

Greenfield
Community Health Survey Report
2009

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Greenfield Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

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

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=374). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=26). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between September 30, 2009 and January 11, 2010. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Greenfield. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Greenfield Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2009

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	46%
Female	55
Age	
18 to 34	26%
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	25
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	29%
Some Post High School	39
College Graduate	32
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30
Not Sure/No Answer	18
Married	42%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Greenfield Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2009, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 30,277 adult residents in the area, an increase of 5.23% since 2000.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 300 adults. So, when 14% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 4,200 residents \pm 1,500 individuals. Therefore, from 2,700 to 5,700 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2010 projection of housing units in Greenfield is 16,958, an increase of 8.03% since 2000. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 170 households. For example, 16% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance at least some of the time in the past year. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 2,720.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, the Greenfield Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. All other study years were five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Greenfield residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

Overall Health				Health Conditions in Past 3 Years			
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
Excellent	25%	13%	18%	High Blood Pressure	28%	33%	29%
Very Good	34%	40%	35%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%	25%	25%
Fair or Poor	11%	14%	14%	Mental Health Condition	2%	3%	14%
<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>				Heart Disease/Condition	11%	9%	11%
<i>Fair or Poor</i>				Asthma (Current)	7%	10%	8%
		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Diabetes	4%	7%	6%
		12%	14%	Cancer			5%
				Stroke	2%	2%	1%
Health Care Coverage				Physical Health			
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
Not Covered				Physical Activity/Week			
Personally (currently)	5%	8%	8%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	24%	38%	36%
Personally (past 12 months)			13%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		20%	23%
Household Member (past 12 months)	15%	13%	16%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		46%	48%
Advance Care Plan	37%	37%	37%	Overweight	59%	64%	62%
Primary Source of Health Advice				Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	67%	62%	63%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		91%	85%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	27%	27%	24%
Urgent care center		2%	4%	<i>Other Research:</i>			
Hospital emergency room		3%	3%	Overweight (2008)		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>				Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2007)		64%	64%
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						55%	50%
		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Women's Health			
		10%	15%	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
				Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)	82%	75%	78%
Routine Procedures				Bone Density Scan (65+)		81%	72%
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	92%	82%	93%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	87%	86%	86%	<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>			
Cholesterol Test (4 years or less)	76%	73%	74%	Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Dental Checkup (past year)	74%	69%	69%	Pap Smear (18+, within past 3 years)		76%	76%
Eye Exam (past year)	50%	43%	45%			83%	83%
<i>Other Research:</i>							
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>							
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2007)</i>							
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2008)</i>							
		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Men's Health			
		79%	84%	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
		77%	75%	PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)		48%	55%
		73%	71%	Digital Rectal Exam (40+; within past year)	36%	36%	39%
Vaccinations				<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>			
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009	PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Flu Vaccination (past year—65+)	80%	64%	66%			52%	55%
Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)	71%	71%	69%	Other Tests			
<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>				Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year—65+)</i>				Sigmoidoscopy (50+; within past 5 years)			11%
				Colonoscopy (50+; within past 10 years)			64%
<i>Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)</i>				Sig./Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)	59%	62%	71%
				<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>			
		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Sig./Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
		70%	67%			67%	62%
Complementary/Alternative Treatments in Past 3 Years							
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009				
Massage Therapy	14%	18%	25%				
Chiropractic Care	14%	13%	18%				
Aroma Therapy	6%	3%	8%				
Acupuncture	3%	7%	3%				

Safety				Mental Health Status			
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
Seat Belt (always/nearly always)	89%	89%	87%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed			
Helmet Use of Those Who Ride Bike/ In-Line Skate (always/nearly always)	24%	25%	23%	Always/Nearly Always	6%	5%	10%
Detectors in Household				Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life			
Smoke Detector	96%	97%	98%	Seldom/Never	8%	6%	7%
Carbon Monoxide Detector	35%	49%	53%	Considered Suicide (past year)	<1%	4%	6%
Both Detectors	33%	49%	52%	Alcohol Use			
Neither Detector	3%	2%	1%	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Of all Respondents in Past Month...			
Seat Belt (always/nearly always)		82%	88%	Heavy Drinker	5%	4%	5%
Cigarette Use				Binge Drinker	17%	25%	19%
Greenfield	2003	2006	2009	Driver/Passenger in Vehicle When Driver			
Current Smokers	22%	17%	21%	Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	6%	<1%	1%
Of Current Smokers...				HH Problem Associated with Alcohol		3%	1%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past				<i>Other Research: (2008)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Year Because Trying to Quit	45%	20%	45%	Heavy Drinker		8%	5%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Yr.				Binge Drinker		23%	16%
...Advised to Quit Smoking		44%	59%	Personal Safety in Past Year			
<i>Other Research:</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
Current Smokers (2008)		20%	18%	Afraid for Their Safety	4%	7%	9%
Tried to Quit (2005)		49%	56%	Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	2%	4%
Smoking Policies				At Least One of the Safety Issues	5%	8%	9%
Greenfield			2009	Firearms in Household			
Smoking Policy at Home				Greenfield	2003	2006	2009
Not allowed anywhere			72%	Of all Households...			
Allowed in some places or at some times			8%	Have a Firearm	23%	25%	24%
Allowed anywhere			4%	Handgun			14%
No rules inside home			17%	Rifle or shotgun			21%
Work's Official Indoor Smoking Policy				Have a Loaded Firearm	2%	3%	<1%
Not allowed anywhere			78%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked	1%	2%	<1%
Allowed in some areas			15%	<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>			
Allowed in all areas			<1%	Of all Households...		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
No official policy			6%	Have a Firearm		44%	33%
Second-Hand Smoke Exposure in Past				Have a Loaded Firearm		3%	8%
Seven Days (Of Nonsmokers)				Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked		2%	4%
0 days			65%	Additional Questions			
1 to 3 days			22%	Greenfield		2006	2009
4 to 7 days			13%	Major/Moderate Community Problems			
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Lack of Exercise			61%
Smoking Prohibited at Home		75%	79%	Childhood Obesity		65%	59%
Smoke-Free Policy at Indoor Worksite		75%	75%	Alcohol Abuse			45%
				Smoking			35%
				Three Largest Community Health Issues			
				Obesity/Lack of Exercise/Poor Nutrition		56%	61%
				Alcohol Abuse		56%	56%
				Illegal Drug Use		43%	37%
				Smoking		53%	35%
				Mental Health		16%	15%
				Infectious Diseases		13%	15%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2009, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor.*

