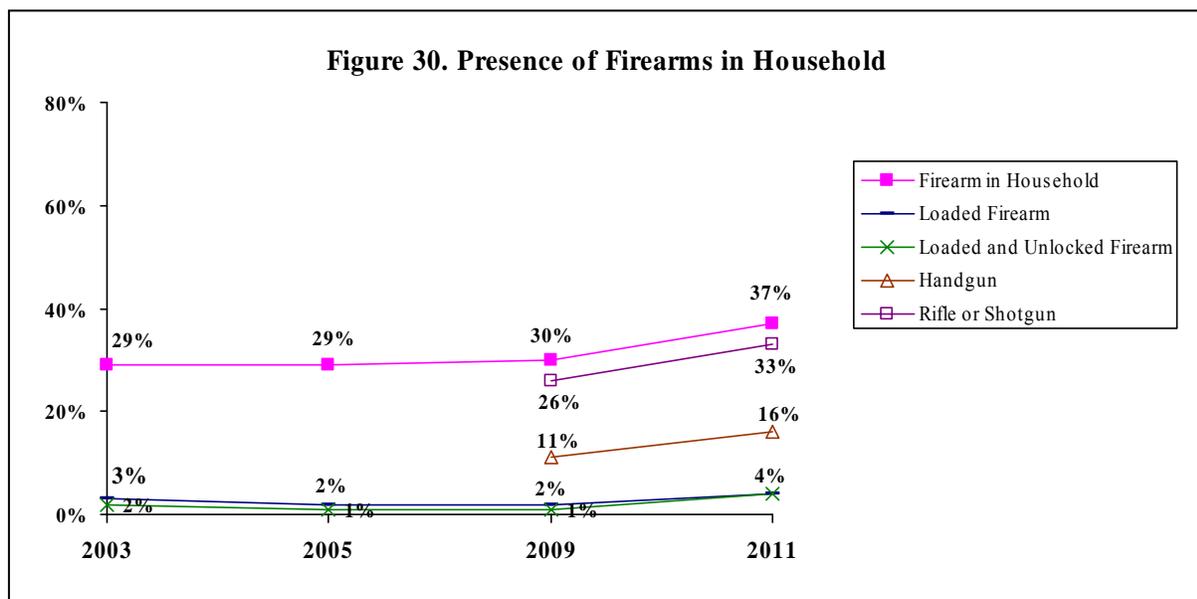
⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Presence of Firearms in Household Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2009 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a handgun or a rifle/shotgun in the household. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 31; Tables 51 - 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 5% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2011 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 2% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
 - An acquaintance was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (8 responses) followed by a friend (7 responses) and a stranger (6 responses). Two respondents each reported a spouse or an ex-spouse while one respondent reported a boyfriend/girlfriend.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting being afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 51. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	5%	6%	5%	5%
Gender ^{1,3}				
Male ^a	2	5	2	7
Female	7	7	7	4
Age				
18 to 34	6	9	9	8
35 to 44	6	4	4	8
45 to 54	4	4	4	5
55 to 64	2	12	2	2
65 and Older	1	3	1	3
Education				
High School or Less	3	5	3	1
Some Post High School	5	9	7	8
College Graduate	5	6	4	6
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	7	2	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	5	5	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	8	6	2
Marital Status				
Married	4	5	5	3
Not Married	6	8	4	7

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2011

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2011 Findings

- Five 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 (11%) compared to those 45 to 64 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (7% and 2%, respectively).
 - Twelve respondents reported an acquaintance pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them. Eight respondents reported a friend while two respondents each reported a spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend. One respondent each reported a separated spouse, brother/sister or stranger.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2011, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2011, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. In 2011, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2011, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percentage of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in 2003.

Table 52. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2005 ^②	2009	2011
TOTAL ^a	1%	3%	5%	5%
Gender ³				
Male	--	--	9	5
Female	--	--	<1	4
Age ^{3,4}				
18 to 34	--	--	13	11
35 to 44	--	--	1	5
45 to 54	--	--	3	3
55 to 64	--	--	0	3
65 and Older	--	--	0	0
Education ³				
High School or Less	--	--	8	4
Some Post High School	--	--	<1	7
College Graduate	--	--	4	3
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	7	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	8	3
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married	--	--	<1	2
Not Married	--	--	11	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.

