Milwaukee County
Community Health Survey Report
2015

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

In Partnership with:
Center for Urban Population Health

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Purpose

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

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

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health.

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

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=1,292). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=675). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 1,967 telephone interviews were completed between March 16 and July 14, 2015.

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

Margin of Error
With a sample size of 1,967, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±2 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older with telephones in the county. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than ±2 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 715,301 adult residents in the county. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 7,150 adults. So, when 19% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 135,850 residents ±14,300 individuals. Therefore, from 121,550 to 150,150 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±2%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 379,637 occupied housing units in Milwaukee. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 3,800 households.

Statistical Significance
The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had an eye exam in the past year in the 2003 Community Health Survey (51%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (48%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation
Data that has been found "statistically significant" and "not statistically significant" are both important for stakeholders to better understand residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data is available for race and ethnicity for the questions that had enough respondents. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as Wisconsin and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

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

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003 and 2006, 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, 2012 and 2015, 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 2009 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/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Community 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. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

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

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2015[ⓘ]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 24	15%
25 to 34	21
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	14
65 and Older	15
Race[1]	
White	64%
African American	27
Other	9
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	9%
Non-Hispanic	91
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	34%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	34
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25
Not Sure/No Answer	17
Married	34%

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

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

Summary

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

Overall Health					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	19%	18%	18%	17%	14%
Very Good	35%	33%	33%	35%	36%
Fair or Poor	16%	18%	18%	20%	19%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor				*15%*	*17%*

Health Care Coverage					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	8%	11%	12%	14%	4%
Personally (past 12 months)			21%	19%	12%
Household Member (past 12 months)	23%	26%	25%	21%	14%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)				*12%*	*17%*

Did Not Receive Care Needed		
Milwaukee County	2012	2015
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to		
Cost (past 12 months)		18%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to		
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)	11%	11%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)		
Medical Care	11%	12%
Dental Care	19%	18%
Mental Health Care	4%	4%

Health Information and Services					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Primary Source of Health Information					
Doctor				45%	49%
Internet				28%	30%
Have a Primary Care Physician					86%
Primary Health Services					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		77%	73%	70%	65%
Urgent care center		3%	6%	7%	12%
Public health clinic/com. health center		5%	7%	6%	4%
Hospital emergency room		6%	7%	7%	11%
Hospital outpatient		3%	2%	3%	2%
No usual place		5%	4%	6%	5%
Advance Care Plan	27%	32%	31%	29%	31%

Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	23%	--	14%	14%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	10%	11%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			58%	61%	67%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			61%	67%	72%

Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Flu Vaccination (past year)	77%	71%	69%	63%	76%
Pneumonia (ever)	58%	71%	72%	69%	77%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)				*55%*	*63%*
Pneumonia (ever)				*73%*	*70%*

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
High Blood Pressure	22%	27%	29%	30%	29%
High Blood Cholesterol	18%	22%	22%	21%	20%
Mental Health Condition			13%	14%	18%
Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	12%	12%	14%
Diabetes	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%
Heart Disease/Condition	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%

Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes		
High Blood Pressure	96%	94%
High Blood Cholesterol	86%	89%
Mental Health Condition	81%	88%
Asthma (Current)	92%	95%
Diabetes	92%	92%
Heart Disease/Condition	91%	91%

Routine Procedures					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	85%	85%	83%	89%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	74%	73%	75%	72%	70%
Dental Checkup (past year)	68%	63%	60%	56%	62%
Eye Exam (past year)	51%	44%	42%	42%	48%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)				*82%*	*81%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)				*77%*	*76%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)				*72%*	*67%*

Physical Health					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	33%	31%	35%	38%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		22%	19%	24%	31%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		45%	41%	47%	49%
Overweight	62%	63%	66%	66%	69%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	61%	58%	62%	62%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	30%	24%	21%	26%	28%
Often Read Food Label of New Product					54%
Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					72%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2013)				*67%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)				*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	84%	78%	78%	77%	81%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		67%	73%	71%	82%
Cervical Cancer Screening					
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	91%	90%	89%	86%	82%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					60%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV					
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					84%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				*82%*	*77%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				*85%*	*81%*
Tobacco Cigarette Use					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	26%	26%	25%	24%	19%
Of Current Smokers…					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit	51%	54%	53%	64%	58%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past					
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		77%	72%	80%	78%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2013)				*19%*	*19%*
Tried to Quit (2006)				*49%*	*56%*
Exposure to Smoke					
Milwaukee County			2009	2012	2015
Smoking Policy at Home					
Not allowed anywhere			64%	74%	75%
Allowed in some places/at some times			14%	10%	10%
Allowed anywhere			4%	4%	2%
No rules inside home			18%	12%	13%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand					
Smoke In Past Seven Days			29%	23%	21%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home				*75%*	*79%*
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month					
Milwaukee					2015
Electronic Cigarettes					6%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					5%
Smokeless Tobacco					4%
Top Community Health Issues					
Milwaukee County				2012	2015
Chronic Diseases				52%	66%
Alcohol or Drug Use				58%	55%
Violence				55%	42%
Mental Health or Depression				21%	31%
Teen Pregnancy				35%	23%
Infectious Diseases				26%	19%
Infant Mortality				21%	7%
Lead Poisoning				3%	2%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Binge Drinker	17%	19%	20%	31%	32%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*23%*	*17%*
Household Problems Associated With…					
Milwaukee County		2006	2009	2012	2015
Alcohol		3%	3%	2%	2%
Marijuana				2%	2%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	2%
Gambling				1%	1%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%
Distracted Driving					
Milwaukee County					2015
Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					17%
Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					13%
Mental Health Status					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Children in Household					
Milwaukee County				2012	2015
Personal Doctor/Nurse who					
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				89%	91%
Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Preventive Care (past 12 months)				93%	92%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				2%	2%
Dental Care				8%	9%
Specialist				2%	1%
Current Asthma				11%	11%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				4%	5%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				78%	82%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				26%	27%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				66%	69%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				7%	3%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				22%	18%
Verbally Bullied				18%	16%
Physically Bullied				10%	5%
Cyber Bullied				2%	2%
Personal Safety in Past Year					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Afraid for Their Safety	6%	10%	9%	7%	6%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	9%	13%	12%	9%	8%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 50% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 18% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 49% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to*

2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

In 2015, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 48% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, white, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%). Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fourteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 64 years old, African American, with some post high school education or

less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 38% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 49% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 62% 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 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; African American respondents were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 75% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this

In 2015, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than

one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.*

In 2015, 17% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 53% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 51% reported zero times. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 25 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 27% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall*

percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in their community out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), alcohol/drug use (55%) or violence (42%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue; respondents who were female, 25 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.*

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 50% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

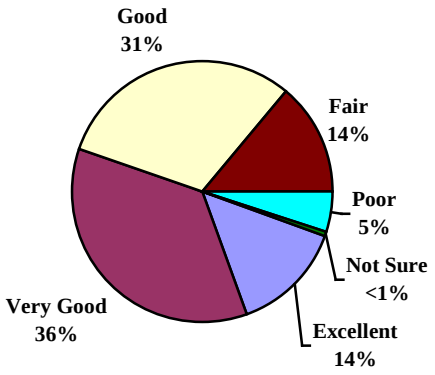
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

In 2013, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (14%) or very good (36%). A total of 19% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2015



- Female respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (22%) compared to male respondents (18%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 27% of those 65 and older reported their health was fair or poor compared to 9% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to white respondents (16%) or respondents of another race (15%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (20%) compared to Hispanic respondents (13%).

- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 12% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (21% and 15%, respectively).

- Twenty-two percent of overweight respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (43%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (18%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (14%).

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to nonsmokers (28% and 17%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006 and 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

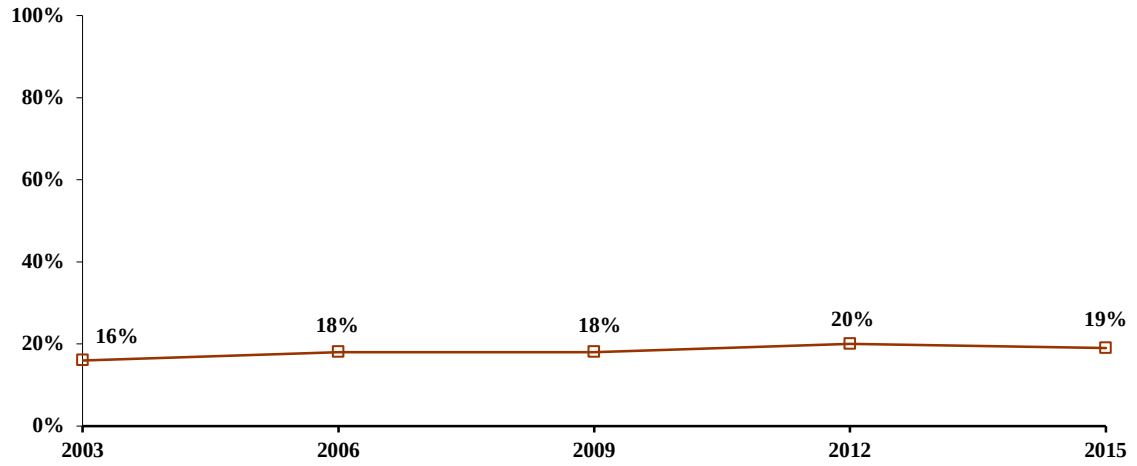
Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	16%	18%	18%	20%	19%
Gender[2,4,5]					
Male	15	16	16	18	18
Female[a]	17	19	19	22	22
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	24	14	12	16	9
25 to 34[a]	9	13	9	11	13
35 to 44[a]	9	14	15	15	20
45 to 54[a]	14	21	25	29	21
55 to 64[a]	16	24	27	31	28
65 and Older	27	24	26	22	27
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	14	16	14	14	16
African American[a]	19	24	23	30	28
Other[a]	30	16	22	24	15
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic[a]	36	18	23	21	13
Non-Hispanic[a]	15	18	18	20	20
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	22	23	25	28	25
Some Post High School	17	19	16	21	21
College Graduate[a]	4	8	9	10	12
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	25	25	32	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	12	11	10	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	6	7	4	9
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	10	12	11	12	15
Not Married	21	22	22	24	21
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	11	15	12	15	14
Overweight	19	19	21	22	22
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	32	36	37	43
Insufficient	--	18	16	23	18
Recommended	--	12	12	13	14
Smoking Status[2,3,4,5]					
Nonsmoker	16	15	15	17	17
Smoker[a]	16	26	27	29	28

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Personally Not Covered Currently

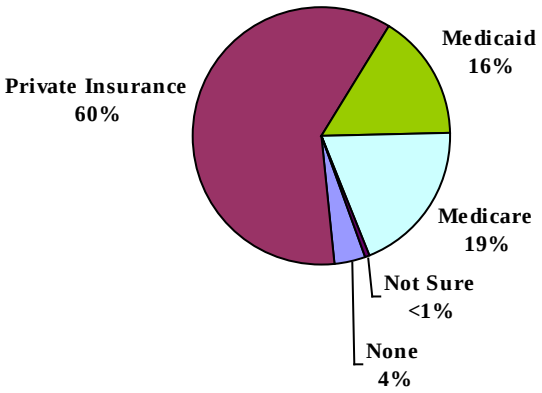
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2013, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fourteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty percent reported private insurance. Sixteen percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 19% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2015



- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported no current personal health care coverage compared to 2% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health care coverage (14%) compared to African American respondents (7%) or white respondents (2%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage (9%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (4%).

- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported no health care coverage compared to 4% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.

- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health care coverage compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

    - Of the 1,173 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 85% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 8% reported directly from an insurance company while another 5% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased 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, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, African American respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting no health insurance.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting no health insurance.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no health insurance.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	8%	11%	12%	14%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	9	13	15	16	5
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a]	11	15	18	18	5
Female	5	7	7	11	4
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	9	22	22	30	9
25 to 34[a]	9	16	18	19	2
35 to 44[a]	8	10	13	6	4
45 to 54	11	10	11	14	8
55 to 64[a]	9	7	6	14	4
65 and Older[a]	2	<1	<1	<1	0
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	7	9	8	9	2
African American[a]	12	14	16	20	7
Other	7	23	22	18	14
Hispanic Origin[2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	7	21	31	20	9
Non-Hispanic[a]	8	10	11	13	4
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	11	14	16	22	4
Some Post High School	7	12	13	13	7
College Graduate	4	5	7	5	3
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	16	17	21	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	5	6	4	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	3	4	3	3	1
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	4	5	7	7	2
Not Married[a]	11	15	16	18	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

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

- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (15%) compared to female respondents (10%).

- Nineteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 9% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-one percent of African American respondents and 20% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 7% of white respondents.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (17%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (11%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 11% of those with a college education or 10% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (20%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (10%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year compared to married respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting no coverage.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting no coverage at least part of the year.

- In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting no coverage.

- In all study years, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting no coverage at least part of the year.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage at least part of the year.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance at least part of the time in the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	19%	12%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	29	22	15
Female[a]	14	15	10
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24[a]	35	40	16
25 to 34[a]	33	26	13
35 to 44	23	12	19
45 to 54	18	17	14
55 to 64	14	16	9
65 and Older[a]	3	2	<1
Race[1,2,3]			
White[a]	14	13	7
African American[a]	29	26	21
Other[a]	40	26	20
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3]			
Hispanic[a]	42	32	17
Non-Hispanic[a]	20	17	11
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	27	28	10
Some Post High School[a]	21	19	16
College Graduate	12	8	11
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	27	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	10	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	5
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	13	12	7
Not Married[a]	27	23	14

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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Fourteen 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.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 12% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (16% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income 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 at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

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

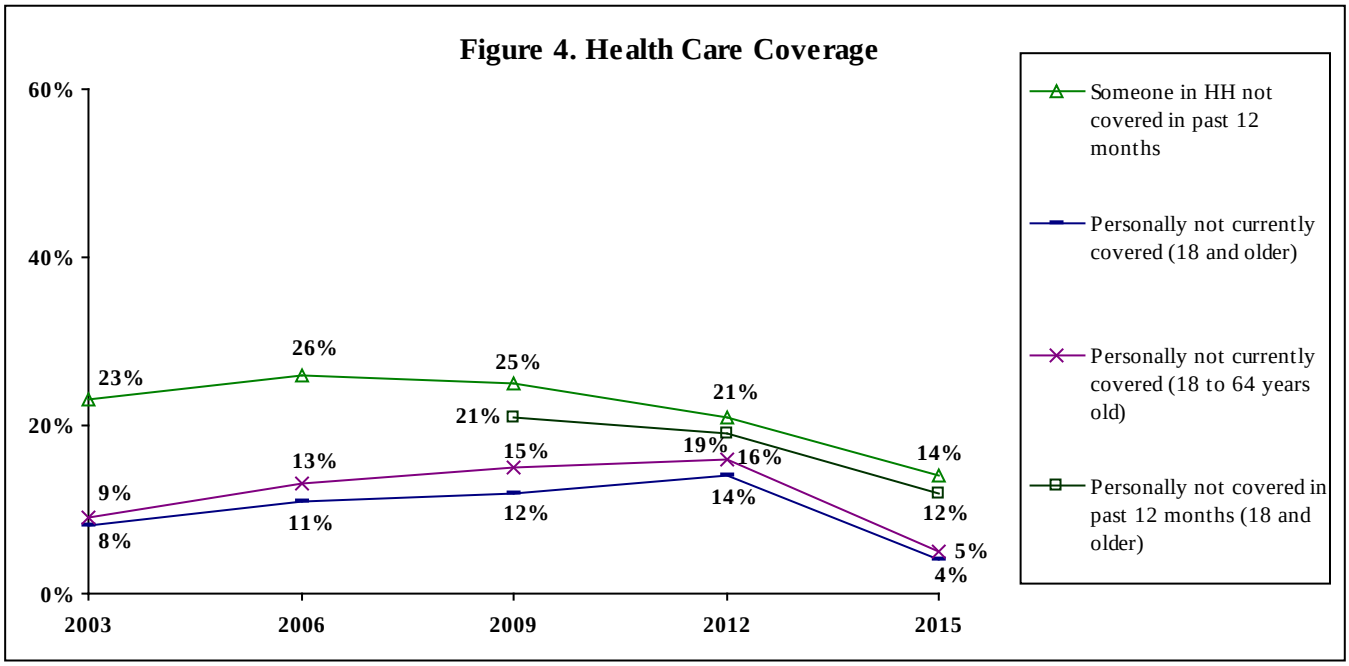
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	23%	26%	25%	21%	14%
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	34	37	34	31	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	22	18	15	13	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	12	9	5	6
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	15	19	17	14	9
Not Married[a]	30	32	31	25	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 18% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 22% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 4% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care (24%) compared to African American respondents (20%) or white respondents (16%).

- Twenty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 17% of those with a college education or 14% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 17% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	18%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	17
Age[1]	
18 to 24	17
25 to 34	19
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	4
Race[1]	
White	16
African American	20
Other	24
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	17
Non-Hispanic	18
Education[1]	
High School or Less	14
Some Post High School	21
College Graduate	17
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

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

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months compared to 9% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)[ⓘ]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	11%	11%
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	9
Marital Status		
Married	10	11
Not Married	12	11
Children in Household		
Yes	12	12
No	11	10

[ⓘ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

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

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Sixteen percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 8% of those 18 to 24 years old or 7% of respondents 65 and older.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed (13%) compared to Hispanic respondents (7%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 239 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 29% reported poor medical care was the reason while 21% reported the inability to pay. Seventeen percent reported uninsured while 14% reported insurance did not cover it and 13% reported co-payments were too high.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	11%	12%
Gender		
Male	11	11
Female	11	13
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	16	8
25 to 34[a]	8	13
35 to 44[a]	9	16
45 to 54	15	16
55 to 64	14	12
65 and Older	5	7
Race[1]		
White[a]	8	11
African American	16	15
Other	12	12
Hispanic Origin[2]		
Hispanic	12	7
Non-Hispanic	11	13
Education[1]		
High School or Less	14	12
Some Post High School	11	14
College Graduate	8	11
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	11
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	7	11
Not Married	13	13

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

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

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (21%) compared to male respondents (14%).