In 2009, 8% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent 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. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 45 and older were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older who reported no current health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2006 to 2009, 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 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2009, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 74% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, who were 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 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 2009, 49% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, 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 2009, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 25%, respectively). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes, current asthma or stroke. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, possibly the result of wording changes.*

In 2009, 10% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 60 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 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were 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, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2009, out of four complementary/alternative treatments listed, massage therapy was the most often used in the past three years (25%). Married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report aroma therapy. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care, aroma therapy or acupuncture. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting massage therapy.*

In 2009, 36% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 23% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 64 years old or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2009, 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 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a*

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

In 2009, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 24% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2009, 78% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2009, 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 2009, 55% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Thirty-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year. *From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.*

In 2009, 11% of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 64% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Seventy-one percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Part of this increase may be the result of changing the survey question from a combined question to separate exam questions.*

In 2009, 87% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 45 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Of those respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 23% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents who were 45 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or they always or nearly always wore a helmet.*

In 2009, 21% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Forty-five percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 59% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2009, 72% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 78% reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or smokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke at least four out of the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

In 2009, 70% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 5% were heavy drinkers while 19% were binge drinkers. Respondents with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting heavy drinking or binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2009, 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. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.*

In 2009, 98% of households had a working smoke detector while 53% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Fifty-two percent of households had both detectors. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report both detectors. *From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.*

In 2009, 24% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Of all households, 14% had a handgun in their home while 21% had a rifle or shotgun. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a handgun. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a rifle/shotgun. Of all households, less than one percent had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm or a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.*

In 2009, 9% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase 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 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Additional Questions Key Findings

In 2009, 61% of respondents reported lack of exercise as a major or moderate problem in their community followed by 59% of respondents who reported childhood obesity. Forty-five percent reported alcohol abuse and 35% reported smoking. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report lack of exercise as a major or moderate problem in their community. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report childhood obesity as a major/moderate problem in their community. Respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report alcohol abuse as a major or moderate problem in their community. *From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting childhood obesity as a major or moderate health issue in their community.*

In 2009, out of six health issues, the three most often selected as the largest health concerns were the following: obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition (61%), alcohol abuse (56%) and illegal drug use (37%). Respondents who were male or with some post high school education were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. Respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report alcohol abuse. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smoking. Respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health. Male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. *From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported obesity/lack of exercise/poor nutrition, alcohol abuse, illegal drug use, mental health or infectious diseases as one of the top three community health issues. From 2006 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking as one of the top three community health issues.*

Key Findings

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

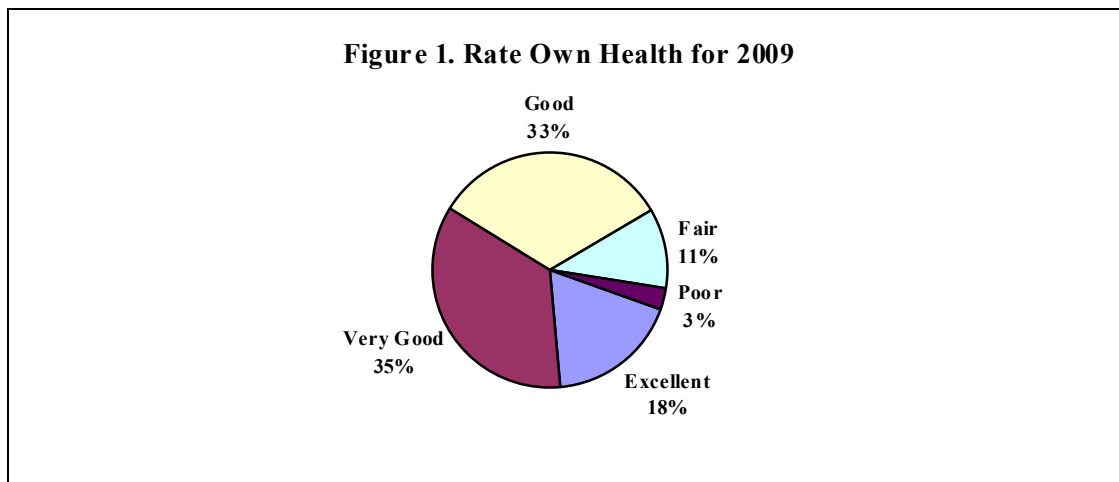
KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor.