^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 2009

⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2011 Findings

- A total of 8% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues compared to married respondents (11% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003, 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 2011, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 53. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2005	2009	2011
TOTAL	5%	8%	10%	8%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	2	6	12	8
Female	7	10	8	7
Age ³				
18 to 34	6	14	21	12
35 to 44	7	6	5	9
45 to 54	4	5	6	6
55 to 64	2	12	2	5
65 and Older	1	4	1	3
Education ²				
High School or Less	3	6	11	5
Some Post High School	5	14	8	10
College Graduate	5	6	9	6
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	9	9	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	5	5	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	9	14	3
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married	4	7	5	4
Not Married	6	10	15	11

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

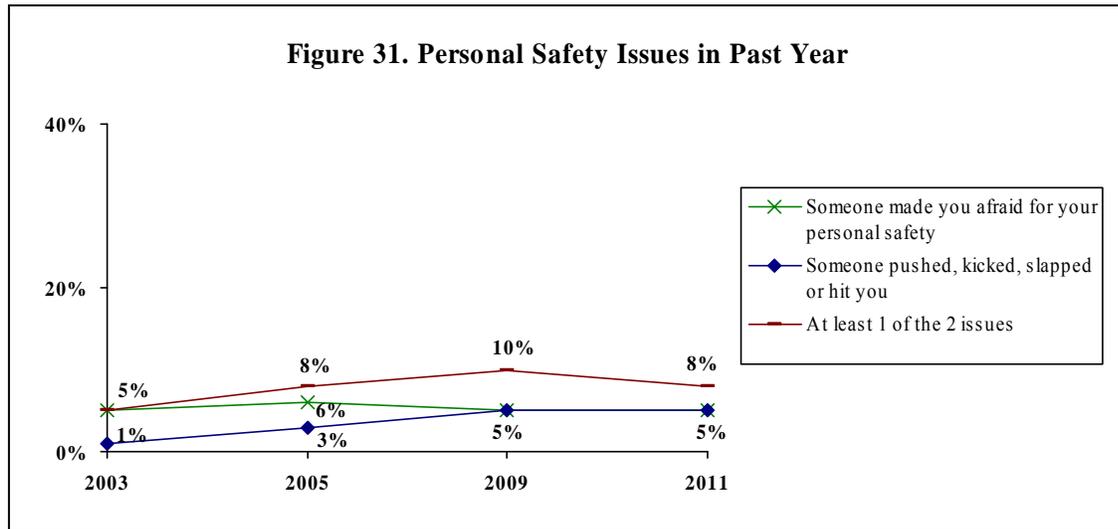
⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2011

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2011

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2003 to 2011, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Each health department was offered an additional minute for any questions they wanted. They could select from a list of questions provided or develop their own.

Did Not Receive Medical Care, Dental Care or Mental Health Care Needed (Table 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, 7% of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months. Five percent reported they did not receive dental care needed while 4% reported they did not receive the mental health care they needed in the past 12 months. Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed.

2011 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not get the medical care needed while 5% reported they did not receive the dental care needed and 4% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed. A total of 15% of respondents reported they did not receive at least one of these services in the past 12 months.
- Seven percent of male respondents reported they did not receive the mental health care they needed in the past 12 months compared to 1% of female respondents.
- Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed while respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care or mental health care needed in the past 12 months compared to respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Eight percent of unmarried respondents reported they did not receive the mental health care needed in the past 12 months compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
 - Inability to pay was most often mentioned as the reason for unmet care needed (17 responses) followed by poor medical care (16 responses). Eleven respondents reported insurance did not cover it while eight respondents reported uninsured.

Table 54. Did Not Receive Medical Care, Dental Care or Mental Health Care Needed in Past Twelve Months by Demographic Variables for 2011[ⓐ]

	Medical Care	Dental Care	Mental Health Care
TOTAL	7%	5%	4%
Gender			
Male	7	5	7*
Female	7	5	1*
Age			
18 to 34	8	5	7
35 to 44	11	6	5
45 to 54	9	8	6
55 to 64	6	6	2
65 and Older	1	4	0
Education			
High School or Less	2*	8	<1*
Some Post High School	9*	5	10*
College Graduate	10*	3	0*
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	9*	8*
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	2*	0*
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	3*	<1*
Marital Status			
Married	9	6	<1*
Not Married	5	5	8*

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

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

Environmental Issues in the Community (Figure 32; Table 55)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2011, out of three environmental health issues that communities may face, the most often cited major or moderate problem in the community was safe drinking water (10%) followed by clean drinking and recreational water (8%). Seven percent reported food safety in stores and restaurants as a major or moderate problem.