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (26%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (12%).

- Twenty-six percent of African American respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 21% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American or 13% of white respondents.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (22%) compared to those with a high school education or less (18%) or respondents with a college education (14%).

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 12% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (19% and 14%, respectively).

    - Of the 345 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 30% reported uninsured as the reason while 27% reported inability to pay. Fifteen percent reported insurance did not cover it and 11% reported unable to get appointment.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, African American respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	19%	18%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	18	14
Female	19	21
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	25	17
25 to 34[a]	21	13
35 to 44[a]	15	26
45 to 54	17	19
55 to 64	22	17
65 and Older	12	12
Race[1,2]		
White	14	13
African American	26	26
Other	20	21
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	21	15
Non-Hispanic	18	18
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	21	18
Some Post High School	21	22
College Graduate	12	14
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	9
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	14	14
Not Married	21	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed (5%) compared to male respondents (3%).

- Six percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Four percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to less than one percent of Hispanic respondents.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to married respondents (5% and 2%, respectively).

    - Of the 76 respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need, 25% reported poor mental health care as the reason while 16% reported they were uninsured. Fourteen percent reported insurance did not cover it while 10% each reported a specialty physician was not in area or they were unable to pay.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed in the past 12 months.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	4%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	4	3
Female	4	5
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	5	5
25 to 34	4	6
35 to 44	4	5
45 to 54[a]	8	2
55 to 64	5	4
65 and Older	1	1
Race[1]		
White	3	3
African American	5	5
Other	8	5
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic[a]	7	<1
Non-Hispanic	4	4
Education[1]		
High School or Less	5	4
Some Post High School	6	4
College Graduate	3	3
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	<1	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	3
Marital Status[2]		
Married	3	2
Not Married	5	5

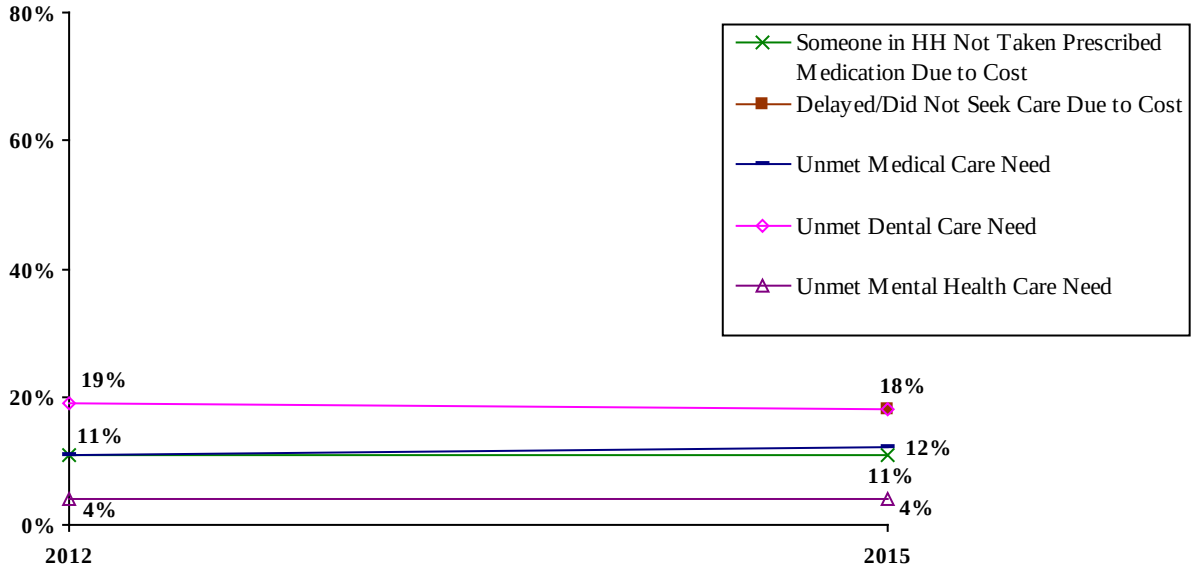
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.

Figure 5. Unmet Health Care in Past 12 Months



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 49% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the

overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 30% reported they look on the Internet. Five percent reported they personally were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source of information and 4% reported they talk to another health professional.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 40% of those 25 to 34 years old or 37% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information (53%) compared to white respondents (50%) or respondents of another race (32%).
- Sixty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 49% of those with some post high school education or 39% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 46% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 37% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor.
- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting doctor.
- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of another race reporting doctor as their health information source.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting doctor.

- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting doctor as their source for health information.

Table 11. Doctor as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	45%	49%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	40	47
Female	50	51
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	41	37
25 to 34	34	40
35 to 44	45	47
45 to 54	48	53
55 to 64	47	55
65 and Older[a]	59	67
Race[2]		
White[a]	44	50
African American[a]	47	53
Other[a]	46	32
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	45	48
Non-Hispanic[a]	45	49
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	46	60
Some Post High School	46	49
College Graduate	43	39
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	47	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	40	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket	41	46
Marital Status		
Married[a]	45	52
Not Married	45	48

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information.
- Forty-two percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 25% of those 55 to 64 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (49%) compared to white respondents (29%) or African American respondents (27%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 31% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 34% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 27% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, race was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 12. Internet as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	28%	30%
Gender[1]		
Male	31	32
Female	25	29
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	35	42
25 to 34	43	39
35 to 44[a]	29	38
45 to 54	24	26
55 to 64	24	25
65 and Older	9	10
Race[2]		
White	29	29
African American	25	27
Other[a]	31	49
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	28	33
Non-Hispanic	28	30
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	21	20
Some Post High School	30	31
College Graduate	35	39
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	34
Marital Status[1]		
Married	31	29
Not Married[a]	26	31

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (90%) compared to male respondents (81%).

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 79% of those 25 to 34 years old or 78% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (88%) compared to African American respondents (84%) or respondents of another race (76%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (87%) compared to Hispanic respondents (75%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 83%, respectively).

Table 13. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015ⓘ

	2015
TOTAL	86%
Gender[1]	
Male	81
Female	90
Age[1]	
18 to 24	78
25 to 34	79
35 to 44	86
45 to 54	86
55 to 64	92
65 and Older	97
Race[1]	
White	88
African American	84
Other	76
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	75
Non-Hispanic	87
Education	
High School or Less	87
Some Post High School	86
College Graduate	84
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87
Marital Status[1]	
Married	91
Not Married	83

ⓘPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Twelve percent reported urgent care while 11% reported hospital emergency room and 4% reported public health clinic/community center. Two percent reported hospital outpatient department. Five percent reported no usual place.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (68%) compared to male respondents (62%).

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 59% of those 25 to 34 years old or 41% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (75%) compared to African American respondents (51%) or respondents of another race (48%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (67%) compared to Hispanic respondents (49%).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 66% of those with some post high school education or 60% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 72% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 59% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 59%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their place for health services.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 14. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	77%	73%	70%	65%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	72	65	65	62
Female[a]	82	79	75	68
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	61	58	49	41
25 to 34[a]	70	60	62	59
35 to 44[a]	79	75	78	60
45 to 54	79	76	72	74
55 to 64[a]	84	83	75	74
65 and Older[a]	90	88	87	82
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	83	83	79	75
African American[a]	64	64	60	51
Other[a]	65	42	57	48
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4]				
Hispanic[a]	66	50	57	49
Non-Hispanic[a]	78	74	72	67
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	72	67	64	60
Some Post High School[a]	76	71	70	66
College Graduate[a]	86	83	79	69
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	71	65	62	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	83	81	75	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	85	87	83	73
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married[a]	84	81	80	77
Not Married[a]	72	68	65	59

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Advance Care Plan

2015 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.

- Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 14% of those 25 to 34 years old or 7% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (37%) compared to African American respondents (24%) or respondents of another race (13%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (33%) compared to Hispanic respondents (14%).

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 33% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (39% and 27%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 15. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	27%	32%	31%	29%	31%
Gender[1]					
Male[a]	24	30	30	27	30
Female	29	34	32	31	33
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	6	6	12	7	7
25 to 34	18	18	21	17	14
35 to 44	22	26	26	23	28
45 to 54	32	33	23	30	34
55 to 64	34	43	38	36	42
65 and Older[a]	49	69	66	66	70
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	29	37	39	35	37
African American	24	23	24	22	24
Other	13	17	12	17	13
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	14	18	18	12	14
Non-Hispanic[a]	28	33	32	31	33
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	26	27	27	25	29
Some Post High School[a]	26	33	30	29	31
College Graduate	30	39	38	35	33
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	27	26	24	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	34	37	26	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	28	36	36	37	38
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	29	38	35	35	39
Not Married	25	28	28	26	27

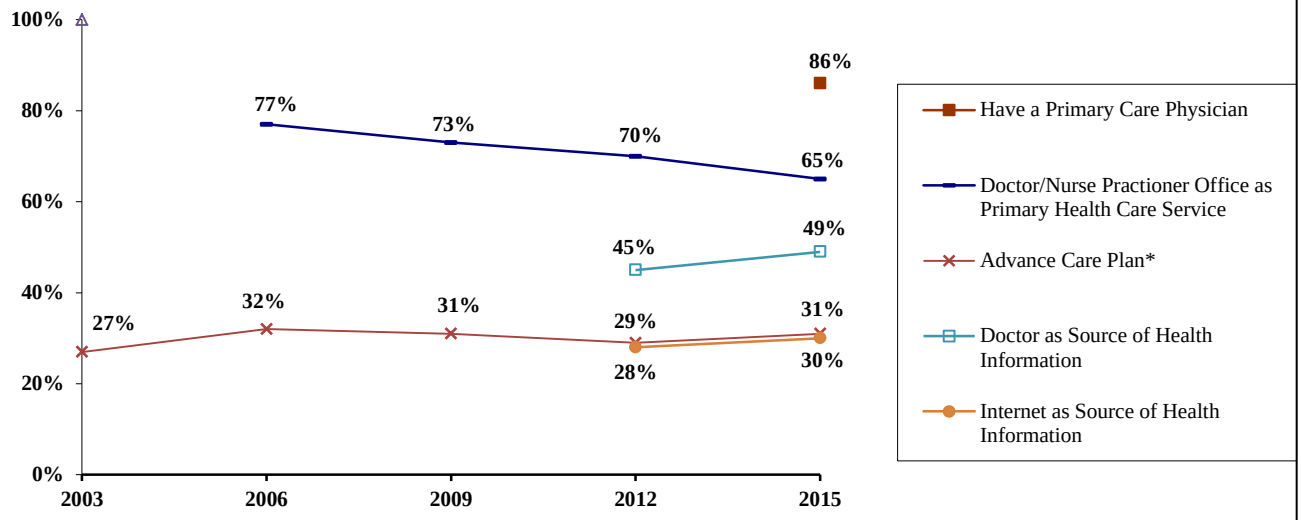
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 6. Health Information and Services



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

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 16 - 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 48% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, white, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.

Routine Checkup

In 2013, 68% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported past two years, 9% past five years and 8% five or more years ago. Nationally, 68% reported past year, 13% past two years, 8% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-nine 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 (91%) compared to male respondents (86%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 85% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (93%) compared to white respondents (87%) or respondents of another race (85%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (90%) compared to Hispanic respondents (81%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with some post high school education and 90% of those with a high school education or less reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 84% of respondents with a college education.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 87%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003 and 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents and a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	87%	85%	85%	83%	89%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	83	81	81	78	86
Female	92	89	89	88	91
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	92	88	89	79	87
25 to 34	82	84	78	76	85
35 to 44[a]	82	80	85	82	90
45 to 54	89	81	83	86	87
55 to 64	89	89	88	87	90
65 and Older	93	93	92	92	95
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	86	83	82	81	87
African American	93	92	92	90	93
Other	87	83	81	79	85
Hispanic Origin[3,4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	91	87	72	78	81
Non-Hispanic[a]	87	85	86	84	90
Education[5]					
High School or Less	89	86	86	82	90
Some Post High School[a]	85	85	86	85	92
College Graduate	87	85	83	84	84
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	85	86	81	88
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85	84	88	85	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	86	84	84	86
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	89	85	85	85	92
Not Married	86	85	86	82	87

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2013, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 14% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Seventy-two percent of female respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 68% of male respondents.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 88% of those 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 18% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Seventy-four percent of white respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 70% of African American respondents or 47% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (72%) compared to Hispanic respondents (54%).
- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 64% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 69% 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 (87% and 62%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	74%	73%	75%	72%	70%
Gender[2,3,5]					
Male[a]	73	71	71	71	68
Female	74	74	78	74	72
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	47	39	40	34	18
25 to 34	59	60	66	60	64
35 to 44	76	76	78	79	80
45 to 54	85	81	83	87	84
55 to 64	88	90	93	86	88
65 and Older	89	91	91	90	89
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	76	75	78	78	74
African American	73	72	74	70	70
Other	55	51	61	52	47
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	53	54	57	55	54
Non-Hispanic[a]	75	74	76	74	72
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	70	68	70	67	64
Some Post High School	75	70	74	72	71
College Graduate	80	81	84	80	76
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	69	68	71	67	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	80	78	79	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	80	83	82	82
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	82	79	82	81	87
Not Married[a]	68	68	70	68	62

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 19% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (65%) compared to male respondents (58%).

- Seventy-one percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 56% of those 35 to 44 years old or 52% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (67%) compared to non-white and non-African American respondents (54%) or African American respondents (52%).

- Seventy-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 69% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 49% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (69% and 58%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a dental checkup.

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

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	68%	63%	60%	56%	62%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	66	60	56	53	58
Female	69	65	63	59	65
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	72	61	42	41	71
25 to 34[a]	65	54	58	46	52
35 to 44[a]	71	66	68	63	56
45 to 54	69	68	66	66	62
55 to 64	65	67	62	58	68
65 and Older	62	63	58	62	65
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	71	68	67	62	67
African American	57	55	52	46	52
Other	65	47	47	51	54
Hispanic Origin[2,3,4]					
Hispanic	66	49	45	48	63
Non-Hispanic[a]	68	64	61	57	61
Education[1,2,3,4]					
High School or Less	60	54	50	46	59
Some Post High School[a]	69	64	58	53	60
College Graduate[a]	79	74	76	71	65
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	56	52	48	44	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	73	72	66	62	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	78	80	86	78	69
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	75	73	71	67	69
Not Married	62	56	53	50	58

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 27% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (51%) compared to male respondents (44%).

- Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 42% of those 35 to 44 years old or 38% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (49%) compared to Hispanic respondents (37%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009, white respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003 and 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	51%	44%	42%	42%	48%
Gender[1,2,3,5]					
Male	47	41	39	40	44
Female	54	47	44	44	51
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	33	41	38	34	49
25 to 34[a]	49	37	38	33	38
35 to 44	46	41	34	38	42
45 to 54	53	42	39	45	50
55 to 64	52	43	50	46	49
65 and Older	69	60	59	61	65
Race[3]					
White	51	45	45	43	48
African American	52	41	41	41	47
Other[a]	41	40	30	42	55
Hispanic Origin[1,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	36	45	31	35	37
Non-Hispanic	51	44	43	43	49
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	49	41	38	38	47
Some Post High School	50	47	43	45	49
College Graduate	53	45	47	45	48
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	49	42	38	40	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	47	38	43	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	45	50	46	51
Marital Status[4]					
Married	52	43	44	46	49
Not Married	49	44	41	40	48

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

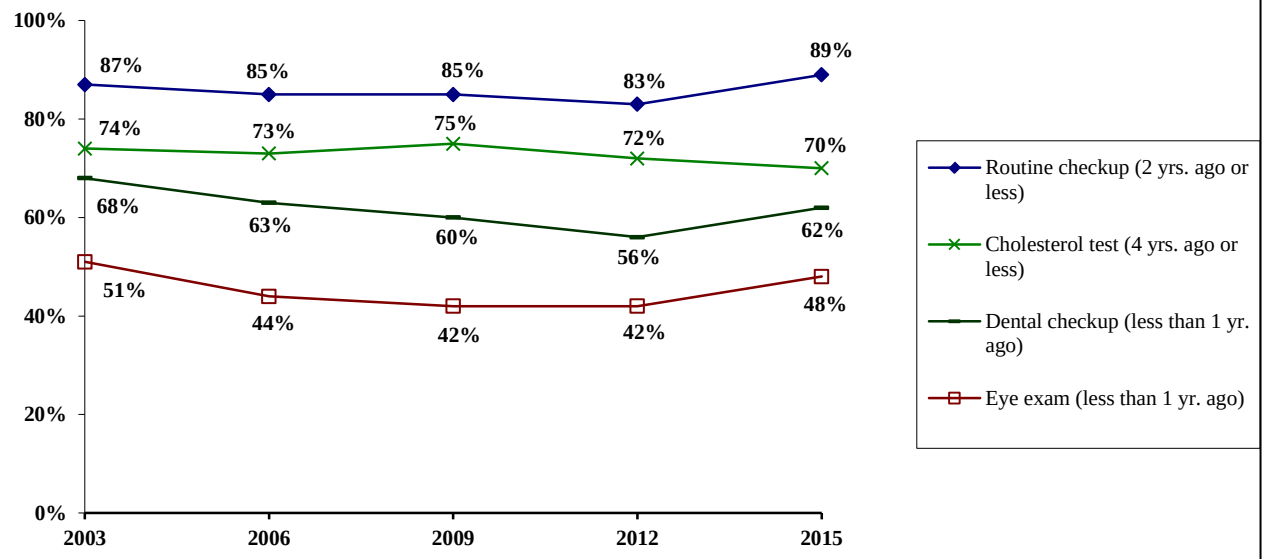
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test in the past four years or a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.

