

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month						
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	83%	79%	79%	74%	77%	Binge Drinker	17%	25%	19%	28%	24%	
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		81%	72%	79%	85%	Driver/Passenger When Driver						
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	6%	<1%	1%	3%	1%	
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	92%	82%	93%	84%	88%							
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)				64%		<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
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)					95%	Binge Drinker				23%	17%	
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Household Problems Associated With...						
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				82%	77%	Greenfield	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				85%	81%	Alcohol	3%	1%	3%	8%		
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			<1%	2%		
Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			1%	0%		
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	22%	17%	21%	11%	15%	Gambling			1%	<1%		
Of Current Smokers...						Marijuana			0%	<1%		
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	45%	20%	45%	43%	43%							
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		44%	59%	90%	59%	Distracted Driving						
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Greenfield					<u>2015</u>	
Current Smokers (2013)				19%	19%	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					20%	
Tried to Quit (2006)				49%	56%	Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					20%	
Exposure to Smoke												
Greenfield		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		Mental Health Status						
Smoking Policy at Home						Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Not allowed anywhere		72%	82%	81%		Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed						
Allowed in some places/at some times		8%	7%	9%		Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	6%	5%	10%	4%	7%	
Allowed anywhere		4%	<1%	<1%		Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life						
No rules inside home		17%	11%	9%		Seldom/Never	8%	6%	7%	6%	5%	
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days		35%	15%	11%		Considered Suicide (past year)	<1%	4%	6%	2%	7%	
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>							
Smoking Prohibited at Home		75%	79%			Children in Household						
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Greenfield					<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Greenfield					<u>2015</u>	Personal Doctor/Nurse who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				83%	92%	
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				5%		Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)				81%	90%	
Electronic Cigarettes				3%		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)						
Smokeless Tobacco				2%		Medical Care				0%	12%	
Top Community Health Issues						Dental Care				16%	2%	
Greenfield				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Specialist				0%	12%	
Chronic Diseases				56%	60%	Current Asthma				16%	12%	
Alcohol or Drug Use				59%	57%	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	0%	
Mental Health or Depression				21%	31%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old						
Violence				51%	21%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				73%	73%	
Infectious Diseases				26%	14%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				15%	25%	
Teen Pregnancy				41%	5%	Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				65%	77%	
Infant Mortality				23%	2%	Children 8 to 17 Years Old						
Lead Poisoning				1%	2%	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed						
						Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				0%	0%	
						Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				25%	8%	
						Verbally Bullied				21%	8%	
						Physically Bullied				8%	0%	
						Cyber Bullied				9%	0%	
						Personal Safety in Past Year						
						Greenfield	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
						Afraid for Their Safety	4%	7%	9%	4%	2%	
						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	
						At Least One of the Safety Issues	5%	8%	9%	5%	6%	

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Five 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, 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same 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, 13% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past 12 months because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care; respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Ten percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2009 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. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported an unmet mental health need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need or unmet dental need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 31% reported they go to the Internet. Seven percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source for information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field and their source for health information. Eighty-one 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, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a high school education or less or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor or the Internet. From 2012 to 2015 there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was themselves/family member in the health field. 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, 87% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 74% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 49% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education or married were more likely to report 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, a cholesterol test four years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (34%) or high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Sixteen percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eight percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 55 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Twelve percent reported current asthma; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure was under control. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes, current asthma or mental health condition was under control.*

In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *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 or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 24% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 43% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to be classified as 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 no statistical change 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 no statistical change 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, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 29% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who did at least some amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents with a college education, who were unmarried or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, not 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 in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight, physically inactive or who did not have a child in the household were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-eight percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). *From 2003 to 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 63% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 68% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 15% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 43% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Fifty-nine percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *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, 81% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eleven percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket 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, 5% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month. Two percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

In 2015, 24% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *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 a statistical decrease 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, 8% 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. Respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children living in the household were more likely to report a household problem with alcohol. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana or gambling. Zero percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. 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 or gambling in the past year.*

In 2015, 20% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 52% reported zero times. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Twenty percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 47% reported zero times. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Four percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting 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-two percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 90% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 12% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Twelve percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Twelve percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-three percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Zero 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. Eight percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 8% reported verbal bullying, 0% cyber bullying and 0% reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need in the past 12 months or their child needed to see a specialist but could not. 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, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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 a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied overall in the past year, more specifically, physically or cyber bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was verbally bullied.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Greenfield out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (60%), alcohol/drug use (57%) and mental health/depression (31%). Respondents 18 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 report chronic diseases as a top issue. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use or mental health/depression as a top issue. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent reported infectious diseases; female respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue. Respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Two percent of respondents each reported infant mortality or lead poisoning as a top issue. *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. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, alcohol/drug use or lead poisoning as a top issue.*