From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting safe drinking water, clean drinking/recreational water or food safety in stores and restaurants as a major/moderate problem in their community.

2011 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported safe drinking water as a major or moderate problem in their community. Eight percent reported clean drinking water and recreational water while 7% reported food safety in stores and restaurants as a major or moderate problem.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting safe drinking water, clean drinking/recreational water or food safety in store and restaurants.

Table 55. Major/Moderate Environmental Issues in the Community by Demographic Variables for 2011^⓪

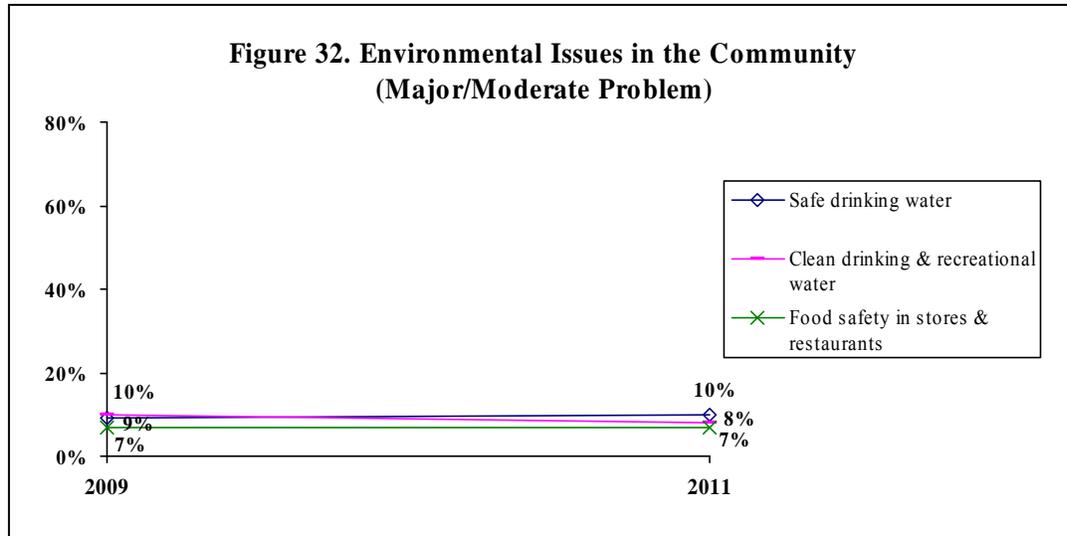
	Safe Drinking Water	Clean Drinking and Recreational Water	Food Safety in Stores and Restaurants
TOTAL	10%	8%	7%
Gender			
Male	10	7	7
Female	11	9	7
Age			
18 to 34	6	7	8
35 to 44	11	5	5
45 to 54	13	11	8
55 to 64	14	9	6
65 and older	10	7	7
Education			
High School or Less	12	6	5
Some Post High School	11	9	10
College Graduate	7	7	5
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	7	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	13	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	5
Marital Status			
Married	12	10	7
Not Married	9	6	7

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

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2011, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting safe drinking water, clean drinking/recreational water or food safety in stores and restaurants as a major/moderate problem in their community.



APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WALWORTH COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: November 7, 2011 through November 28, 2011

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

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

Poor	3%
Fair	14
Good.....	35
Very good.....	32
Excellent.....	16
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage	8%
An employer sponsored insurance plan	50
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company.....	9
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	10
Medicare.....	19
Or something else.....	0
Not sure	4

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

All.....	83%
Part	8
None	9
Not sure	0

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

All.....	79%
Part	10
None	5
Not sure	6

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

Doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office 79%
 Public health clinic or community health center 4
 Hospital outpatient department 1
 Hospital emergency room 3
 Urgent care center 6
 Some other kind of place..... 2
 No usual place 6
 Not sure <1

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

Yes 31%
 No..... 68
 Not sure 2

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
7. A routine checkup	61%	21%	7%	11%	<1%	0%
8. Cholesterol testing	51	15	5	6	16	8
9. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic ...	59	20	6	13	2	<1
10. Eye exam.....	50	24	11	10	5	<1

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

Yes 34%
 No..... 64
 Not sure 2

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

18 to 34 years old 30%
 35 to 44 years old 16
 45 to 54 years old 20
 55 to 64 years old 16
 65 and older..... 17

13. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot? [70 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes 68%
 No..... 26
 Not sure 7