Figure 7. Routine Procedures



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Tables 20 & 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

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

In 2013, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 63% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight 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 (52%) compared to male respondents (43%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (76%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (38%) or respondents 25 to 34 years old (36%).

- Fifty-one percent of white respondents reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 46% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American or 43% of African American respondents.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (50%) compared to Hispanic respondents (25%).

- Fifty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 45% of respondents with a college education.

- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 47% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 40% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, white respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2006 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 20. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	37%	36%	40%	38%	48%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	36	31	36	34	43
Female[a]	38	39	45	40	52
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	31	22	31	31	42
25 to 34[a]	20	21	33	29	36
35 to 44[a]	25	26	27	32	38
45 to 54[a]	32	33	39	35	45
55 to 64	46	47	49	42	54
65 and Older	77	71	69	63	76
Race[2,3,5]					
White[a]	39	38	45	39	51
African American[a]	34	29	35	36	43
Other[a]	30	31	29	33	46
Hispanic Origin[5]					
Hispanic	29	30	33	41	25
Non-Hispanic[a]	38	36	41	37	50
Education[3,5]					
High School or Less[a]	37	35	39	39	52
Some Post High School[a]	38	37	36	35	46
College Graduate[a]	37	35	47	38	45
Household Income[1,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	35	38	37	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	33	36	40	31	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	33	45	38	47
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	37	37	42	42	51
Not Married[a]	37	34	39	35	46

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

In 2013, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of receiving a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In 2012 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

Table 21. Pneumonia Vaccination Ever (65 and Older) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	71%	72%	69%	77%
Gender					
Male[a]	54	71	73	64	77
Female[a]	60	72	72	72	77
Race[1,2,3]					
White[a]	61	74	77	68	79
African American[a]	40	55	51	70	68
Education[3]					
High School or Less[a]	57	68	66	68	75
Some Post High School or More[a]	60	75	79	70	79
Marital Status					
Married[a]	55	70	75	64	76
Not Married[a]	60	72	71	71	78

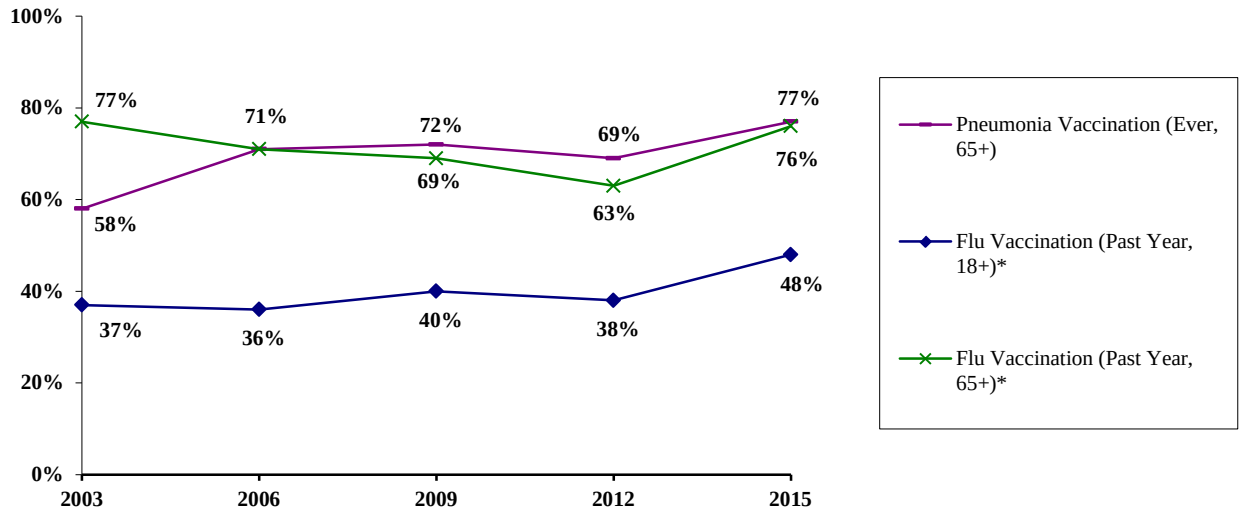
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race, Hispanic origin and household income not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 8. Vaccinations



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 22 - 27)

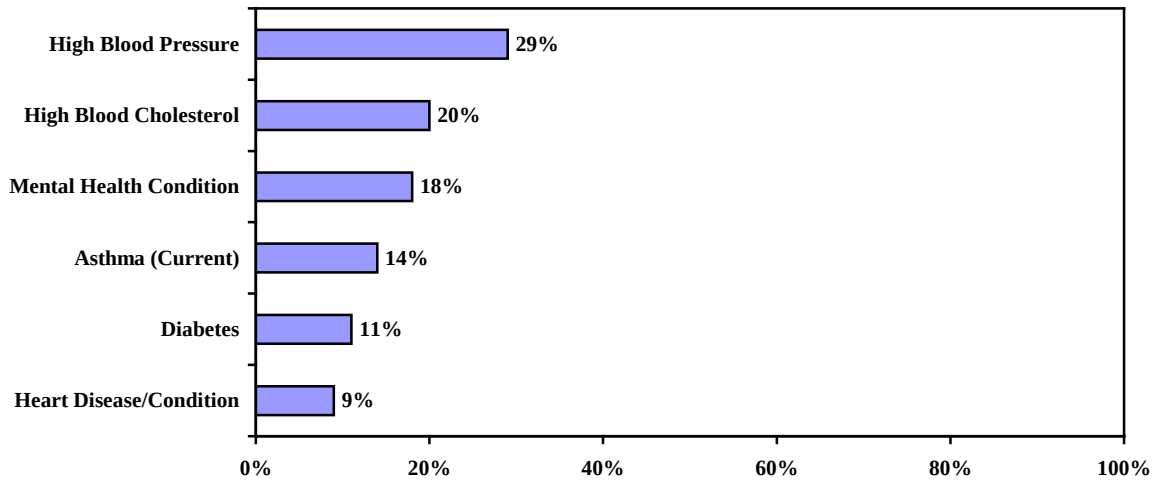
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%). Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fourteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2015



High Blood Pressure

2015 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 (61%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (13%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (4%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (38%) compared to white respondents (28%) or respondents of another race (16%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (30%) compared to Hispanic respondents (15%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 21% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 28% 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 in the past three years (36%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (14%).
- Forty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 29% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 24% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 568 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (96% and 94%, respectively).
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2012, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012 and 2015, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting high blood pressure.

Table 22. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	27%	29%	30%	29%
Gender[2,3,4]					
Male[a]	21	24	25	27	27
Female[a]	23	30	33	32	31
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	3	11	6	8	4
25 to 34[a]	7	13	8	13	13
35 to 44[a]	15	17	21	18	24
45 to 54[a]	22	29	33	32	32
55 to 64	38	43	53	50	46
65 and Older	55	58	64	62	61
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	22	27	29	29	28
African American[a]	26	32	32	36	38
Other	11	15	18	17	16
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic	15	16	22	13	15
Non-Hispanic[a]	23	28	30	31	30
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	26	33	35	36	37
Some Post High School[a]	20	28	27	28	29
College Graduate	17	20	22	24	21
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	31	32	35	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	19	24	23	25	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	19	22	19	21
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	22	26	28	27	29
Not Married[a]	23	28	30	31	29
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	12	17	17	16	14
Overweight[a]	29	33	35	36	36
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	38	41	40	48
Insufficient	--	28	31	30	29
Recommended	--	23	23	26	24
Smoking Status[1,2,3]					
Nonsmoker[a]	25	29	30	30	28
Smoker[a]	15	23	26	28	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (44%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (4%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (0%).
- Twenty-one percent of white respondents and 21% of African American respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 8% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (21%) compared to Hispanic respondents (8%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol compared to 20% of those with a college education or 18% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to unmarried respondents (23% and 18%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (23%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (11%).
- Thirty-five percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 18% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 17% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 387 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents 65 and older or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (86% and 89%, respectively).
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2015, white respondents or African American respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents and noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 23. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	18%	22%	22%	21%	20%
Gender					
Male	18	22	22	22	21
Female	19	22	23	21	18
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	1	7	2	1	0
25 to 34	7	6	8	4	4
35 to 44	14	16	22	22	14
45 to 54	21	29	22	30	27
55 to 64	35	40	41	37	34
65 and Older	38	43	44	39	44
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	20	25	24	25	21
African American[a]	15	18	20	17	21
Other	6	11	15	16	8
Hispanic Origin[1,2,4,5]					
Hispanic	10	12	16	15	8
Non-Hispanic	19	23	22	22	21
Education[2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	18	22	25	25	25
Some Post High School	21	25	18	18	18
College Graduate	17	20	23	20	20
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	22	23	22	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	23	19	23	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17	22	21	20	18
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married	21	24	22	24	23
Not Married	16	21	22	20	18
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	14	17	13	11	11
Overweight	21	25	27	27	23
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	27	30	31	35
Insufficient[b]	--	23	24	25	18
Recommended	--	19	16	16	17
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker	20	23	23	22	20
Smoker[a]	14	20	21	21	20

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 2% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Ten percent of white respondents and 9% of African American respondents reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 3% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (9%) compared to Hispanic respondents (2%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 10% of those with some post high school education reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (10%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (6%).
- Sixteen percent of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 7% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 172 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 91% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (91% and 91%, respectively).
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting heart disease or a heart condition.
- In 2003 and 2006, white respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2015, white respondents or African American respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 24. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Gender					
Male	8	9	9	9	8
Female	8	8	8	7	10
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	1	1	1	1	0
25 to 34	3	3	3	3	2
35 to 44	2	3	5	2	4
45 to 54	6	8	7	12	8
55 to 64	12	14	11	12	13
65 and Older	27	23	26	22	28
Race[1,2,5]					
White	10	9	10	9	10
African American[a]	5	7	8	9	9
Other	3	3	6	4	3
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	9	3	9	2	2
Non-Hispanic	8	9	9	9	9
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	10	9	10	11	11
Some Post High School	8	8	11	9	10
College Graduate	6	6	5	5	6
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	9	11	11	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	6	2	6	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	5	4	2	7
Marital Status[3]					
Married	8	8	6	7	8
Not Married	9	9	10	9	9
Overweight Status[1,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	6	7	7	5	6
Overweight	10	9	10	10	10
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	13	13	15	16
Insufficient	--	7	8	9	8
Recommended	--	7	8	5	7
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker	9	8	8	8	9
Smoker[a]	5	7	10	9	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (20%) compared to male respondents (15%).

- Twenty-one percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 15% of those 18 to 24 years old or 13% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 14% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 12% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years compared to married respondents (20% and 14%, respectively).

    - Of the 351 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 88% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they had their mental health condition under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (81% and 88%, respectively).

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting a mental health condition.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, 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 reporting a mental health condition.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a mental health condition.

Table 25. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	13%	14%	18%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	11	11	15
Female[a]	16	17	20
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24	10	14	15
25 to 34[a]	11	12	17
35 to 44	16	14	21
45 to 54	17	21	21
55 to 64	20	17	19
65 and Older	9	9	13
Race			
White[a]	13	14	18
African American[a]	14	15	19
Other[a]	11	13	22
Hispanic Origin[1]			
Hispanic	21	12	16
Non-Hispanic[a]	13	14	18
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	15	15	24
Some Post High School	14	18	17
College Graduate	10	9	14
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	21	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	7	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	8	12
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	9	10	14
Not Married[a]	16	16	20

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (15%) compared to white respondents (10%) or respondents of another race (9%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (11%) compared to Hispanic respondents (6%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 7% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (4%).
- Twenty-one percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 10% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 9% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 213 respondents who reported diabetes, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (92% and 92%, respectively).
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting diabetes.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

- In 2003 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting diabetes.

Table 26. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%
Gender					
Male[a]	7	8	8	12	11
Female[a]	6	8	10	9	11
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	0	<1	<1	2	0
25 to 34	2	1	<1	1	4
35 to 44[a]	3	5	6	6	7
45 to 54[a]	7	12	10	13	16
55 to 64	13	15	19	19	17
65 and Older	20	16	23	21	23
Race[1,4,5]					
White[a]	6	8	9	9	10
African American[a]	10	9	10	14	15
Other	3	8	4	9	9
Hispanic Origin[5]					
Hispanic	3	8	7	11	6
Non-Hispanic[a]	7	8	9	10	11
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	8	9	12	14	16
Some Post High School	8	8	8	9	11
College Graduate	5	6	6	6	6
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	9	10	11	13	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	7	7	8	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	5	5	7
Marital Status					
Married[a]	7	8	8	9	11
Not Married[a]	7	8	10	11	11
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	3	3	3	4	4
Overweight[a]	10	11	12	14	14
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	15	17	16	21
Insufficient	--	10	9	12	10
Recommended[b]	--	5	6	7	9
Smoking Status[1,3]					
Nonsmoker[a]	8	9	10	10	11
Smoker[a]	4	7	7	11	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Current Asthma

In 2013, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (17%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma (22%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (17%) or white respondents (10%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education and 15% of those with a high school education or less reported current asthma compared to 11% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 8% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (16% and 9%, respectively).
    - Of the 272 respondents who reported current asthma, 95% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they had their current asthma under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (92% and 95%, respectively).
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of another race reporting current asthma.
- In 2003 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report

current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting current asthma.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting current asthma.

Table 27. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	9%	10%	12%	12%	14%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	6	8	10	8	10
Female[a]	12	13	13	16	17
Age[2,4]					
18 to 24	10	14	14	16	15
25 to 34[a]	11	13	10	8	15
35 to 44[a]	7	9	13	15	15
45 to 54[a]	8	8	12	14	16
55 to 64	10	13	10	12	12
65 and Older	8	7	10	8	10
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	7	9	8	9	10
African American[a]	10	13	16	16	22
Other[a]	27	13	12	18	17
Hispanic Origin[1,4]					
Hispanic	23	11	15	17	15
Non-Hispanic[a]	8	10	11	12	14
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	11	12	14	13	15
Some Post High School[a]	7	10	12	15	16
College Graduate[a]	6	8	8	8	11
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	10	13	14	17	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	8	6	5	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	9	8	8
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	6	7	10	8	9
Not Married[a]	11	12	13	14	16

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

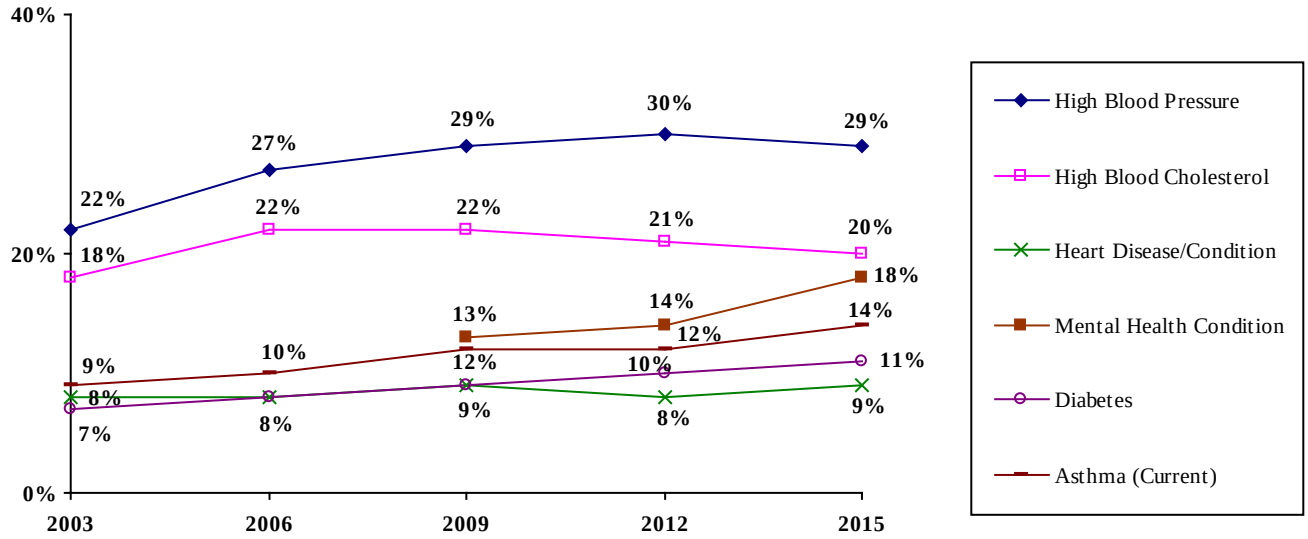
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 28 - 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 38% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 49% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2006, 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 (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-seven percent did some moderate activity, while 14% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Forty-seven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to 36% of those 45 to 64 years old or 34% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (55%) compared to white respondents (38%) or African American respondents (31%).

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (48%) compared to overweight respondents (35%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents and a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006, 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 28. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	28%	33%	31%	35%	38%
Gender					
Male[a]	30	32	32	34	41
Female[a]	27	34	30	36	37
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	30	32	33	38	39
25 to 34[a]	34	32	34	42	47
35 to 44[a]	28	39	33	34	37
45 to 54[a]	29	35	28	33	36
55 to 64	28	31	29	32	36
65 and Older[a]	20	29	29	32	34
Race[1,4,5]					
White[a]	26	34	32	38	38
African American	29	32	30	29	31
Other	47	29	37	43	55
Hispanic Origin[1,2]					
Hispanic[a]	47	26	34	40	34
Non-Hispanic[a]	27	34	31	35	39
Education[1,2,4]					
High School or Less[a]	26	30	31	32	37
Some Post High School[a]	27	35	31	38	38
College Graduate[a]	33	37	33	37	40
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	25	29	31	35	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	30	36	31	36	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	41	32	38	38
Marital Status[2]					
Married[a]	29	35	30	34	40
Not Married[a]	27	32	32	36	38
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	32	38	37	41	48
Overweight[a]	26	31	29	33	35

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty percent did some vigorous physical activity while 39% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (33%) compared to female respondents (28%).

- Forty-one percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 24% of those 55 to 64 years old or 16% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (50%) compared to white respondents (31%) or African American respondents (24%).

- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 28% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 25% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (40%) compared to overweight respondents (26%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, non-African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 29. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	19%	24%	31%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	27	26	28	33
Female[a]	18	13	21	28
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	34	25	39	41
25 to 34[a]	26	29	36	37
35 to 44[a]	26	19	27	34
45 to 54[a]	19	19	18	28
55 to 64	18	13	14	24
65 and Older[a]	10	8	9	16
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	24	21	24	31
African American[a]	16	17	23	24
Other[a]	23	24	32	50
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic	23	21	33	29
Non-Hispanic[a]	22	19	24	31
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	16	14	17	28
Some Post High School[a]	22	21	26	29
College Graduate	31	26	31	35
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	16	22	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	24	21	24	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	27	31	38
Marital Status				
Married[a]	23	21	23	31
Not Married[a]	21	18	25	31
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	27	23	28	40
Overweight[a]	20	18	23	26

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

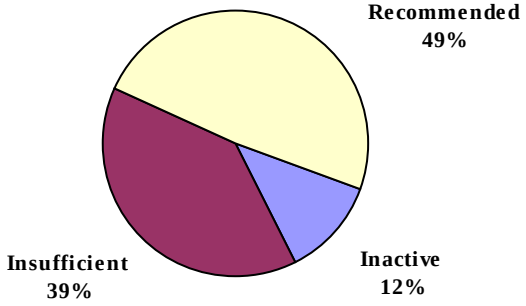
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly,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

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents met 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-nine percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 12% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 11. Physical Activity/Week for 2015*



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

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (52%) compared to female respondents (47%).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 45% of those 55 to 64 years old or 41% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (64%) compared to white respondents (50%) or African American respondents (43%).

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 52% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (58%) compared to overweight respondents (46%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006

- In 2006, white respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 30. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	45%	41%	47%	49%
Gender[1,2,4]				
Male	48	45	49	52
Female[a]	42	38	45	47
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24	52	46	57	53
25 to 34[a]	44	48	58	58
35 to 44	52	43	45	50
45 to 54	44	37	41	46
55 to 64	42	37	39	45
65 and Older	36	34	37	41
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White	47	41	49	50
African American	40	39	42	43
Other[a]	40	50	54	64
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic	39	42	56	48
Non-Hispanic[a]	46	41	46	50
Education[1,2,3]				
High School or Less[a]	38	38	40	47
Some Post High School	46	41	51	48
College Graduate	55	46	52	53
Household Income[1,2,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	38	39	45	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	49	45	47	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	59	46	50	52
Marital Status				
Married	47	41	45	51
Not Married[a]	44	41	48	49
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	52	46	53	58
Overweight[a]	42	39	44	46

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

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

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

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

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

In 2013, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 30% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 29% obese) (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- According to the definition, 69% of respondents were overweight (31% overweight and 38% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (71%) compared to female respondents (67%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight (79%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (65%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (52%).
- African American respondents were more likely to be overweight (78%) compared to white respondents (65%) or respondents of another race (64%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (73% and 67%, respectively).
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (75%) compared to those who were inactive (71%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (63%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 45 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old being overweight.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents being overweight.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents with some post 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 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 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income being overweight.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 31. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	62%	63%	66%	66%	69%
Gender[1,5]					
Male	67	64	67	67	71
Female[a]	57	62	64	64	67
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	47	51	50	47	52
25 to 34[a]	58	64	58	62	65
35 to 44[a]	65	64	76	70	73
45 to 54[a]	68	68	68	75	79
55 to 64	69	71	75	74	76
65 and Older	67	61	68	66	68
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	59	59	61	61	65
African American[a]	70	69	73	72	78
Other	67	77	70	70	64
Hispanic Origin[1,2,4]					
Hispanic	73	74	65	73	74
Non-Hispanic[a]	61	62	66	65	68
Education[2,4]					
High School or Less	64	68	66	68	69
Some Post High School[a]	61	63	67	67	71
College Graduate[a]	60	56	64	62	66
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	64	67	68	66	72
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	63	68	67	70	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	58	57	63	66	71
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	62	63	64	66	73
Not Married[a]	62	63	67	65	67
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	67	74	74	71
Insufficient[b]	--	68	66	68	75
Recommended[b]	--	58	62	61	63

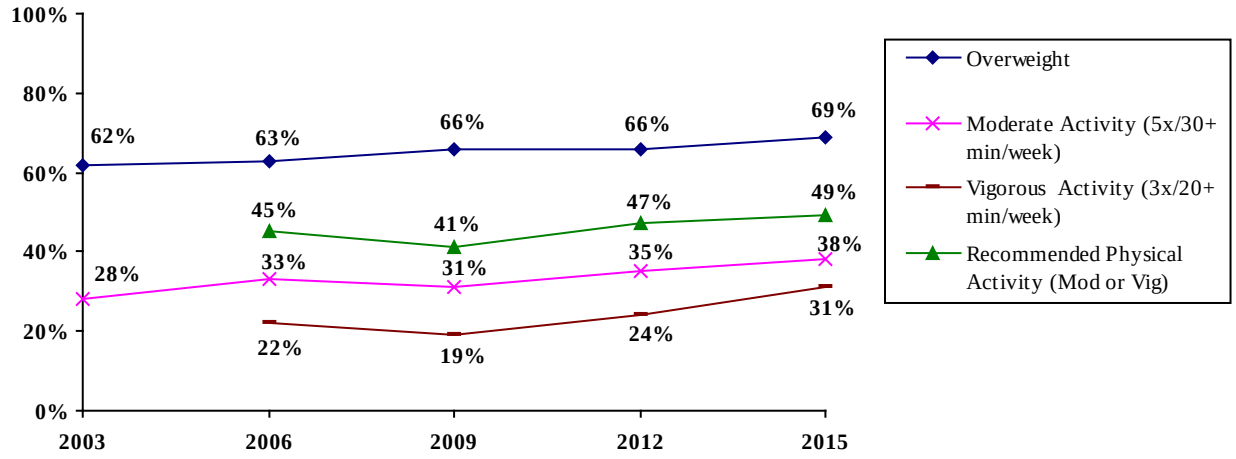
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Figure 12. Physical Well Being and Body Weight



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 32 - 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 62% 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 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Fruit Consumption

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Seventy percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 56% of those 55 to 64 years old or 55% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (73%) compared to white respondents (62%) or African American respondents (58%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (70%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (62%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 62% of those with some post high school education or 56% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 65% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 55% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 58%, respectively).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents who were not overweight reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 61% of overweight respondents.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (71%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (57%) or inactive respondents (44%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 55 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003, white respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2006 and 2012, non-African American respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, white respondents or African American respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit.

- In 2003, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

Table 32. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	66%	61%	58%	62%	62%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	59	54	53	55	61
Female[a]	72	67	63	68	64
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 24[a]	45	69	57	63	55
25 to 34[a]	76	57	65	65	67
35 to 44	64	60	57	63	70
45 to 54	62	58	52	57	64
55 to 64[a]	70	60	56	60	56
65 and Older[a]	72	67	61	61	59
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	68	64	60	65	62
African American	61	52	58	56	58
Other[a]	52	64	45	65	73
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic[a]	55	59	53	64	70
Non-Hispanic[a]	66	62	59	62	62
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	61	55	49	57	56
Some Post High School	64	61	60	64	62
College Graduate[a]	75	71	70	67	68
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	62	57	54	59	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66	61	66	64	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	71	68	64	68	72
Marital Status[1,2,3,5]					
Married	71	63	61	65	70
Not Married	61	60	56	61	58
Overweight Status[2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	67	64	60	66	67
Overweight	64	60	57	60	61
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	46	46	52	44
Insufficient[b]	--	62	55	60	57
Recommended[b]	--	67	65	67	71

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Vegetable Consumption

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

2015 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 (30%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 21% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (35%) compared to white respondents (30%) or African American respondents (24%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (37%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (21%) or respondents who were inactive (16%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2006 and 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.
- In 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 33. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	30%	24%	21%	26%	28%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	25	18	18	21	25
Female	35	30	24	30	30
Age[1,4,5]					
18 to 24	23	23	18	17	21
25 to 34	36	25	23	29	37
35 to 44	28	26	25	36	33
45 to 54	30	26	22	28	33
55 to 64[a]	31	24	23	22	22
65 and Older[a]	29	22	16	20	21
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	32	27	25	28	30
African American	25	19	19	23	24
Other	27	20	8	21	35
Hispanic Origin[3,4]					
Hispanic	24	21	10	14	32
Non-Hispanic	31	25	22	27	28
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	27	16	16	16	20
Some Post High School	29	25	20	27	28
College Graduate	38	35	30	37	37
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	20	19	22	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	27	19	23	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	34	29	38	34
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	35	27	25	30	31
Not Married	27	23	19	23	27
Overweight Status[3]					
Not Overweight	31	25	24	25	29
Overweight	29	24	20	26	28
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	15	13	23	16
Insufficient	--	22	19	23	21
Recommended[b]	--	30	27	30	37

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported when they buy a product for the first time, they often read the food label information. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes while the remaining 24% reported rarely or never.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they read a new product's label often (57%) compared to male respondents (50%).

- Sixty-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 59% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they read a new product's label often compared to 35% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (55%) compared to Hispanic respondents (41%).

- Sixty percent of respondents with a college education and 59% of those with some post high school education reported they read a new product's label often compared to 42% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 60% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported they read a new product's label often compared to 50% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often compared to unmarried respondents (60% and 51%, respectively).

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often compared to respondents who were not overweight (56% and 51%, respectively).

- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (60%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (50%) or inactive respondents (43%).

Table 34. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	54%
Gender[1]	
Male	50
Female	57
Age[1]	
18 to 24	35
25 to 34	53
35 to 44	59
45 to 54	61
55 to 64	57
65 and Older	57
Race	
White	55
African American	50
Other	55
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	41
Non-Hispanic	55
Education[1]	
High School or Less	42
Some Post High School	59
College Graduate	60
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	60
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62
Marital Status[1]	
Married	60
Not Married	51
Overweight Status[1]	
Not Overweight	51
Overweight	56
Physical Activity[1]	
Inactive	43
Insufficient	50
Recommended	60

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times. Sixteen percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 12% reported five or more times.

- Female respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (77%) compared to male respondents (67%).

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 55 and older reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 68% of those 25 to 44 years old or 63% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (74%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (70%) or African American respondents (68%).

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 74% of those with some post high school education or 66% of respondents with a college education.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 69% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 35. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	72%
Gender[1]	
Male	67
Female	77
Age[1]	
18 to 24	63
25 to 34	68
35 to 44	68
45 to 54	72
55 to 64	82
65 and Older	82
Race[1]	
White	74
African American	68
Other	70
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	74
Non-Hispanic	72
Education[1]	
High School or Less	77
Some Post High School	74
College Graduate	66
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	77
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	64
Marital Status	
Married	72
Not Married	72
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	71
Overweight	73
Physical Activity	
Inactive	74
Insufficient	70
Recommended	74
Children in Household	
Yes	75
No	71

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

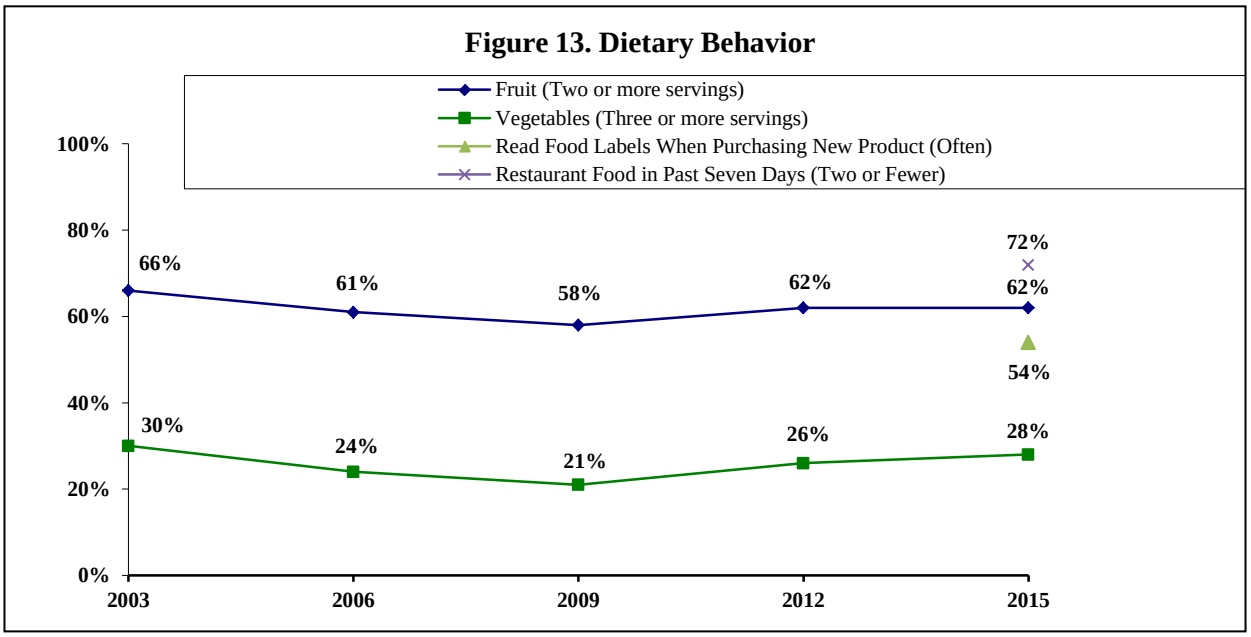
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Figure 13. Dietary Behavior



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 36 – 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; African American respondents were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- Eighty-nine percent of African American respondents reported a mammogram within the past two years compared to 79% of white respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In 2003 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In 2003 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

Table 36. Mammogram Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	84%	78%	78%	77%	81%
Race[5]					
White	83	77	77	75	79
African American	87	83	81	82	89
Education[3]					
High School or Less	84	77	73	74	82
Some Post High School or More	83	80	82	80	80
Household Income[2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	80	73	76	73	81
Top 60 Percent Bracket	87	85	86	85	84
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married	87	84	86	83	86
Not Married	82	75	74	74	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of the 180 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a bone density scan.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report having a bone density scan. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a bone density scan.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report having a bone density scan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a bone density scan.

Table 37. Bone Density Scan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 65 and Older)[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	67%	73%	71%	82%
Education[1,2,3]				
High School or Less[a]	59	62	64	77
Some Post High School or More	78	84	79	86
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	73	--	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	75	77	--	--
Marital Status[1]				
Married	74	72	76	87
Not Married[a]	63	72	69	79

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low number of respondents in at least one of the response categories.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Pap Smear

The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap smear 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).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 94% of those 35 to 44 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 45% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (89%) compared to white respondents (84%) or respondents of another race (56%).
- Ninety percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 83% of those with some post high school education or 73% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2015, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, 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 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 38. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	91%	90%	89%	86%	82%
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	89	82	83	74	45
25 to 34	97	95	94	93	95
35 to 44	94	93	91	98	94
45 to 54	88	86	88	83	90
55 to 65	85	89	83	79	82
Race[1,3,4,5]					
White[a]	91	89	86	85	84
African American[a]	95	91	95	92	89
Other[a]	85	92	74	72	56
Hispanic Origin[4]					
Hispanic	86	89	84	78	73
Non-Hispanic[a]	92	90	89	87	83
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	90	87	87	81	73
Some Post High School[a]	91	88	91	86	83
College Graduate	94	95	89	91	90
Household Income[1,2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	89	88	86	85
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	94	87	86	83	90
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93	96	94	91	91
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married	93	93	92	89	90
Not Married[a]	90	87	87	84	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

HPV Test

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

2015 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 51% of those 18 to 24 years old or 43% of respondents 55 to 65 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report they had an HPV test within the past five years (70%) compared to white respondents (54%) or respondents who were non-white and non-African American (53%).

- Sixty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 61% of those with a college education or 53% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 65% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 56% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 39. HPV Test Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	60%
Age[1]	
18 to 24	51
25 to 34	71
35 to 44	68
45 to 54	59
55 to 65	43
Race[1]	
White	54
African American	70
Other	53
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	63
Non-Hispanic	59
Education[1]	
High School or Less	53
Some Post High School	64
College Graduate	61
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56
Marital Status	
Married	60
Not Married	59

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

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

2015 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old met the recommendation compared to 88% of those 55 to 65 years old or 45% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Eighty-nine percent of African American respondents and 87% of white respondents met the recommendation compared to 56% of non-white and non-African American respondents.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation (85%) compared to Hispanic respondents (73%).

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommendation (91%) compared to those with some post high school education (85%) or respondents with a high school education or less (73%).

- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommendation compared to 91% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 86% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 79%, respectively).