In 2008, 58% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 12% reported fair or poor. Fifty-five percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 14% reported fair or poor (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (18%) or very good (35%). A total of 14% reported their health was fair or poor.



- Male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health (18%) compared to female respondents (10%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported their health was fair or poor compared to 10% of those 18 to 34 years old or 5% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 17% of those with some post high school education reported fair or poor health compared to 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Thirty-one percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 10% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor conditions.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	11%	14%	14%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	11	9	18
Female	10	18	10
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	2	8	10
35 to 44	5	4	5
45 to 54	6	14	11
55 to 64	11	22	14
65 and Older	23	23	26
Education ³			
High School or Less	12	18	18
Some Post High School	13	11	17
College Graduate	7	11	6
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	24	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	13	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	4	2
Marital Status			
Married	9	11	10
Not Married	13	17	16
Overweight Status ²			
Not Overweight	9	7	13
Overweight	12	16	14
Physical Activity ^{2,3}			
Inactive	--	29	31
Insufficient	--	15	14
Recommended	--	8	10
Smoking Status			
Nonsmoker	11	13	13
Smoker	10	17	18

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

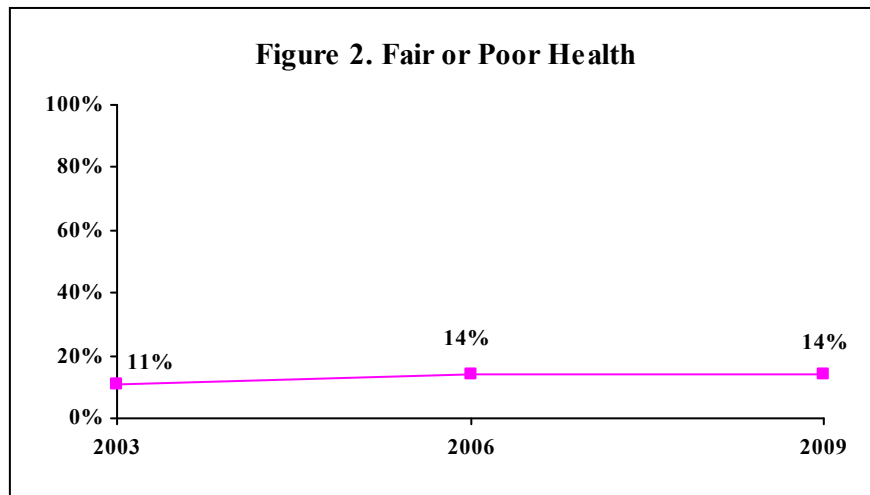
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 8% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent 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. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 45 and older were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older who reported no current health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2006 to 2009, 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 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

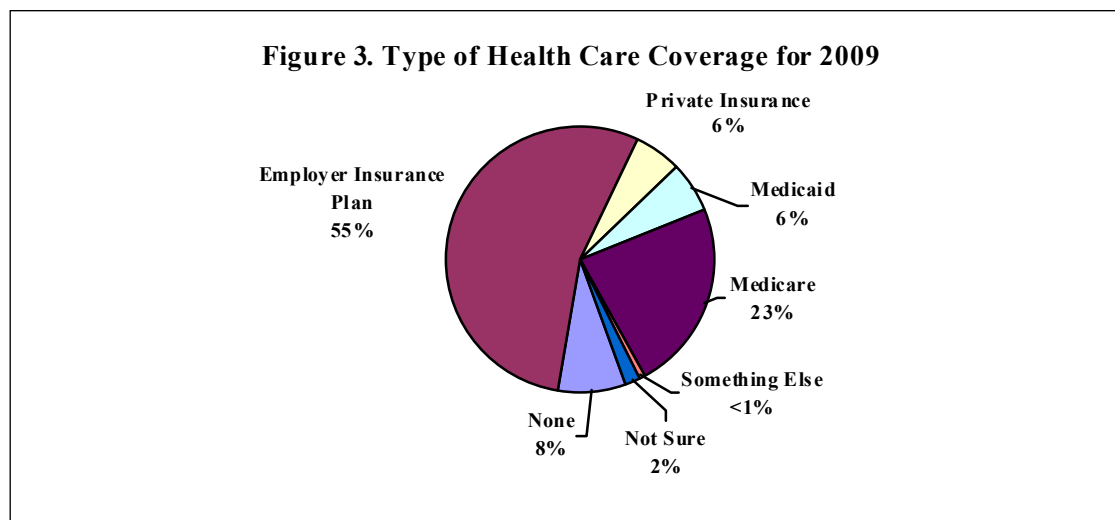
Personally Not Covered Currently

The Healthy People 2010 goal for all persons under the age of 65 having some type of health care coverage is 100%. (Objective 01-01)

In 2008, 10% of all Wisconsin respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Fifteen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Twelve percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 17% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Fifty-five percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Six percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Six percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 23% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care insurance (13%) compared to female respondents (4%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported no health insurance compared to 2% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no personal health insurance compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no personal health insurance compared to 2% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance compared to married respondents (12% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older who reported no current health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.
- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL			
All Respondents	5%	8%	8%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old ^a	6	11	10
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	8	13	13
Female	3	5	4
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	11	20	21
35 to 44	5	9	8
45 to 54	5	1	3
55 to 64	2	10	2
65 and Older	2	0	1
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	6	6	14
Some Post High School	4	16	8
College Graduate	5	6	3
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	7	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	15	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	4	2
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	3	5	2
Not Married	7	13	12

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2009 Findings

- Thirteen 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 (19%) compared to female respondents (8%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered (34%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (4%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).

- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 17% of those with some post high school education reported no coverage compared to 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no coverage compared to 7% 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 no coverage compared to married respondents (21% and 2%, respectively).

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2009^⓪

	2009
TOTAL	13%
Gender ¹	
Male	19
Female	8
Age ¹	
18 to 34	34
35 to 44	11
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	1
Education ¹	
High School or Less	18
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	4
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status ¹	
Married	2
Not Married	21

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

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

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2009 Findings

- Sixteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- Twenty-nine 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 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered compared to married respondents (23% and 7%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	15%	13%	16%
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	13	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	19	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	6	7
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married	9	9	7
Not Married	22	18	23

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

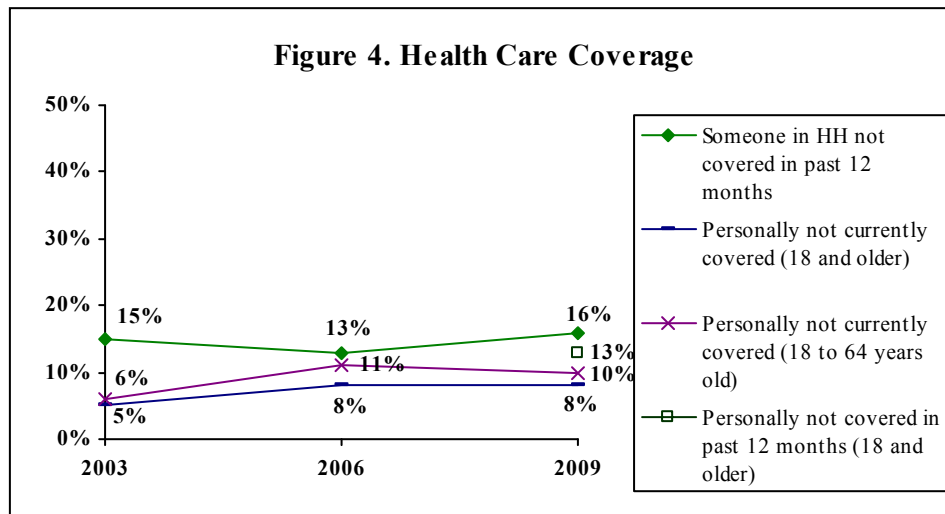
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older who reported no current health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2003 to 2009, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Primary Health Care Services

2009 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Four percent reported urgent care center while 3% reported hospital emergency room. Two percent reported public health clinic/community health center.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older, 94% of those 55 to 64 years old and 93% of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 63% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, 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.
- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	91%	85%
Gender		
Male ^a	92	81
Female	90	88
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	86	63
35 to 44	89	85
45 to 54	94	93
55 to 64	90	94
65 and Older	94	95
Education ¹		
High School or Less	88	83
Some Post High School	88	83
College Graduate ^a	97	88
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	86	77
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88	90
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	95	84
Marital Status		
Married	91	86
Not Married ^a	91	83

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2009

Advance Care Plan

2009 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (43%) compared to male respondents (29%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 33% of those 45 to 54 years old or 12% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 29% of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2009, 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 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	37%	37%	37%
Gender ³			
Male ^a	40	34	29
Female	35	39	43
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	16	6	12
35 to 44 ^a	31	31	12
45 to 54	28	24	33
55 to 64 ^a	30	53	55
65 and Older	69	75	75
Education			
High School or Less	35	43	37
Some Post High School	41	34	35
College Graduate	37	32	39
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	45	51	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	23	24	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39	31	29
Marital Status			
Married	33	35	32
Not Married	42	40	40

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

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

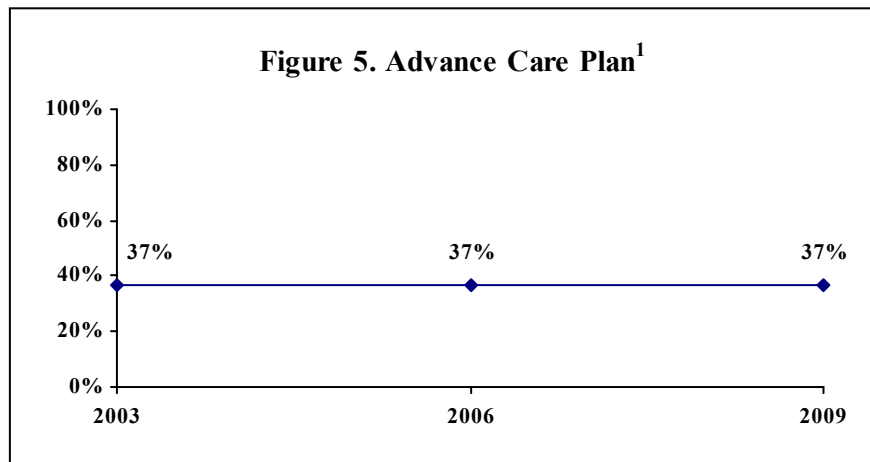
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



¹In 2006, “living will or health care power of attorney” was added.