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
14. You have high blood pressure?.....	29%	70%	1%
15. Your blood cholesterol is high?	20	76	4
16. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	0
17. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	6	94	0
18. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?	19	82	0
19. You have cancer?.....	4	96	<1
20. ...(if yes) [14 Respondents]: What type of cancer?	Melanoma/skin	5 respondents	
	Cervical	3 respondents	
	Breast.....	2 respondents	
	Lymphoma.....	2 respondents	
	Kidney	2 respondents	
	All others (1 response each)	4 respondents	
21. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	7	93	0

22. [IF DIABETES] A test for “A one C” measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional checked you for “A one C?” [29 Respondents]

Zero	3%	→GO TO Q25
1 time.....	10	→CONTINUE WITH Q23
2 to 3 times.....	52	→CONTINUE WITH Q23
4 or more	28	→CONTINUE WITH Q23
Not sure	7	→GO TO Q25

23. At your last appointment, what was your “A one C” level? [26 Respondents]

Less than 7	38%
7 or higher	35
Not sure	27

24. At your last appointment, what was your LDL level? [26 Respondents]

Less than 100	16%
100 or higher	8
Not sure	77

	Yes	No	Not Sure
25. Do you currently have asthma?	6%	93%	<1%
26. ...(if yes), do you have a written asthma action plan? [25 Respondents].....	32	56	12

27. 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 40%
Two servings 31
Three or more servings..... 29
Not sure 0

28. 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 39%
Two servings 33
Three or more servings..... 28
Not sure 0

29. 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?

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

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

31. 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 activity 17%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time.....40
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more.....42
Not sure 2

32. 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?

Yes 48%
No..... 52
Not sure <1

33. How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?
34. 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 activity	52%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or less than 20 minutes each time	24
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more.....	24
Not sure	<1

Q35 THROUGH Q37 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

35. 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? [125 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	57%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	17
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	6
5 or more years ago	8
Never.....	6
Not sure	<1

36. 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? [39 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	77%
No.....	23
Not sure	0

37. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [150 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	53%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	26
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	5
5 or more years ago	10
Never.....	1
Not sure	0

Q38 and Q39 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

38. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. How long has it been since your last PSA test? [121 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	33%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	9
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).....	2
5 or more years ago	10
Never.....	36
Not sure	5

39. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? [120 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	26%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	9
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	10
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	7
5 or more years ago	15
Never.....	33
Not sure	0

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

40. For a sigmoidoscopy a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. A colonoscopy is similar, 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. Have you ever had a... [171 Respondents 50 and Older]

Sigmoidoscopy.....	<1%
Colonoscopy	54
Both.....	13
Or neither	32
Not sure.....	<1

41. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [171 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)	1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	6
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)...	2
10 years ago or more	4
Never.....	85
Not sure	0

42. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [172 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	13%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	17
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	27
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)...	8
10 years ago or more	3
Never.....	32
Not sure	0

43. How often do you wear a helmet when you bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters?

Do not ride a bike, use in-line skates or use scooters 42%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or use scooters [232 Respondents]

Never.....	59%
Seldom	5
Sometimes.....	9
Nearly always.....	3
Always	24
Not sure	0

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

Never.....	3%
Seldom	2
Sometimes.....	6
Nearly always.....	8
Always	80
Not sure	0

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

Never.....	33%
Seldom	38
Sometimes.....	20
Nearly always.....	4
Always	5
Not sure	1

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

Never.....	2%
Seldom	5
Sometimes.....	20
Nearly always.....	29
Always	43
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	5%
No.....	95
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.

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

None	33%
One to two days.....	16
Three to four days	14
Five or more days.....	38
Not sure	0

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

None	33%
One drink.....	22
Two drinks	21
Three drinks	12
Four or more drinks.....	13
Not sure	<1

50. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion?

None	77%
One time	7
Two or more times	15
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	4%
No.....	96
Not sure	<1

52. 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?

Yes	6%
No.....	94
Not sure	<1

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

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

Every day	23%	
Some days	3	
Not at all.....	74	→GO TO Q57
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q57

54. [CURRENT SMOKERS] During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [106 Respondents]

Yes	58%
No.....	42
Not sure	<1

55. [CURRENT SMOKERS] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [106 Respondents]

Yes	73%	→CONTINUE WITH Q56
No.....	27	→GO TO Q57
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q57

56. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [77 Respondents]

Yes	75%
No.....	25
Not sure	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home..	80%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times .	9
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or ...	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home ..	9
Not sure	0

58. Which of the following best describes your place of work's official indoor smoking policy? [274 Respondents Who Work]

Not allowed in any area.....	82%
Allowed in some areas	11
Allowed in all areas.....	<1
No official policy	5
Not sure	1

59. 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? [294 Nonsmokers]

0 days 82%
 1 to 3 days 13
 4 to 6 days 2
 All 7 days 3
 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.