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

Table 40. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	84%
Age[1]	
18 to 24	45
25 to 34	95
35 to 44	95
45 to 54	92
55 to 65	88
Race[1]	
White	87
African American	89
Other	56
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	73
Non-Hispanic	85
Education[1]	
High School or Less	73
Some Post High School	85
College Graduate	91
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	86
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94
Marital Status[1]	
Married	93
Not Married	79

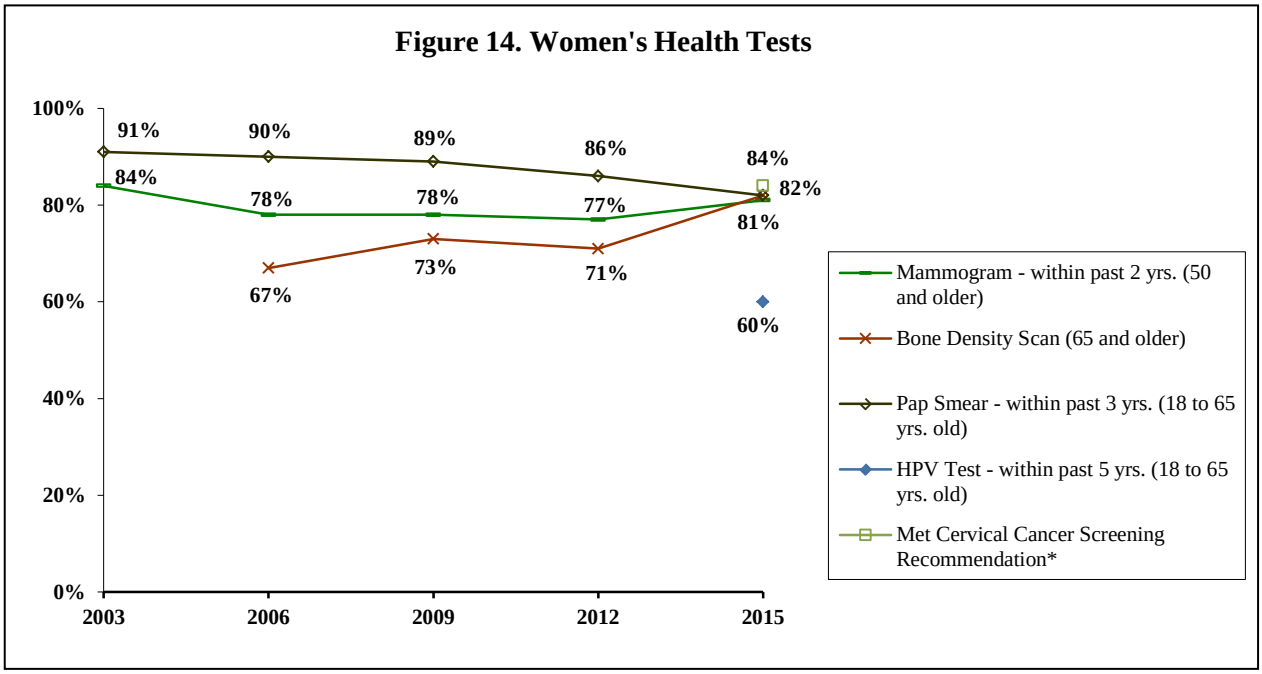
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Figure 14. Women's Health Tests



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 41 - 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-seven percent reported never while 5% were not sure.

- African American respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year (20%) compared to white respondents (12%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In 2003, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 41. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	36%	23%	14%	14%
Gender[1]				
Male[a]	41	23	13	15
Female[a]	32	23	14	13
Race[2,3,4]				
White[a]	34	22	12	12
African American[a]	41	29	18	20
Education				
High School or Less[a]	36	24	14	15
Some Post High School[a]	35	21	14	16
College Graduate[a]	35	23	12	10
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	25	15	18
Top 60 Percent Bracket[a]	39	23	11	11
Marital Status				
Married[a]	37	24	11	12
Not Married[a]	35	23	15	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Sigmoidoscopy

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

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Seventy-three percent reported never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (16%) compared to female respondents (7%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (18%) compared to white respondents (10%).

[4]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

- In 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

Table 42. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	10%	11%
Gender[1,3]			
Male	13	11	16
Female	8	9	7
Race[2,3]			
White	11	8	10
African American[a]	9	15	18
Education			
High School or Less	11	10	11
Some Post High School	9	10	13
College Graduate	11	9	10
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	11	14
Top 60 Percent Bracket	8	10	10
Marital Status			
Married	11	7	11
Not Married	10	11	11

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colonoscopy

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

2015 Findings

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

- Seventy-three percent of married respondents reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 63% of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2012 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

[5]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 43. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	61%	67%
Gender			
Male	61	59	67
Female[a]	57	63	67
Race			
White	61	60	65
African American[a]	53	65	73
Education[2]			
High School or Less[a]	54	55	65
Some Post High School	61	65	67
College Graduate	63	67	69
Household Income[1]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	54	61	63
Top 60 Percent Bracket	64	65	71
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	63	66	73
Not Married[a]	55	58	63

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

2015 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2012 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 44. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)①,②,③

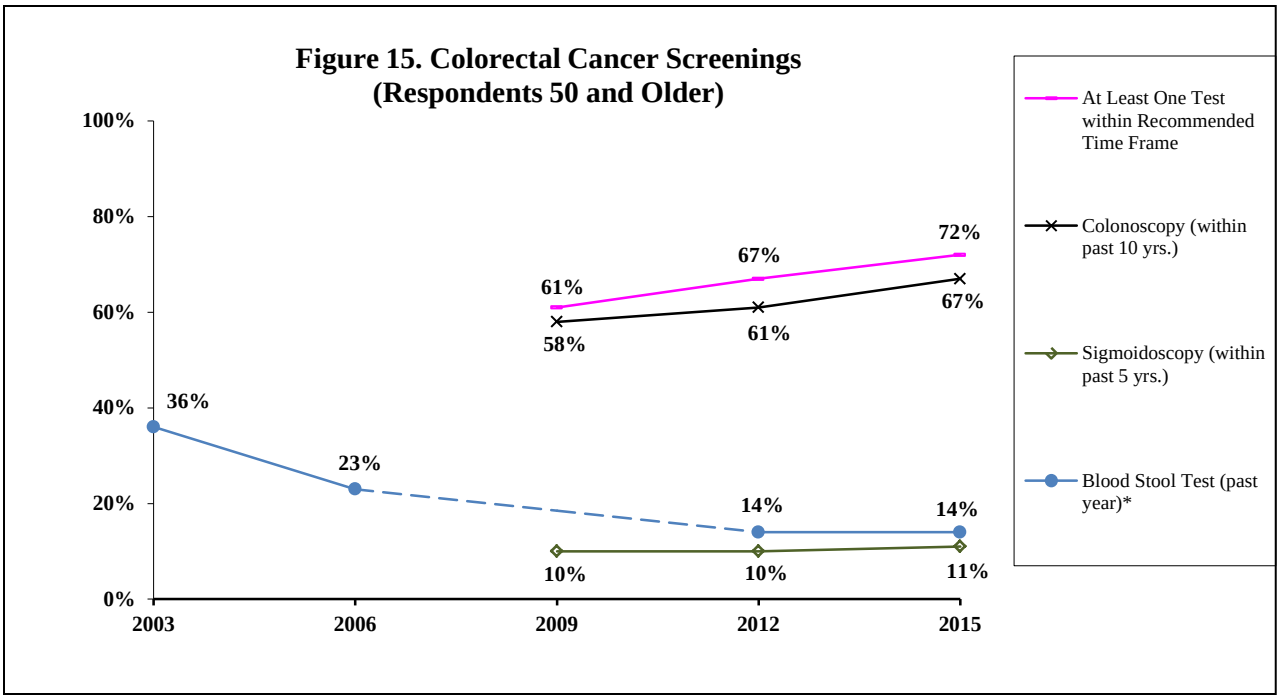
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	61%	67%	72%
Gender			
Male[a]	63	65	72
Female[a]	59	68	71
Race[3]			
White[a]	63	65	70
African American[a]	56	70	79
Education			
High School or Less[a]	57	62	71
Some Post High School	64	70	73
College Graduate	65	71	72
Household Income[1]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	57	65	71
Top 60 Percent Bracket	66	70	74
Marital Status[1]			
Married[a]	65	70	75
Not Married[a]	58	64	69

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
③Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 45 - 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; female respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

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

In 2013, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 19% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (13% every day and 6% some days).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were current smokers compared to 13% of those 18 to 24 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be current smokers (25%) compared to African American respondents (21%) or white respondents (18%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education or less were current smokers compared to 10% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (22% and 15%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender who were current smokers.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents who were current smokers.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education who were current smokers.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status who were current smokers.

Table 45. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	26%	26%	25%	24%	19%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a]	29	29	28	29	21
Female[a]	24	23	23	21	18
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	31	32	26	20	13
25 to 34[a]	32	31	27	32	22
35 to 44[a]	34	29	34	28	23
45 to 54[a]	27	30	29	25	20
55 to 64	25	21	23	29	28
65 and Older	9	12	12	11	10
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	24	24	21	22	18
African American[a]	32	31	30	31	21
Other	29	29	35	18	25
Hispanic Origin[3]					
Hispanic	22	31	42	20	18
Non-Hispanic[a]	26	26	24	25	19
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	33	33	36	33	24
Some Post High School	26	29	25	25	24
College Graduate[a]	15	13	11	14	10
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	32	32	33	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	26	24	20	20	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	16	13	12	14
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	21	20	18	16	15
Not Married[a]	31	30	30	29	22

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

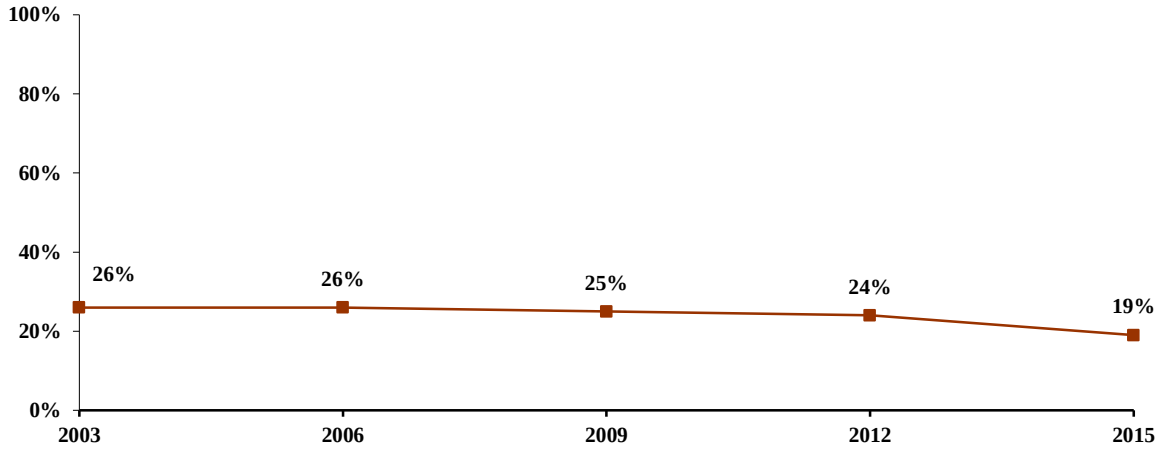
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.

Figure 16. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days)



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 2006, 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 (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers…

- Fifty-eight percent of the 381 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to 51% of those 55 and older or 48% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year (70%) compared to white respondents (48%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to 49% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to married respondents (62% and 47%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 46. Current Smokers Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	51%	54%	53%	64%	58%
Gender[2]					
Male[a]	49	59	56	65	59
Female	53	50	51	63	55
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 24	68	65	51	77	73
25 to 34	61	58	55	64	61
35 to 44	51	50	54	73	48
45 to 54[a]	34	51	52	59	67
55 and Older[a]	36	50	54	55	51
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	46	50	44	58	48
African American	63	62	65	69	70
Education					
High School or Less	52	53	51	65	59
Some Post High School or More	50	56	58	64	57
Household Income[1,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	59	51	55	65	69
Top 60 Percent Bracket	45	58	52	65	49
Marital Status[5]					
Married	47	53	57	59	47
Not Married	54	55	52	66	62

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

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

- Seventy-eight percent of the 312 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking (83%) compared to male respondents (72%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2006 and 2015, age was not a significant variable.

Table 47. Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit Smoking in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

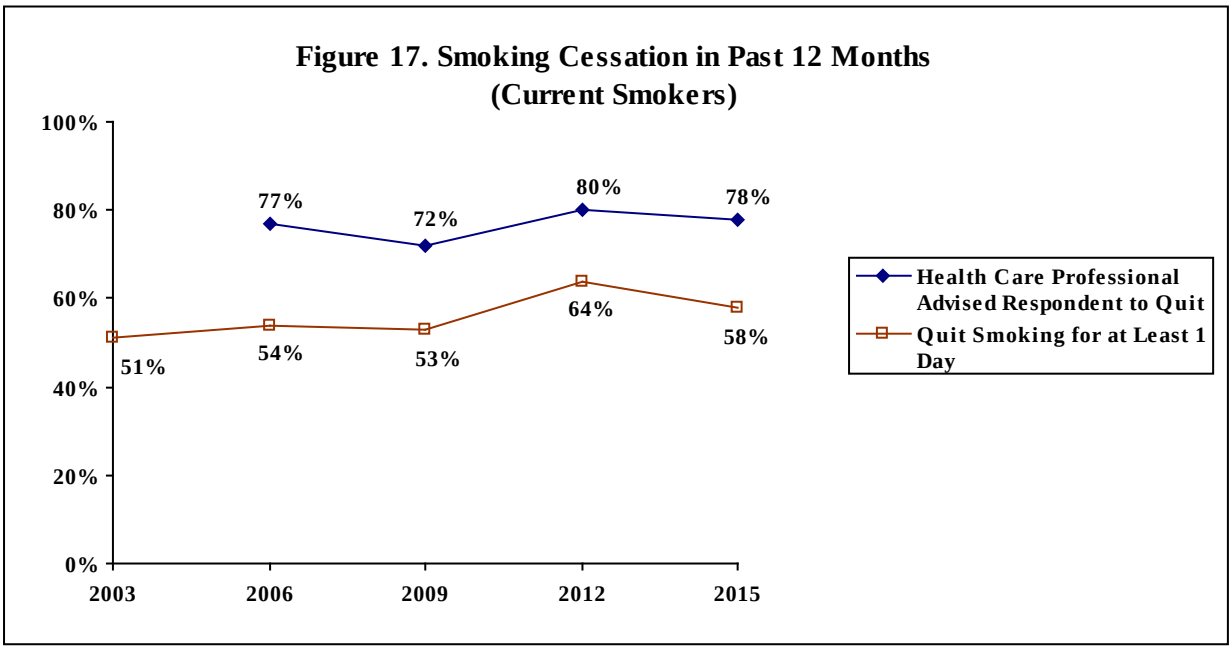
	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	77%	72%	80%	78%
Gender[4]				
Male	76	67	78	72
Female	77	76	81	83
Age[2,3]				
18 to 24	80	51	72	77
25 to 34	70	73	70	72
35 to 44	77	72	88	81
45 to 54	80	72	86	86
55 and Older	78	81	83	79
Race				
White	77	69	79	77
African American	74	72	80	82
Education				
High School or Less	75	70	80	77
Some Post High School or More	79	74	80	78
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	75	72	82	74
Top 60 Percent Bracket	79	73	79	85
Marital Status				
Married	79	69	84	85
Not Married	75	73	78	75

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 48 & 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 75% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

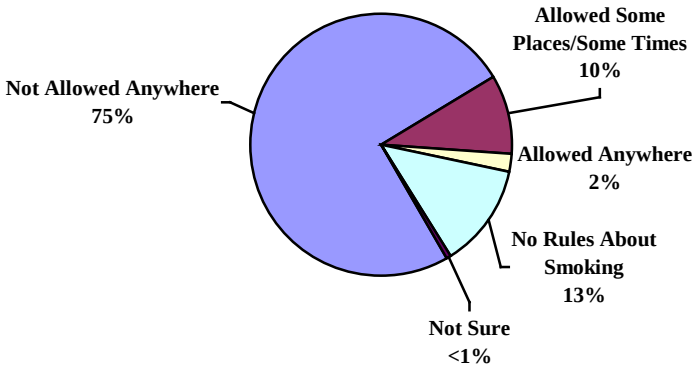
Smoking Policy Inside Home

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

2015 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 10% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirteen percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2015



- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 73% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 69% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (81% and 73%, respectively).

- Eighty-two percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 47% of smokers.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (79%) compared to respondents in households without children (73%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, 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 reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 48. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	64%	74%	75%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	56	66	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	73	75	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	81	87	88
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	74	83	81
Not Married[a]	58	69	73
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker[a]	77	84	82
Smoker[a]	26	42	47
Children in Household[1,2,3]			
Yes[a]	70	80	79
No[a]	61	70	73

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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

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)

2015 Findings

Of 1,578 nonsmoking respondents…

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

- Thirty-two percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 15% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.

- African American respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (31%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (23%) or white respondents (16%).

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (26%) compared to those with a high school education or less (20%) or respondents with a college education (17%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (23% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-African American reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 49. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	29%	23%	21%
Gender[2]			
Male[a]	29	27	21
Female[a]	30	19	20
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24[a]	50	44	23
25 to 34[a]	42	29	32
35 to 44	26	18	25
45 to 54[a]	29	22	19
55 to 64	21	16	15
65 and Older	11	8	8
Race[1,2,3]			
White[a]	24	18	16
African American	36	29	31
Other[a]	42	31	23
Hispanic Origin[2]			
Hispanic	39	35	26
Non-Hispanic[a]	29	21	20
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	33	27	20
Some Post High School	32	27	26
College Graduate[a]	24	15	17
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	35	28	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	30	21	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	19	15
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	23	15	16
Not Married[a]	34	28	23

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

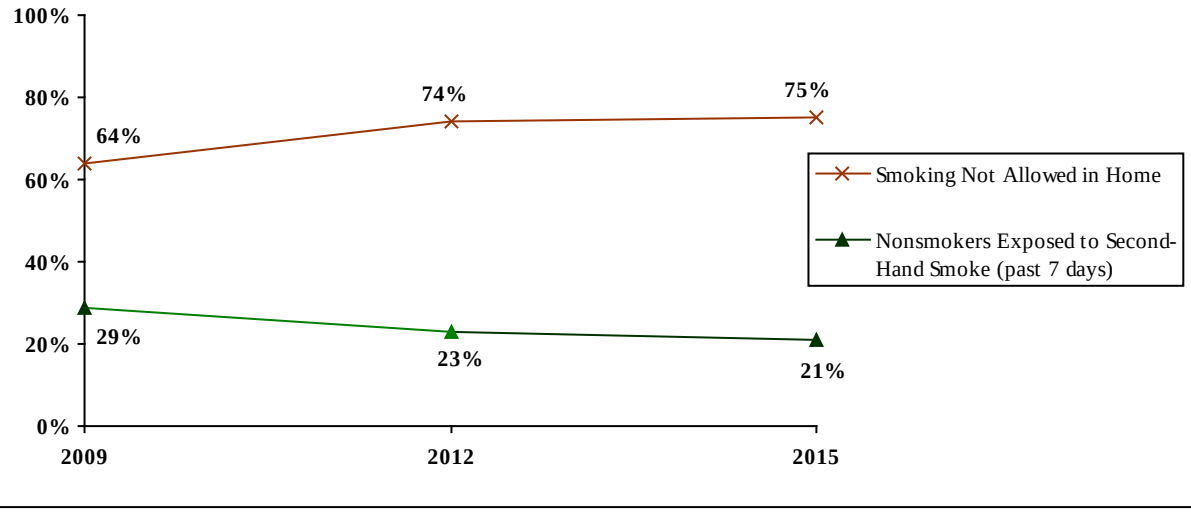
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

Figure 19. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke



Other Tobacco Products (Table 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (8%) compared to female respondents (4%).
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported electronic cigarette use compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (11%) compared to those with a high school education or less (4%) or respondents with a college education (3%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report electronic cigarette use compared to married respondents (7% and 4%, respectively).