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 8 - 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 74% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, who were 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 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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.

Routine Checkup

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

2009 Findings

- Eighty-six 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 (94%) compared to male respondents (77%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (98%) compared to those who were 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old (84% each) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (69%).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 86% of those with some post high school education or 78% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 83% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 81% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 82%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 8. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	87%	86%	86%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male	83	86	77
Female	90	85	94
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	83	93	84
35 to 44	81	76	69
45 to 54	81	76	89
55 to 64	96	86	84
65 and Older	95	91	98
Education ³			
High School or Less ^a	89	83	78
Some Post High School	87	82	86
College Graduate ^a	84	90	94
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	88	78	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	86	86	83
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87	91	92
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^a	84	88	91
Not Married ^a	91	84	82

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Cholesterol Test

The Healthy People 2010 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years is 80%. (Objective 12-15)

In 2007, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 75% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Seven percent reported five or more years ago while 16% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (80%) compared to male respondents (66%).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 59% of those 35 to 44 years old or 45% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (84%) compared to those with a high school education or less (71%) or respondents with some post high school education (67%).
- Eighty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 77% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 65% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (86% and 65%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 9. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	76%	73%	74%
Gender ³			
Male	72	74	66
Female	79	71	80
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	44	43	45
35 to 44	73	70	59
45 to 54	84	79	91
55 to 64	96	92	90
65 and Older	89	91	94
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	73	73	71
Some Post High School ^a	84	74	67
College Graduate ^a	71	72	84
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	77	79	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	71	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	76	68	80
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	75	73	86
Not Married ^a	77	71	65

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

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 2010 goal for an annual dental visit is 56%. (Objective 21-10)

In 2008, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 71% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

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

2009 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 62% of those 65 and older or 51% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (80%) compared to those with a high school education or less (68%) or respondents with some post high school education (62%).
- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 49% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 63%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup.

Table 10. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	74%	69%	69%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	80	64	66
Female	71	73	72
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	76	66	51
35 to 44	84	66	81
45 to 54	80	77	81
55 to 64	74	69	86
65 and Older	61	67	62
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	71	61	68
Some Post High School ^a	73	67	62
College Graduate	82	78	80
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	71	55	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	70	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80	81	86
Marital Status ³			
Married	74	71	78
Not Married ^a	75	65	63

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Eye Exam

2009 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 31% reported one to two years ago. Two percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (50%) compared to male respondents (39%).
- Sixty-six 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 23% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Fifty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 44% of those with a college education or 38% of respondents with some post high school education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, 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. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, unmarried 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 11. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	50%	43%	45%
Gender ³			
Male	46	39	39
Female	53	46	50
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	39	33	23
35 to 44	49	42	42
45 to 54	49	42	46
55 to 64	48	47	47
65 and Older	62	52	66
Education ³			
High School or Less	51	40	54
Some Post High School ^a	52	41	38
College Graduate	47	46	44
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57	40	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43	33	45
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	51	53	39
Marital Status ²			
Married	49	35	39
Not Married	51	55	48

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

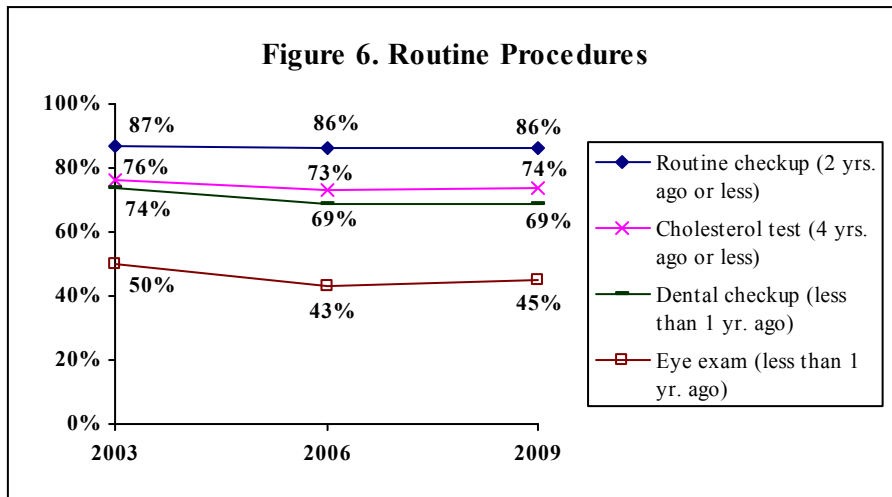
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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.