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

Yes 37%
 No 63
 Not sure <1

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

	Yes	No	Not sure	No firearms in HH/NA
61. Handguns	16%	19%	<1%	64%
62. Rifles or shotguns.....	33	3	<1	64

63. Are any of these firearms now loaded? [All Respondents]

Yes 4%
 No 32
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in the household/no answer 64

64. Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked? By unlocked I mean you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. We don't count a safety as a lock. [All Respondents]

Yes 4%
 No <1
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in the household/not loaded/no answer 96

The next questions deal with complementary and alternative therapy treatments. In the past three years, have you received complementary or alternative therapies such as . . .

	Yes	No	Not Sure
65. Going to a chiropractor	23%	77%	0%
66. Having acupuncture	2	98	0
67. Massage therapy.....	17	83	0
68. Aroma therapy using essential oils	7	93	<1

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

69. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	50%
Female.....	50

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

71. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	35%
Overweight.....	34
Obese.....	31

72. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	7%
No.....	93
Not sure.....	0

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

White.....	93%
Black, African American	<1
Asian	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	0
Another race.....	<1
Multiple race	5
Not sure	<1

74. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	28%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	2
Married.....	48
Separated.....	2
Divorced.....	13
Widowed	9
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	1%
Some high school	6
High school graduate or GED	26
Some college	28
Technical school graduate.....	11
College graduate	19
Advanced or professional degree	9
Not sure	0

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

Yes	33%
No.....	67
Not sure	0

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

Walworth.....	100%
---------------	------

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

Elkhorn city	15%
Lake Geneva city	11
Delavan city	9
Delavan town	9
Whitewater city	7
East Troy town	6
Williams Bay village.....	6
Bloomfield town	4
Walworth village.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	27

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

53121.....	22%
53115.....	18
53147.....	15
53190.....	9
53120.....	8
53184.....	7
53191.....	6
53128.....	5
All others (3% or less).....	9
No answer	0

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

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

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

[FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	10%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	9
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	10
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	12
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	8
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	6
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	11
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	7
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	5
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	3
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	2
Over \$135,000.....	3
Not sure.....	10
No answer	6

84. 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.....	2
Or bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes	2
Not sure	<1
No answer	2

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	95	→GO TO Q87
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q87

86. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [21 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance.....	8 responses
Friend	7 responses
Stranger	6 responses
Spouse	2 responses
Ex-spouse	2 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 response

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

Yes	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q88
No.....	95	→GO TO Q89
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q89

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

Acquaintance.....	12 responses
Friend	8 responses
Spouse	2 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend	2 responses
Separated spouse	1 response
Brother or sister.....	1 response
Stranger	1 response

89. Finally, do you have working smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, both or neither in your home or apartment?

Smoke detector.....	97%
Carbon monoxide detector	71
Neither.....	2
Not sure	1
Households that have both detectors.....	70%

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WALWORTH COUNTY

[Each health department was offered an additional minute for any questions they wanted. They could select from a list of questions provided or develop their own.]

A1. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care, dental care or mental health care you needed?

Yes 15%
 No..... 85
 Not sure 0

A2. Which type of care did you not receive?

Medical care 7%
 Dental care 5
 Mental health care 4

A3. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [58 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay.....17 responses
 Poor medical care.....16 responses
 Insurance did not cover it.....11 responses
 Uninsured8 responses
 Unable to get appointment2 responses
 Not enough time2 responses
 Co-payments too high 1 response
 Lack of transportation 1 response
 Physical barriers 1 response
 Don't know where to go..... 1 response
 Language barriers..... 1 response
 Other.....3 responses

Some communities face a variety of environmental issues. For each of the following, please indicate if it is a major, moderate, minor or not a problem within your community.

	Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A4. Safe drinking water	79%	9%	6%	5%	3%
A5. Clean drinking and recreational water	77	13	5	3	3
A6. Food safety in stores and restaurants	80	11	6	1	3

APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2011 Community Health Survey

The 2011 Walworth County Community Health Survey was conducted from November 7 through November 28, 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.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Walworth County Community Health Survey was conducted from January 8 through February 1, 2009. 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 Walworth County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 28 through September 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 Walworth County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 24 through June 24, 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.