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 2% of respondents 55 and older.
- Nine percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars compared to 5% of African American respondents or 4% of white respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month (8%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (4%).

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month compared to 2% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

Table 50. Other Tobacco Products in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Electronic Cigarettes	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco
TOTAL	6%	5%	4%
Gender			
Male	8[1]	8[1]	6[1]
Female	4[1]	2[1]	2[1]
Age			
18 to 24	10[1]	7[1]	6[1]
25 to 34	8[1]	9[1]	6[1]
35 to 44	5[1]	3[1]	3[1]
45 to 54	5[1]	5[1]	4[1]
55 to 64	4[1]	3[1]	2[1]
65 and Older	2[1]	2[1]	<1[1]
Race			
White	6	4[1]	4
African American	5	5[1]	4
Other	9	9[1]	1
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	7	8[1]	4
Non-Hispanic	6	4[1]	4
Education			
High School or Less	4[1]	4	3
Some Post High School	11[1]	6	5
College Graduate	3[1]	4	4
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	6	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	7	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	4	5
Marital Status			
Married	4[1]	4	3
Not Married	7[1]	5	4

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 51 & 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2015, Milwaukee defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2013, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (37%) compared to female respondents (28%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 28% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education and 34% of those with some post high school education binged in the past month compared to 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 31% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 and older reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to have binged. In 2012 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006 and 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 51. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	17%	19%	20%	31%	32%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	25	30	28	38	37
Female[a]	10	10	13	25	28
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	29	22	22	39	35
25 to 34[a]	26	30	33	47	49
35 to 44[a]	19	25	24	37	38
45 to 54[a]	14	18	19	28	30
55 to 64[a]	10	9	12	22	28
65 and Older[a]	3	4	5	10	8
Race[1,2,3]					
White[a]	19	20	25	33	33
African American[a]	11	14	12	29	30
Other[a]	17	27	22	31	36
Hispanic Origin[2,3]					
Hispanic[a]	16	28	28	34	31
Non-Hispanic[a]	17	19	19	31	32
Education[1,2,3,5]					
High School or Less[a]	14	15	18	28	26
Some Post High School[a]	24	24	19	34	34
College Graduate[a]	16	20	24	32	35
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	16	15	29	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	16	21	27	34	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	18	26	29	39	40
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	15	19	20	29	33
Not Married[a]	19	20	20	32	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

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

2015 Findings

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

- Hispanic 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 (8%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2009 and 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003 and 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education 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 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were a driver or passenger when the driver may have had too much to drink.

- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 52. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

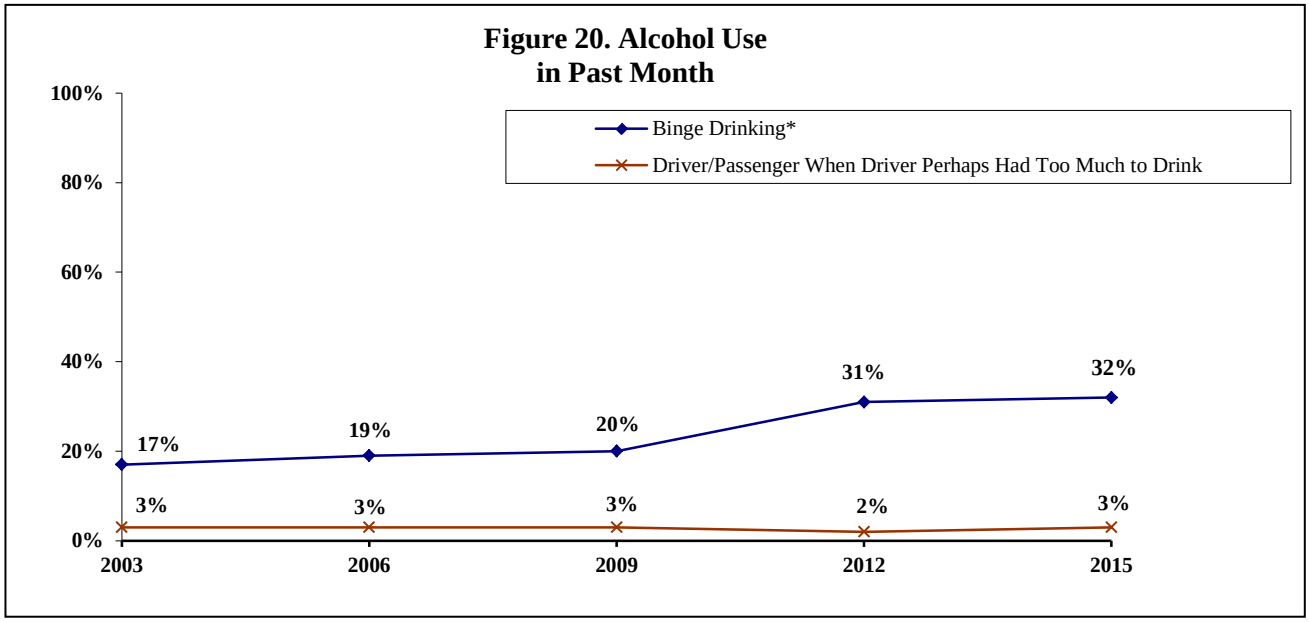
	2003	2006	2009	2012②	2015
TOTAL	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Gender[2,3]					
Male	3	4	4	--	3
Female	3	2	1	--	2
Age[1,2,3]					
18 to 24	3	6	3	--	4
25 to 34	5	4	6	--	4
35 to 44	4	3	3	--	3
45 to 54	2	2	2	--	3
55 to 64	2	3	<1	--	2
65 and Older	<1	<1	<1	--	1
Race[2]					
White	3	2	3	--	2
African American	4	4	3	--	2
Other	4	5	2	--	5
Hispanic Origin[3,5]					
Hispanic	4	3	6	--	8
Non-Hispanic	3	3	3	--	2
Education[1,5]					
High School or Less	3	4	3	--	1
Some Post High School	5	3	2	--	4
College Graduate	2	3	4	--	3
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	3	3	--	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	3	5	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	3	3	--	2
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	3	2	1	--	2
Not Married	4	4	4	--	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

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

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 53. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2006	2009	2012②	2015②
TOTAL	3%	3%	2%	2%
Household Income[2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	5	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	1	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	3	2	--	--
Not Married	4	3	--	--
Children in Household				
Yes	4	3	--	--
No	3	2	--	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling

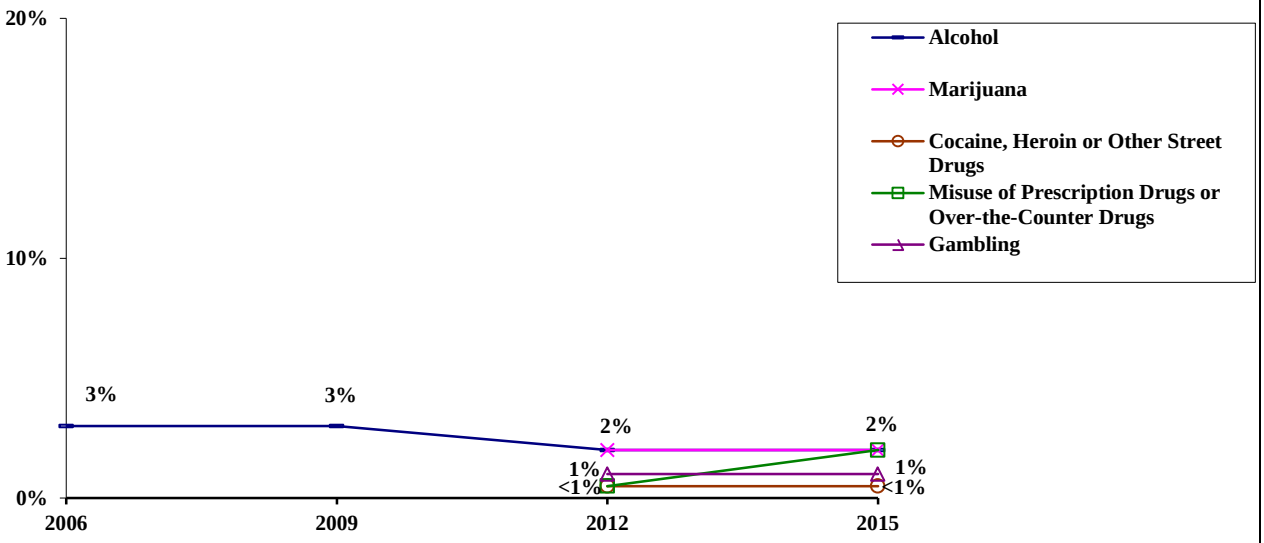
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting a household problem in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, 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 alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Distracted Driving (Tables 54 & 55)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 17% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 53% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 51% reported zero times. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while 53% reported zero times.

- Twenty-one percent of male respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 14% of female respondents. Fifty-eight percent of female respondents reported zero times compared to 47% of male respondents.

- Thirty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 8% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 43% of those 35 to 44 years old or 31% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-four percent of non-white respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 14% of white respondents. Sixty-two percent of African American respondents reported zero times compared to 51% of white respondents or 41% of respondents of another race.

- Fifty-five percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 27% of Hispanic respondents.

- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education and 19% of those with a college education reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 13% of respondents with a high school education or less. Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported driving with technology distractions zero times compared to 50% of those with some post high school education or 40% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Sixty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 39% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Fifty-six percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 46% of married respondents.

Table 54. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	53%	9%	20%	17%
Gender[1]				
Male	47	10	22	21
Female	58	9	18	14
Age[1]				
18 to 24	47	10	24	17
25 to 34	31	11	31	27
35 to 44	43	8	19	30
45 to 54	53	11	21	15
55 to 64	66	10	16	8
65 and Older	86	5	7	2
Race[1]				
White	51	11	24	14
African American	62	5	9	24
Other	41	5	26	24
Hispanic Origin[1]				
Hispanic	27	15	39	18
Non-Hispanic	55	9	18	17
Education[1]				
High School or Less	68	5	14	13
Some Post High School	50	10	19	20
College Graduate	40	13	28	19
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	8	13	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	11	29	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	12	28	25
Marital Status[1]				
Married	46	10	24	19
Not Married	56	9	18	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 51% reported zero times.

- Fifty-five percent of male respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 48% of female respondents.

- Twenty percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 9% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 41% of those 35 to 44 years old or 34% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Sixty percent of African American respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 51% of white respondents or 35% of respondents of another race.

- Sixteen percent of respondents with a college education and 14% of those with some post high school education reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 8% of respondents with a high school education or less. Sixty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 41% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 10% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 39% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eighteen percent of married respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 10% of unmarried respondents. Fifty-seven percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 42% of married respondents.

Table 55. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	51%	14%	21%	13%
Gender[1]				
Male	55	12	21	12
Female	48	16	22	13
Age[1]				
18 to 24	50	17	21	11
25 to 34	34	17	28	20
35 to 44	41	13	26	20
45 to 54	50	14	24	12
55 to 64	62	13	17	9
65 and Older	80	10	9	2
Race[1]				
White	51	14	23	12
African American	60	11	15	13
Other	35	22	27	16
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	52	8	26	14
Non-Hispanic	51	15	21	13
Education[1]				
High School or Less	67	14	11	8
Some Post High School	46	12	27	14
College Graduate	41	16	27	16
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	59	10	21	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	14	29	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	16	26	20
Marital Status[1]				
Married	42	17	23	18
Not Married	57	13	20	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 56 - 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 64 years old, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

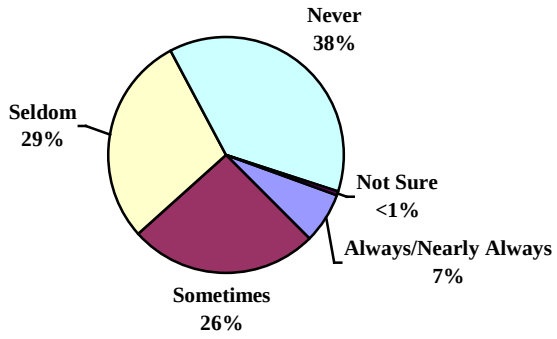
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 64,350 residents. Twenty-six percent reported sometimes and the remaining 67% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2015



- Female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (9%) compared to male respondents (6%).

- Eleven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old, 10% of those 45 to 54 years old and 9% of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 3% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (10%) compared to white respondents (7%) or respondents of another race (6%).

- Nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 8% of those with some post high school education reported always or nearly always compared to 5% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 4% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported always or nearly always compared to 5% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2015, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2003 and 2012, non-white respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, 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 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 56. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓓ]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
Gender[5]					
Male	6	7	8	6	6
Female	8	9	8	8	9
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	7	8	10	7	6
25 to 34	6	9	5	7	3
35 to 44	8	8	9	8	9
45 to 54	11	11	11	11	10
55 to 64[a]	6	7	10	8	11
65 and Older	5	5	3	3	6
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	6	6	5	5	7
African American	11	14	10	10	10
Other	10	10	15	12	6
Hispanic Origin[4]					
Hispanic	11	11	12	14	5
Non-Hispanic	7	8	7	7	8
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	10	13	10	13	9
Some Post High School	7	7	8	6	8
College Graduate	3	3	3	2	5
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	12	12	13	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	9	3	6	<1	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	<1	2	4
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	6	5	3	3	5
Not Married	9	10	11	10	9

[Ⓓ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Considered Suicide

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

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 57,200 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (8%) compared to female respondents (5%).

- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (11%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (6%).

- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket considered suicide in the past year compared to 7% 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 considered suicide in the past year compared to married respondents (8% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2009, African American respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2003 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2012 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they considered suicide.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting they considered suicide.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they considered suicide.

Table 57. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	3%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Gender[1,2,5]					
Male[a]	2	5	6	5	8
Female	4	7	5	5	5
Age[2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	3	7	8	11	9
25 to 34[a]	3	7	3	4	9
35 to 44	4	7	6	5	5
45 to 54	4	7	7	6	7
55 to 64	3	4	6	3	6
65 and Older	2	2	2	1	1
Race[2,3,4]					
White[a]	3	5	3	3	6
African American[a]	3	9	8	6	6
Other	4	7	6	9	8
Hispanic Origin[5]					
Hispanic	4	7	8	5	11
Non-Hispanic[a]	3	6	5	5	6
Education[1,2,3]					
High School or Less	4	7	6	6	6
Some Post High School[a]	4	6	6	5	8
College Graduate[a]	1	4	2	4	5
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	5	8	8	8	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	2	3	3	<1	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	3	<1	2	4
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	2	4	2	2	4
Not Married[a]	4	7	7	7	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 29% reported nearly always.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (9%) compared to female respondents (6%).

- Eleven percent of Hispanic respondents reported seldom or never compared to 7% of non-Hispanic respondents.

- Nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported seldom or never compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, 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 all study years, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 58. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	8	6	8	8	9
Female	5	5	5	5	6
Age					
18 to 24	6	5	6	6	6
25 to 34	5	7	3	6	6
35 to 44	6	5	7	4	7
45 to 54	7	5	9	6	8
55 to 64	5	6	6	8	8
65 and Older	7	5	7	10	8
Race[2,3]					
White	6	4	6	6	6
African American	6	7	6	8	9
Other	5	8	13	5	6
Hispanic Origin[2,5]					
Hispanic	9	10	7	8	11
Non-Hispanic	6	5	6	6	7
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	8	8	9	11	9
Some Post High School	6	5	5	6	7
College Graduate	4	2	4	2	5
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	7	8	9	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	2	6	4	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	1	2	2
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married	5	3	4	4	3
Not Married[a]	7	7	8	8	9

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

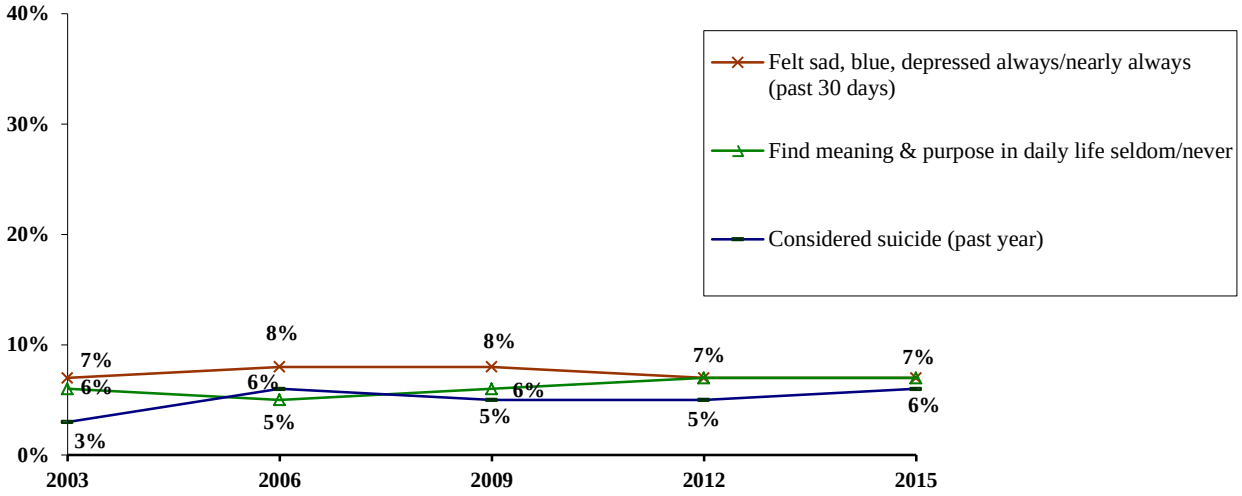
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 59 - 61)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 25 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, 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

2015 Findings

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

- Ten percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.

- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 7% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with a high school education or less.

    - Of the 126 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (56%) followed by an acquaintance (28%) or boyfriend/girlfriend (8%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009, respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting being afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting being afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 59. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	10%	9%	7%	6%
Gender					
Male	6	11	9	6	7
Female	7	9	9	7	6
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 24[a]	10	16	9	6	4
25 to 34	7	10	10	5	10
35 to 44	7	10	9	9	5
45 to 54	7	13	12	8	7
55 to 64	6	9	11	9	8
65 and Older	2	3	5	4	4
Race					
White	6	9	9	7	7
African American	7	11	9	6	5
Other	6	13	6	6	8
Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	4	10	9	4	6
Non-Hispanic	7	10	9	7	6
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	6	9	9	5	3
Some Post High School	8	11	11	9	9
College Graduate	6	11	8	7	7
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	12	10	8	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	8	8	7	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	10	7	6	7
Marital Status[1,2,3]					
Married	5	6	7	6	6
Not Married	7	13	11	7	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (5%) compared to female respondents (1%).

- Six percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (10%) compared to white respondents (3%) or African American respondents (2%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (10%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Five percent of respondents with a college education reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 61 respondents, 35% reported an acquaintance was the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them followed by 20% reporting a stranger. Thirteen percent of respondents reported a child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2006, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report this. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2006 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

Table 60. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	6	6	8	6	5
Female	2	5	4	2	1
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	15	15	10	7	3
25 to 34	4	6	7	4	6
35 to 44	3	4	6	4	2
45 to 54	2	5	6	3	4
55 to 64	2	2	5	5	3
65 and Older	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Race[1,2,5]					
White[a]	4	4	5	4	3
African American	3	10	6	5	2
Other	10	10	9	1	10
Hispanic Origin[2,5]					
Hispanic	4	9	5	2	10
Non-Hispanic[a]	4	5	6	4	2
Education[1,2,3,5]					
High School or Less	3	7	8	4	2
Some Post High School[a]	8	5	6	5	3
College Graduate[a]	2	4	2	3	5
Household Income[1,2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	7	6	5	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	3	6	4	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	2	4	5	3	5
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	2	3	3	2	3
Not Married[a]	6	7	7	5	3

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 8% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (15%) compared to white respondents (8%) or African American respondents (6%).
- Ten percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003, 2006, and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, non-white respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, 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 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 61. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	9%	13%	12%	9%	8%
Gender[1,2,3]					
Male	11	14	14	9	9
Female	7	11	10	9	7
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	21	23	14	11	4
25 to 34	10	14	13	8	13
35 to 44	9	12	13	10	7
45 to 54	8	16	14	9	9
55 to 64	6	10	13	11	9
65 and Older	3	3	5	4	4
Race[2,5]					
White	9	11	12	9	8
African American	9	16	12	9	6
Other	11	17	14	7	15
Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	7	16	12	5	11
Non-Hispanic	9	12	12	9	8
Education[1,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	7	12	13	7	4
Some Post High School	14	12	13	12	10
College Graduate	7	13	10	8	10
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	15	13	11	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	9	12	10	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	11	9	7	9
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	6	7	8	6	8
Not Married[a]	11	16	14	10	8

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

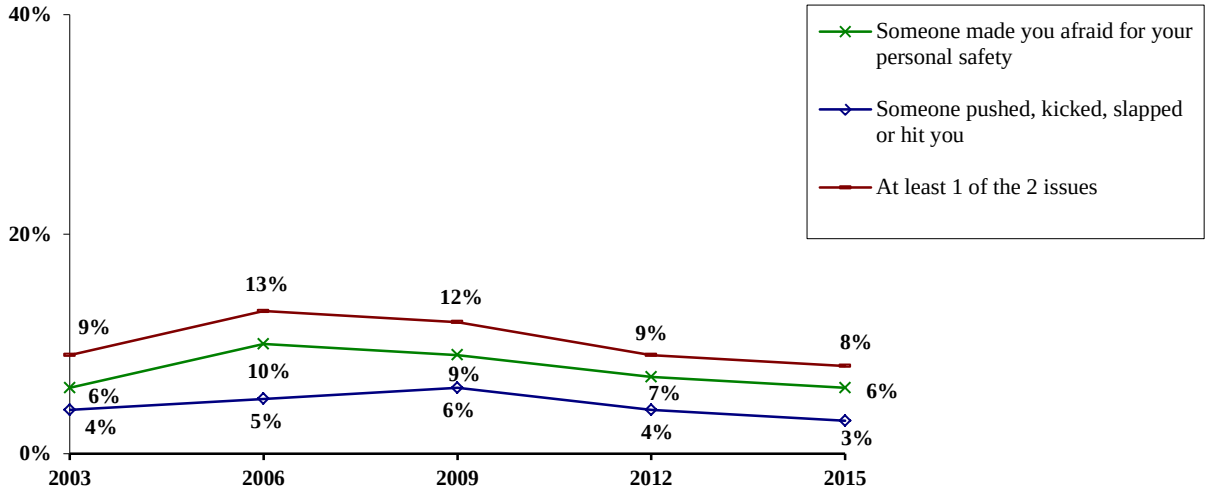
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Children in Household (Figure 25; Tables 62 – 67)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 27% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to

2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households. Seventy-four percent reported they make the health decisions for their child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

- Sixty-nine percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty percent were boys. Of these households, 57% were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 53% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 529 respondents who make health care decisions for their child…

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.

- Ninety-four percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 88% of respondents speaking on behalf of their son.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 86% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 87%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their daughter had a personal doctor, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, child's gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their child who was 12 or younger had a personal doctor. In 2015, age of child was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child had a personal doctor.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 480 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor…

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 92% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child visiting their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Table 62. Child's Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	89%	91%	93%	92%
Gender				
Boy	90	88[2]	94	92
Girl	89[a]	94[2,a]	93	92
Age				
12 or Younger	91[1]	90	94	92
13 to 17 Years Old	85[1,a]	93[a]	92	94
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	88	86[2]	95[a]	90[a]
Top 60 Percent Bracket	92	95[2]	92	95
Marital Status				
Married	90	94[2]	93	94
Not Married	88	87[2]	94	90

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

2015 Findings

Of the 527 respondents with a child…

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child did not get the dental care needed compared to 5% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed compared to married respondents (14% and 5%, respectively).
    - Of the 48 respondents who reported their child did not receive the dental care needed, 16 respondents reported they were unable to find a dentist who accepts child's insurance while 12 respondents reported they were unable to get an appointment.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need in the past 12 months.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their daughter did not get the dental care needed. In 2015, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their son did not get the dental care needed.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed.

Unmet Medical Care or Specialist Care

2015 Findings

Of the 528 respondents with a child…

- Two percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child had an unmet medical care need or specialist care need in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical care need or an unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet medical care need or specialist care need in both study years.

Table 63. Child's Unmet Care by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	Dental Care		Medical Care		Specialist Care	
	2012	2015	2012②	2015②	2012②	2015②
TOTAL	8%	9%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Gender						
Boy	5[1,a]	9[a]	--	--	--	--
Girl	11[1]	9	--	--	--	--
Age						
12 or Younger	8	10	--	--	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	9	7	--	--	--	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13[1]	17[2]	--	--	--	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	3[1]	5[2]	--	--	--	--
Marital Status						
Married	5[1]	5[2]	--	--	--	--
Unmarried	12[1]	14[2]	--	--	--	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 529 respondents with a child…

- Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child had asthma compared to 6% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Fifteen percent of unmarried respondents reported their child had asthma compared to 6% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child currently had asthma.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child currently had asthma.

Table 64. Child's Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	11%	11%
Gender		
Boy	12	13
Girl	10	8
Age		
12 or Younger	10	11
13 to 17 Years Old	14	9
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	17
Top 60 Percent Bracket	7	6
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	8	6
Not Married	15	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 529 respondents with a child…

- Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child was seldom/never safe in their community.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 65. Child Seldom/Never Safe in Community or Neighborhood by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	5%
Gender		
Boy	5	6
Girl	2	3
Age		
12 or Younger	3	4
13 to 17 Years Old	6	6
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	8
Top 60 Percent Bracket	2	5
Marital Status[1]		
Married	2	3
Not Married	6	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 90 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette while 9% reported a pack n' play. Seven percent reported in bed with themselves or another person.

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (8% and 7%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Fruit Consumption

2015 Findings

Of the 396 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit per day.

- Eighty-six percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 77% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day (86%) compared to unmarried respondents (78%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In both study years, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child ate at least two servings of fruit.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Child's Vegetable Consumption

2015 Findings

Of the 398 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported their child ate at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day (33%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (19%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate three or more servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable.

Child's Physical Activity

2015 Findings

Of the 397 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each day.
- Respondents speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each (76%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter (62%).
- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each (77%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (57%).
    - Of the 79 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, 39% reported their child does not like to be physically active while 16% reported their child likes to play video games or be on the computer.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.
- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2012, child's gender was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 66. Child's Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	78%	82%	26%	27%	66%	69%
Gender						
Boy	79	85	26	26	70	76[2]
Girl	76	79	27	28	62	62[2]
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	84[1]	86[2]	28	33[2]	75[1]	77[2]
13 to 17 Years Old	67[1]	77[2]	23	19[2]	52[1]	57[2]
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	81	31	29	70	72
Top 60 Percent Bracket	75[a]	85[a]	23	31	62	65
Marital Status						
Married	76[a]	86[2,a]	26	25	60[1]	68
Unmarried	80	78[2]	27	29	74[1]	70

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 309 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (7% and 3%, respectively).

- No demographic differences between years was conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 309 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 16% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Five percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 8 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, was verbally bullied compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, was verbally bullied compared to married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 8 to 12 year old child was bullied, more specifically, verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child was bullied overall.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting their child was bullied overall.

Table 67. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Bullied		Verbally Bullied		Physically Bullied	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL	22%	18%	18%	16%	10%[a]	5%[a]
Gender						
Boy	21	17	16	14	11	--
Girl	23	19	19	18	8	--
Age						
8 to 12 Years Old	24	27[2]	20	24[2]	13	--
13 to 17 Years Old	19[a]	11[2,a]	15	9[2]	7	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	17	19	15	14	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	21	11	18	9	7	--
Marital Status						
Married	21[a]	12[2,a]	15	11[2]	10	--
Not Married	23	25[2]	20	21[2]	9	--

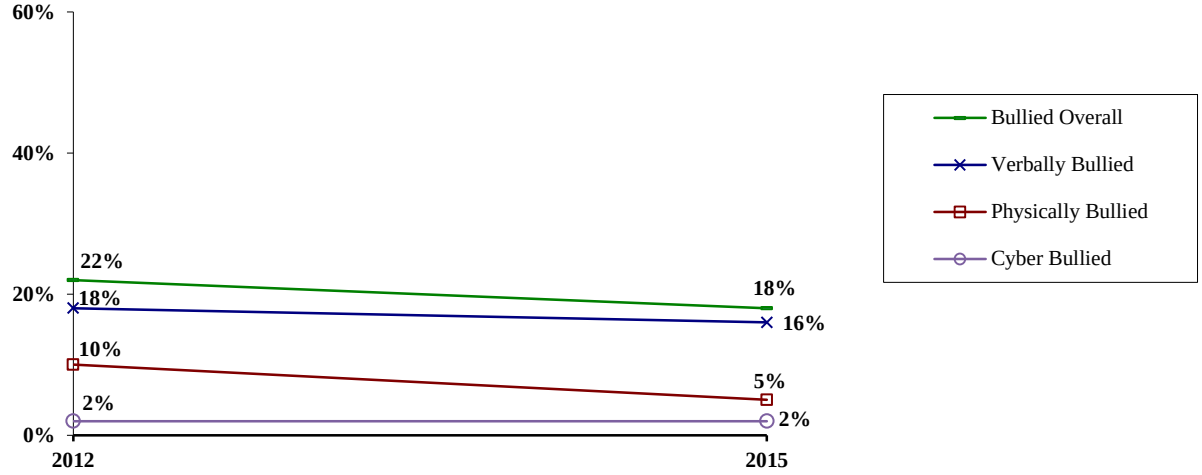
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Figure 25. Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year



Community Health Issues (Figures 26 & 27; Tables 68 - 75)

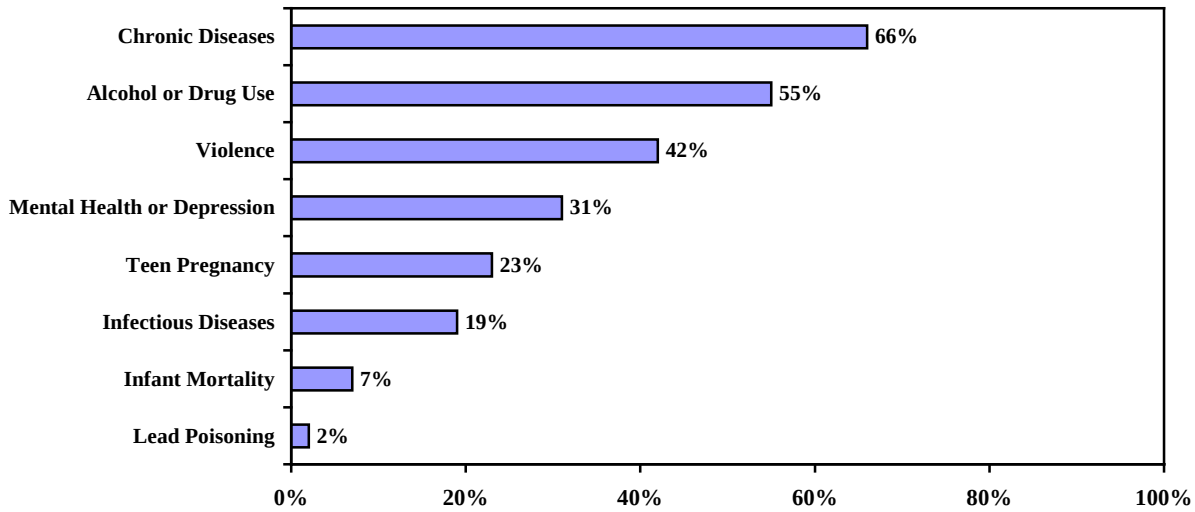
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in their community out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), alcohol/drug use (55%) or violence (42%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue; respondents who were female, 25 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in their community. Respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (66%), alcohol or drug use (55%) or violence (42%).

Figure 26. Community Health Issues for 2015



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community issues.
- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (62%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (54%) or respondents 65 and older (45%).
- White respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (59%) compared to non-white and non-African American respondents (54%) or African American respondents (47%).
- Sixty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol/drug use as a top issue compared to 53% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 52% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. In 2015, white respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white reporting alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.
- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting alcohol/drug use.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.

Table 68. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	55%
Gender		
Male	60	56
Female	57	54
Age[2]		
18 to 24	57	62
25 to 34	56	56
35 to 44[a]	63	54
45 to 54	60	58
55 to 64	57	56
65 and Older[a]	58	45
Race[1,2]		
White	60	59
African American[a]	53	47
Other[a]	64	54
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	61	61
Non-Hispanic[a]	58	55
Education		
High School or Less[a]	61	52
Some Post High School	56	56
College Graduate	58	58
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	63	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62	62
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	63	55
Not Married	56	55

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community health issues.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue (73%) compared to African American respondents (70%) or white respondents (63%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues (73%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (65%).

- Seventy-one percent of respondents with a college education reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 65% of those with some post high school education or 62% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 66% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting chronic diseases as a top issue.

- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, white respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting chronic diseases.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting chronic diseases.

Table 69. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	52%	66%
Gender		
Male[a]	51	66
Female[a]	53	66
Age		
18 to 24[a]	52	64
25 to 34[a]	50	69
35 to 44[a]	57	69
45 to 54[a]	51	64
55 to 64[a]	53	69
65 and Older[a]	51	60
Race[1,2]		
White[a]	55	63
African American[a]	51	70
Other[a]	43	73
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic[a]	45	73
Non-Hispanic[a]	53	65
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	47	62
Some Post High School[a]	54	65
College Graduate[a]	56	71
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	51	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	45	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	66
Marital Status		
Married[a]	53	64
Not Married[a]	51	67

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three community health issues.

- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (35%) compared to male respondents (27%).

- Respondents 25 to 64 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (range 35% to 38%) compared to those 65 and older (23%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (17%).

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue (38%) compared to those with some post high school education (29%) or respondents with a high school education or less (27%).

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 32% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting mental health/depression as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents 25 to 64 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 and older reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- Race was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting mental health/depression as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, 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 reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting mental health/depression as a top community health issue.

Table 70. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	31%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	19	27
Female[a]	23	35
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	16	17
25 to 34[a]	17	35
35 to 44	30	37
45 to 54[a]	24	38
55 to 64[a]	24	36
65 and Older[a]	16	23
Race		
White[a]	20	32
African American[a]	22	31
Other[a]	23	34
Hispanic Origin[1]		
Hispanic[a]	15	28
Non-Hispanic[a]	22	32
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	19	27
Some Post High School[a]	20	29
College Graduate[a]	25	38
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	21	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	24	38
Marital Status		
Married[a]	20	32
Not Married[a]	22	31

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three community health issues.

- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues (56%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (11%).

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue (43%) compared to African American respondents (28%) or white respondents (18%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue (44%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (21%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education and 27% of those with a high school education or less reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 15% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 23% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported teen pregnancy as a top community health issue compared to 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to married respondents (27% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 and older reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy.

Table 71. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	35%	23%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	32	22
Female[a]	38	25
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	52	56
25 to 34[a]	40	28
35 to 44[a]	31	16
45 to 54[a]	31	16
55 to 64[a]	31	13
65 and Older[a]	27	11
Race[1,2]		
White[a]	31	18
African American[a]	39	28
Other	49	43
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic	50	44
Non-Hispanic[a]	34	21
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	39	27
Some Post High School[a]	36	28
College Graduate[a]	31	15
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	37	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	31	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	33	15
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married[a]	32	16
Not Married[a]	37	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three community health issues.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported infectious diseases as a top community health issue compared to 14% of those 55 to 64 years old or 11% of respondents 65 and older.

- African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue (26%) compared to white respondents (16%) or respondents who were non-white and non-African American (15%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In both study years, African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

Table 72. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	26%	19%
Gender		
Male[a]	26	19
Female[a]	26	18
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	40	17
25 to 34[a]	29	18
35 to 44[a]	21	28
45 to 54[a]	28	21
55 to 64	19	14
65 and Older[a]	18	11
Race[1,2]		
White[a]	20	16
African American[a]	39	26
Other	22	15
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	22	19
Non-Hispanic[a]	26	19
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	25	17
Some Post High School[a]	30	20
College Graduate[a]	23	18
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	18
Marital Status[1]		
Married	21	18
Not Married[a]	29	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported violence as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report violence as one of the top three health issues (45%) compared to male respondents (38%).

- Forty-nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 47% of those 45 to 64 years old reported violence as a top community health issue compared to 28% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue (55%) compared to white respondents or respondents of another race (37% each).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue (43%) compared to Hispanic respondents (31%).

- Fifty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported violence as a top issue compared to 46% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting violence as a top community health issue.

- In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-African American respondents reporting violence as a top health issue.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting violence as a top issue.

- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting violence as a top community health issue.

- In both study years, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting violence as a top issue.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting violence as a top community health issue.

Table 73. Violence as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	55%	42%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	55	38
Female[a]	55	45
Age[2]		
18 to 24[a]	53	28
25 to 34[a]	58	49
35 to 44[a]	55	42
45 to 54[a]	55	47
55 to 64[a]	60	47
65 and Older[a]	51	37
Race[2]		
White[a]	56	37
African American	54	55
Other[a]	57	37
Hispanic Origin[2]		
Hispanic[a]	58	31
Non-Hispanic[a]	55	43
Education		
High School or Less[a]	53	40
Some Post High School[a]	57	41
College Graduate[a]	58	45
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	57	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	61	53
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	52	38
Marital Status		
Married[a]	57	42
Not Married[a]	54	42

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues (9%) compared to male respondents (6%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues compared to 5% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (10% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three community health issues. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents 25 to 64 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, white respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting infant mortality as a top community health issue.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting infant mortality as a top issue.

Table 74. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	7%
Gender[1,2]		
Male[a]	18	6
Female[a]	25	9
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	16	2
25 to 34[a]	25	10
35 to 44[a]	22	12
45 to 54[a]	24	5
55 to 64[a]	23	7
65 and Older[a]	18	7
Race[1]		
White[a]	26	7
African American[a]	15	9
Other[a]	18	7
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic[a]	27	7
Non-Hispanic[a]	21	8
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	14	7
Some Post High School[a]	23	8
College Graduate[a]	28	7
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	18	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	31	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	27	10
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married[a]	28	10
Not Married[a]	18	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of the top three community health issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top three issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2012, respondents who were Hispanic or with a high school education or less were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

Table 75. Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	3%	2%
Gender		
Male	2	--
Female	3	--
Age		
18 to 24	2	--
25 to 34	4	--
35 to 44	2	--
45 to 54	3	--
55 to 64	3	--
65 and Older	2	--
Race		
White	2	--
African American	3	--
Other	4	--
Hispanic Origin[1]		
Hispanic	7	--
Non-Hispanic	2	--
Education[1]		
High School or Less	4	--
Some Post High School	2	--
College Graduate	2	--
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	--
Marital Status		
Married	2	--
Not Married	3	--

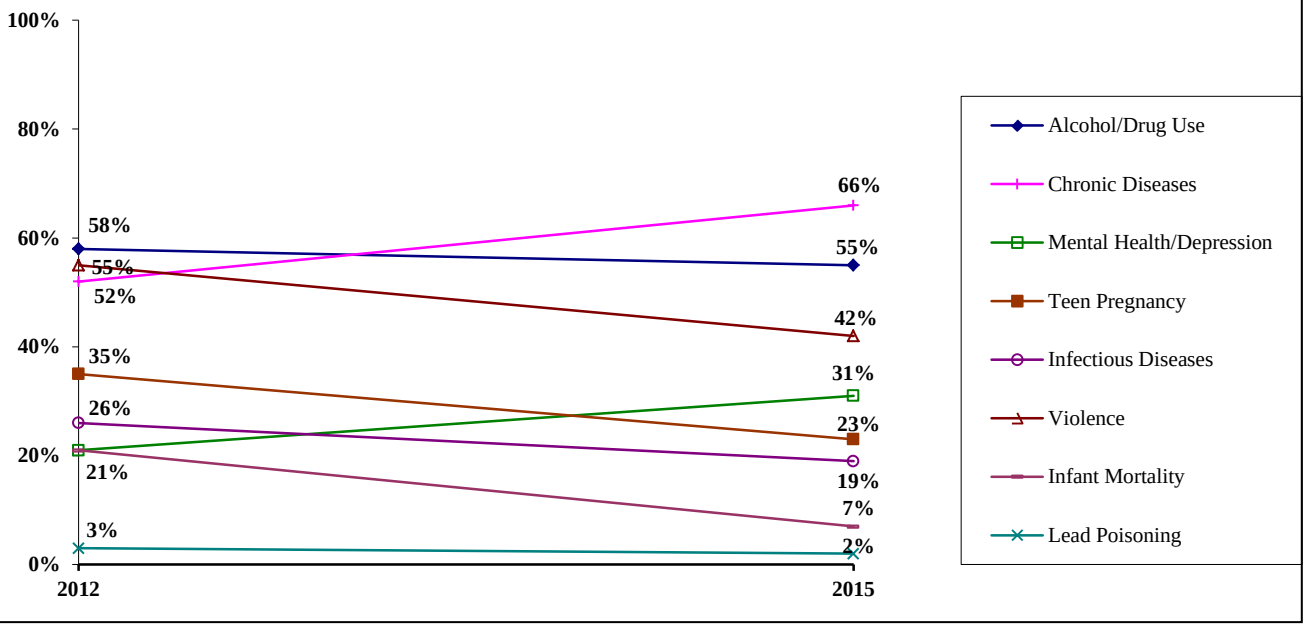
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

Figure 27. Community Health Issues



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
March 16 through July 14, 2015

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

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

Poor	5%
Fair	14
Good	31
Very good	36
Excellent	14
Not sure	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…
["Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)", code as private insurance]

Private insurance	60%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	16	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	19	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	4	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? ["Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act" is an exchange] [1,173 Respondents]

Employer	85%
Directly from insurance company	8
An exchange	5
Not sure	3

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

All	88%
Part	10
None	2
Not sure	<1

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

All	85%
Part	11
None	3
Not sure	1

6. In the past 12 months, did you delay or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?

Yes	18%
No	82
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	11%
No	89
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	12%	→CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	88	→GO TO Q10
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [239 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Poor medical care	28%
Cannot afford to pay	21
Uninsured	16
Insurance did not cover it	14
Co-payments too high	13
Unable to get appointment	6
Physical barriers	5
Don't know where to go	3
Inconvenient hours	3
Other (2% or less)	6

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

Yes	18%	→CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	82	→GO TO Q12
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [345 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured	30%
Cannot afford to pay	27
Insurance did not cover it	15
Unable to get appointment	11
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	8
Don't know where to go	5
Poor dental care	4
Co-payments too high	4
Inconvenient hours	4
Not enough time	3
Other (2% or less)	7

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

Yes	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	96	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [76 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Poor mental health care	25%
Uninsured	16
Insurance did not cover it	14
Specialty physician not in area	10
Cannot afford to pay	10
Co-payments too high	7
Inconvenient hours	7
Physical barriers	6
Unable to get appointment	4
Don't know where to go	4
Other (2% or less)	3

14. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes	86%
No	14
Not sure	<1

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

Doctor	49%
Internet	30
Myself/family member in health care field	5
Other health professional	4
Family/friends	3
Other (2% or less)	6
Not sure	1

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	65%
Public health clinic or community health center	4
Hospital outpatient department	2
Hospital emergency room	11
Urgent care center	12
Some other kind of place	<1
No usual place	5
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	31%
No	64
Not sure	4

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

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18.	A routine checkup	71%	18%	6%	4%	<1%	<1%
19.	Cholesterol test	54	13	4	5	14	10
20.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	62	19	8	11	<1	<1
21.	An eye exam	48	27	10	10	3	<1

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

Yes	48%
No	52
Not sure	<1

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

18 to 24 years old	15%
25 to 34 years old	21
35 to 44 years old	17
45 to 54 years old	18
55 to 64 years old	14
65 and older	15

24. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [300 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	77%
No	18
Not sure	5

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
25.	You have high blood pressure?	29%	71%	<1%
26.	…(if yes) [568 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	94	5	<1
27.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	20	79	1
28.	…(if yes) [387 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	89	9	2
29.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	9	91	<1
30.	…(if yes) [172 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	91	8	2
31.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	18	82	<1
32.	…(if yes) [351 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	88	12	<1

		Yes	No	Not Sure
33.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	11%	89%	<1%
34.	…(if yes) [213 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	92	8	0
35.	Do you currently have asthma?.....	14	86	<1
36.	…(if yes) [272 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	95	4	<1

37. On an <u>average day</u>, 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.....38%
Two servings.....29
Three or more servings.....33
Not sure..... 0

38. On an <u>average day</u>, 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.....41%
Two servings.....31
Three or more servings.....28
Not sure..... 0

39. I'd like you to think about the labels on many food products that list ingredients and provide nutrition and other information. When you buy a product for the first time, how often do you read this information?

Often.....54%
Sometimes 22
Rarely.....13
Never 11
Not sure.....<1

40. In the past seven days, how many meals did you or your family eat at or order from a restaurant?

0 to 2 times 72%
3 to 4 times 16
5 to 6 times 6
7 to 8 times 3
9 to 10 times .....<1
11 to 12 times .....<1
13 to 14 times 1
Not sure.....<1

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

Zero days 14%
1 to 4 days.....47
5 to 7 days.....38
Not sure.....<1

42. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days	39%
1 to 2 days	30
3 to 7 days	31
Not sure	<1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

43. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [418 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	63%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	18
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	6
Never	3
Not sure	<1

44. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [180 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	82%
No	15
Not sure	3

45. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [795 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	57%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	20
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
5 or more years ago	5
Never	11
Not sure	<1

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [807 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	40%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	13
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)	2
5 or more years ago	6
Never	17
Not sure	17

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [758 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	14%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	10
5 years ago or more	17
Never	47
Not sure	5

48. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [758 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	4%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	3
10 years ago or more	8
Never	73
Not sure	4

49. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [758 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	16%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	13
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	14
10 years ago or more	5
Never	26
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	38%
Seldom	29
Sometimes	26
Nearly always	5
Always	3
Not sure	<1

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

Never	3%
Seldom	4
Sometimes	17
Nearly always	29
Always	47
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	6%
No	93
Not sure	<1

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

53. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days	68%
1 day	8
2 or more days	24
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	<1

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

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

60. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often were you distracted by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls?

Three or more times a day	7%
Twice a day	4
Once a day	6
Four or five times a week	3
Two or three times a week	9
Once a week	8
Less than once a week	9
Zero times in the past 30 days	53
Not sure	<1

61. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often did you have something to eat or drink, deal with unruly children, reach for something on the floor or do something else not related to technology that may have distracted you?

Three or more times a day	4%
Twice a day	2
Once a day	7
Four or five times a week	3
Two or three times a week	10
Once a week	9
Less than once a week	14
Zero times in the past 30 days	51
Not sure	<1

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
62.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit……..	4%	96%	0%
63.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars…….	5	95	0
64.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	6	94	<1

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

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

Every day	13%	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days	6	→CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all	81	→GO TO Q69
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [381 Current Smokers]

Yes	58%
No	42
Not sure	0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [381 Current Smokers]

Yes	82%	→CONTINUE WITH Q68
No	18	→GO TO Q69
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q69

68. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [312 Current Smokers]

Yes	78%
No	22
Not sure	<1

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	75%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	10
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	13
Not sure	<1

70. 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? [1,578 Nonsmokers]

0 days	79%
1 to 3 days	17
4 to 6 days	1
All 7 days	2
Not sure	<1

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

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female	53

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

Not overweight	31%
Overweight	31
Obese	38

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	10%
No	90
Not sure	<1

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

White	63%
Black, African American	27
Asian	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	2
Multiple races	3
Not sure	<1

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	44%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	32
Separated	1
Divorced	12
Widowed	7
Not sure	0

77. 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	27
Some college	27
Technical school graduate	6
College graduate	24
Advanced or professional degree	11
Not sure	0

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

Milwaukee	100%

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

Milwaukee city	67%
West Allis	6
Oak Creek	4
Wauwatosa	4
All others (3% or less)	19

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

53204	5%
53207	5
53209	5
53216	5
53221	5
53154	4
53212	4
53214	4
53215	4
53218	4
53219	4
53222	4
All others (3% or less)	51

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

81. 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.
82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
83. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	11%
$10,000 to $20,000	12
$20,001 to $30,000	12
$30,001 to $40,000	9
$40,001 to $50,000	8
$50,001 to $60,000	7
$60,001 to $75,000	6
$75,001 to $90,000	7
$90,001 to $105,000	4
$105,001 to $120,000	3
$120,001 to $135,000	<1
Over $135,000	5
Not sure	10
No answer	6

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

None	63%	→GO TO Q108
One	15	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more	22	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Not sure	<1	

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

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [718 Respondents]

Yes	74%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	26	→GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [529 Respondents]

12 or younger	69%
13 to 17 years old	31

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [529 Respondents]

Boy	50%
Girl	50

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [528 Respondents]

Yes	2%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	98	→ GO TO Q91
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q91

90. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [13 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	8 respondents
Unable to get appointment	3 respondents

91. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [529 Respondents]

Yes	91%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q92
No	9	→ GO TO Q93
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q93

92. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [480 Respondents]

Yes	92%
No	8
Not sure	0

93. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [528 Respondents]

Yes	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q94
No	98	→ GO TO Q95
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [7 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	4 respondents
Uninsured	1 respondent
Unable to get appointment	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area	1 respondent

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [527 Respondents]

Yes	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q96
No	91	→ GO TO Q97
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [48 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance	16 respondents
Unable to get appointment	12 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	9 respondents
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it	4 respondents
Don't know where to go	4 respondents
No dental insurance	3 respondents
Dentist/specialist not in area	3 respondents
Dentist did not know how to treat or provide care	2 respondents
Not enough time	1 respondent
Lack of child day care	1 respondent

97. Does your child have asthma? [529 Respondents]

Yes	11%	→CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	89	→GO TO Q99
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q99

98. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [56 Respondents]

Yes	31%
No	69
Not sure	0

99. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [90 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	82%
Swing	0
Pack n' Play	9
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	7
Not sure	2

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [529 Respondents]

Always	50%
Nearly always	30
Sometimes	16
Seldom	3
Never	2
Not sure	0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [309 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	2%
Nearly always	<1
Sometimes	32
Seldom	29
Never	37
Not sure	<1

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [309 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	18%
No	81
Not sure	<1

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [309 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	16%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	5
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	2

104. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [396 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	16%
Two servings	34
Three or more servings	48
Not sure	2

105. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [398 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	32%
Two servings	38
Three or more servings	27
Not sure	3

106. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time? [397 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Two through four days	24	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Five or more days	69	→ GO TO Q108
Not sure	4	→ GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [79 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Child does not like to be physically active	39%
Likes to play video games or on computer	16
Weather	12
Sick/ill	10
School/homework/other activities	9
Work	7
No afterschool activities	3
Neighborhood is not safe to be outside	1
Prefers to watch TV	1
Other	4

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	6%	→CONTINUE WITH Q109
No	94	→GO TO Q110
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q110

109. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [126 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	56%
Acquaintance	28
Boyfriend or girlfriend	8
Child	5
Separated spouse	3
Ex-spouse	2
Spouse	<1
Brother or sister	<1
Friend	<1
Someone else	1

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

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q111
No	97	→GO TO Q112
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q112

111. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [61 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	35%
Stranger	20
Child	13
Boyfriend or girlfriend	11
Friend	10
Parent	9
Brother or sister	6
Spouse	2
Someone else	4

112. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities may face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in your community.

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	66%
Alcohol or drug use	55
Violence	42
Mental health or depression	31
Teen pregnancy	23
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	19
Infant mortality	7
Lead poisoning	2

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through July 14, 2015. A total of 1,967 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=1,292). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=675). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,967, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through November 7, 2012. A total of 1,970 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=1,428). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=542). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,970, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 30, 2009 through January 28, 2010. One thousand nine hundred seventy-six respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=1,415). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=561). A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,976, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through August 11, 2006. A total of 3,271 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. Due to the nature of the study, some areas were random digit dial which included unlisted and listed numbers while other areas were listed numbers only. 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 3,271, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through June 10, 2003. A total of 1,951 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. Due to the nature of the study, some areas were random digit dial which included unlisted and listed numbers while other areas were listed numbers only. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,951, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.