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 12)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 49% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 65 and older having an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months is 90%. (Objective 14-29a)

In 2005, 32% of Wisconsin respondents reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. Nationally, 27% reported this (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance). In 2008, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 71% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported a flu vaccination (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Forty-nine 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 (57%) compared to male respondents (38%).
- Sixty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 42% of those 35 to 44 years old or 39% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (57%) compared to those with a high school education or less (51%) or respondents with some post high school education (39%).
- Sixty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 42% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 41% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination compared to unmarried respondents (58% and 42%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a flu vaccination.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	43%	35%	49%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	42	23	38
Female ^a	43	45	57
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	20	19	39
35 to 44	29	11	42
45 to 54	34	33	44
55 to 64	34	45	49
65 and Older ^a	80	64	66
Education ³			
High School or Less	43	37	51
Some Post High School	46	31	39
College Graduate ^a	39	35	57
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	50	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	46	20	60
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	29	41
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^a	37	32	58
Not Married	49	39	42

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

^②In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Pneumonia Vaccination

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 65 and older ever having a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective 14-29b)

In 2008, 70% of Wisconsin respondents and 67% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

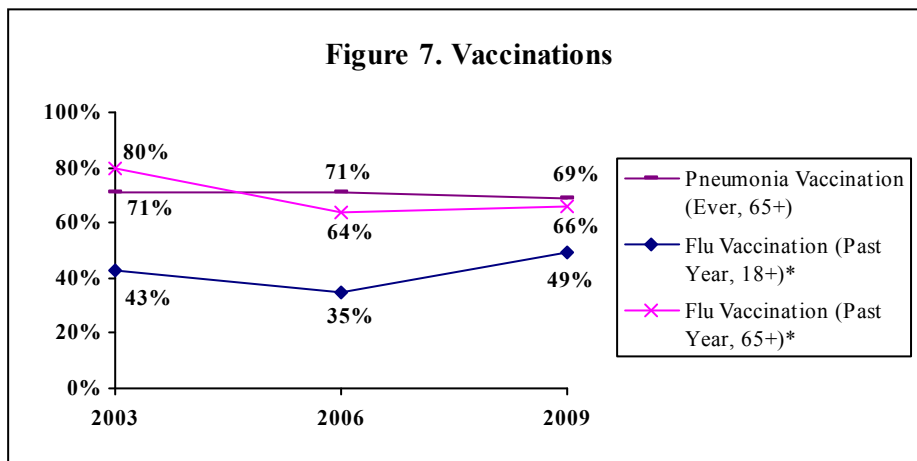
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



*In 2006, “nasal spray” was added.

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

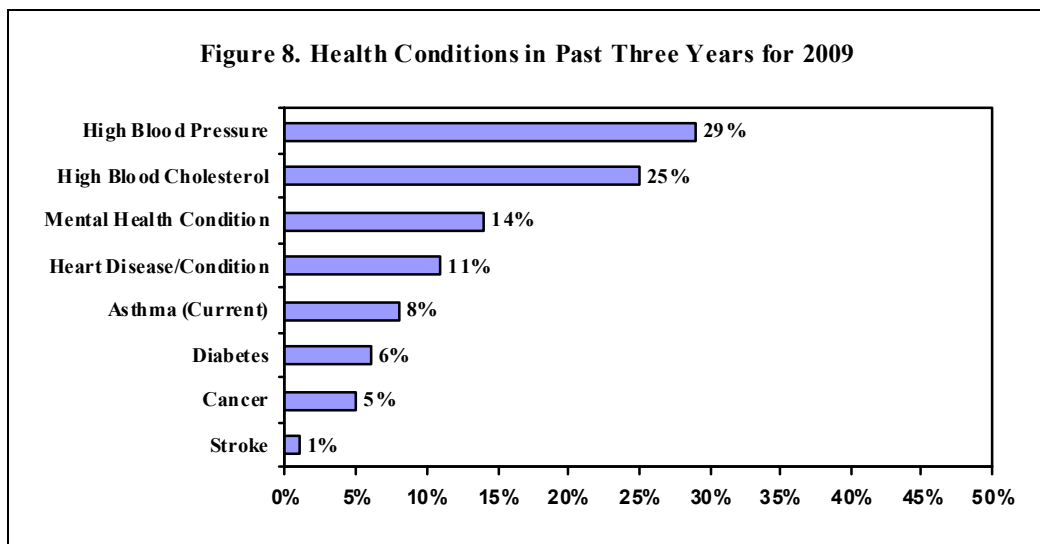
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (29% and 25%, respectively). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report current asthma.

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

2009 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (25%) or a mental health condition (14%) in the past three years.



High Blood Pressure

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 20 and older having high blood pressure is 16%. (Objective 12-09)

2009 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (33%) compared to male respondents (24%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood pressure compared to 12% of those 35 to 44 years old or 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 30% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (33%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (20%).
- Forty-six percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 33% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 21% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to smokers (33% and 13%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006 and 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2003 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	28%	33%	29%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	29	26	24
Female	28	38	33
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	6	14	5
35 to 44	18	22	12
45 to 54	22	25	23
55 to 64	30	45	35
65 and Older	57	58	68
Education ²			
High School or Less	30	42	35
Some Post High School	29	32	30
College Graduate	25	22	22
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43	49	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	27	30
Top 40 Percent Bracket	19	20	19
Marital Status ²			
Married	28	27	25
Not Married	29	42	32
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	19	19	20
Overweight	35	40	33
Physical Activity ^{2,3}			
Inactive	--	42	46
Insufficient	--	37	33
Recommended	--	25	21
Smoking Status ^{1,3}			
Nonsmoker	32	33	33
Smoker	15	29	13

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2009

High Blood Cholesterol

The Healthy People 2010 goal for high blood cholesterol levels is 17% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 12-14)

2009 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Fifty percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 11% of those 35 to 44 years old or 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (29%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (16%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (54%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (27%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (17%).
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to smokers (28% and 14%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	18%	25%	25%
Gender			
Male	20	25	23
Female ^a	18	24	26
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	4	5	5
35 to 44	9	27	11
45 to 54 ^a	16	27	31
55 to 64	34	35	29
65 and Older ^a	31	38	50
Education ²			
High School or Less	20	31	29
Some Post High School	18	30	24
College Graduate	16	14	22
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	30	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	20	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14	23	17
Marital Status			
Married	19	24	25
Not Married	18	25	25
Overweight Status ^{2,3}			
Not Overweight	17	16	16
Overweight ^a	21	30	29
Physical Activity ³			
Inactive ^b	--	29	54
Insufficient	--	27	27
Recommended	--	22	17
Smoking Status ³			
Nonsmoker ^a	20	26	28
Smoker	14	19	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.

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2009

Heart Disease/Condition

2009 Findings

- Eleven 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 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 9% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (6%).
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition compared to smokers (13% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	11%	9%	11%
Gender			
Male	10	11	9
Female	11	6	12
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	0	7	0
35 to 44	1	3	3
45 to 54	8	1	4
55 to 64	6	4	15
65 and Older	30	22	28
Education			
High School or Less	15	11	10
Some Post High School	9	6	12
College Graduate	8	9	10
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	11	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	6	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	4
Marital Status			
Married	8	9	10
Not Married	14	9	12
Overweight Status ³			
Not Overweight	7	12	6
Overweight	13	7	14
Physical Activity			
Inactive	--	9	18
Insufficient	--	6	8
Recommended	--	10	9
Smoking Status ^{1,3}			
Nonsmoker	12	9	13
Smoker	5	7	1

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2009

Mental Health Condition

2009 Findings

- Fourteen 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.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 7% of those 65 and older or 4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a mental health condition compared to 14% of those with a college education or 6% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (18% and 8%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition, possibly the result of adding the phrase “such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression” to the survey question.
- In 2009, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition in 2003 and 2006.

Table 16. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003 ^③	2006 ^③	2009
TOTAL ^a	2%	3%	14%
Gender			
Male	--	--	11
Female	--	--	17
Age ³			
18 to 34	--	--	24
35 to 44	--	--	4
45 to 54	--	--	16
55 to 64	--	--	18
65 and Older	--	--	7
Education ³			
High School or Less	--	--	6
Some Post High School	--	--	19
College Graduate	--	--	14
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	11
Marital Status ³			
Married	--	--	8
Not Married	--	--	18

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

^②In 2009, “such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression” was added.

^③Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Diabetes

2009 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 55 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 7% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes compared to 5% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (9%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (1%).
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes compared to smokers (8% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

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

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

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2009

A1C Test

The Healthy People 2010 goal for an A1C test at least two times a year is 50%. (Objective 05-12)

2009 Findings

- Eighty percent of the 25 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had an A1C test two or more times in the past year. Eight percent reported one time while 8% reported zero times in the past year.
- Fifty-nine percent of the 22 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a level of less than seven at their last appointment. Twenty-one percent reported a level of seven or higher while 21% were not sure.
- Twenty-three percent of the 22 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a LDL level of less than 100 at their last appointment. Eighteen percent reported a level of 100 or higher while 59% were not sure.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents answering the questions.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an A1C test two or more times in the past 12 months (79% and 80%, respectively). From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their A1C test was a level of less than seven at their last appointment (44% and 59%, respectively). From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their LDL level was less than 100 at their last appointment (15% and 23%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents answering these questions.

Current Asthma

In 2008, 9% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (11%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 2% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (12% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 18. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	7%	10%	8%
Gender ³			
Male	5	9	4
Female	8	11	11
Age ²			
18 to 34	9	22	8
35 to 44	8	4	11
45 to 54	4	7	4
55 to 64	4	8	6
65 and Older	9	5	9
Education			
High School or Less	6	9	11
Some Post High School	7	7	4
College Graduate	8	14	9
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	8	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	9	12	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	12	2
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	6	13	3
Not Married	7	6	12

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Written Asthma Action Plan

2009 Findings

- Of the 32 respondents who currently had asthma, 16% had a written asthma action plan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents answering this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a written asthma action plan (20% and 16%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low number of respondents answering this question in both study years.

Cancer

2009 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they had cancer in the past three years.
 - Prostate cancer was most often mentioned (7 responses) followed by breast cancer (5 responses). Three respondents reported melanoma/skin cancer while two respondents reported thyroid cancer.

Stroke

2009 Findings

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

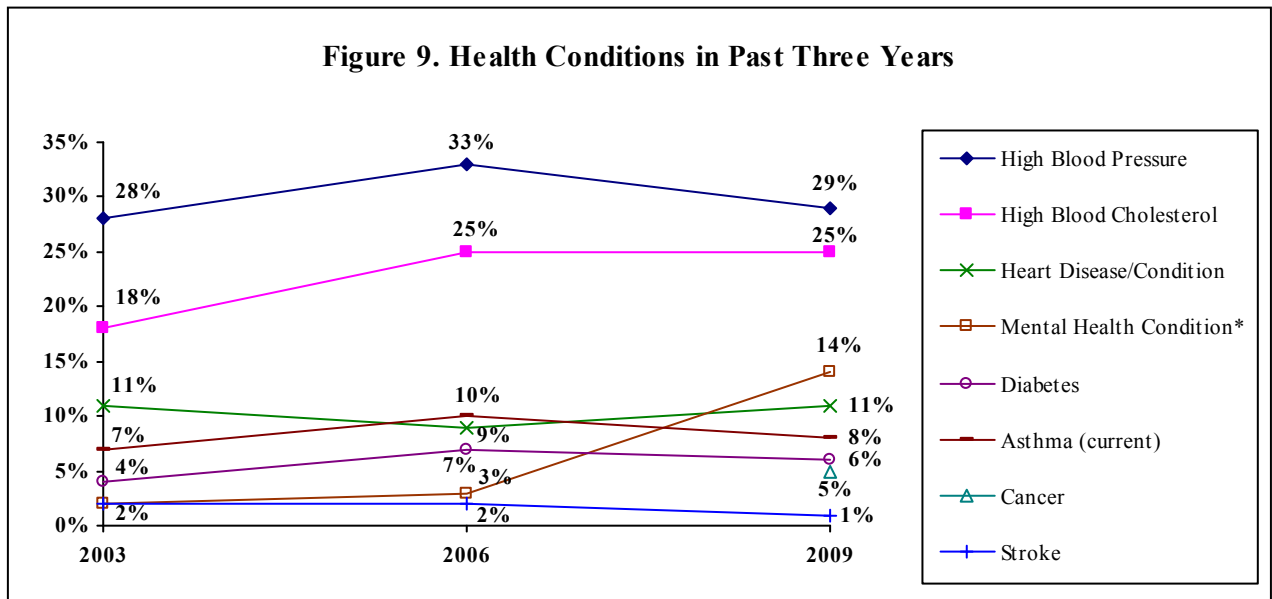
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a stroke.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a stroke in all study years.

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

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



*In 2009, the phrase “such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression” was added to mental health condition.

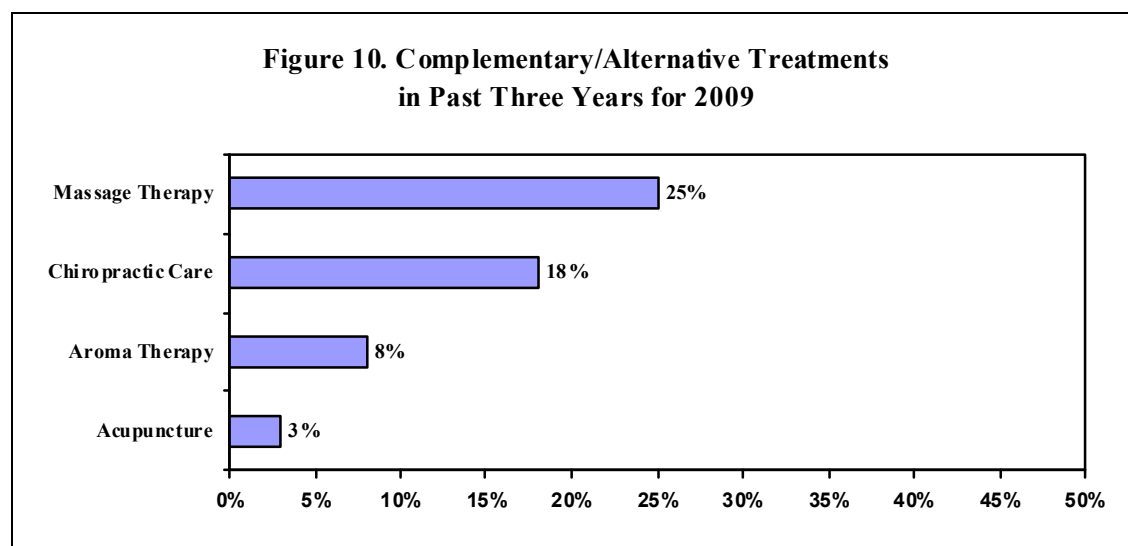
Prevalence of Select Complementary/Alternative Treatments (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 19 - 22)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, out of four complementary/alternative treatments listed, massage therapy was the most often used in the past three years (25%). Married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report aroma therapy.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care, aroma therapy or acupuncture. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting massage therapy.

2009 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy (25%) or chiropractic care (18%) in the past three years.



Chiropractic Care

2009 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported chiropractic care in the past three years.
- Married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care compared to unmarried respondents (25% and 13%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chiropractic care. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	14%	13%	18%
Gender ²			
Male	14	8	18
Female	14	17	18
Age			
18 to 34	16	10	12
35 to 44	16	18	23
45 to 54	16	14	14
55 to 64	15	8	17
65 and Older ^a	8	13	22
Education			
High School or Less	15	16	16
Some Post High School	13	9	16
College Graduate	13	13	22
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	14	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	6	17	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	9	14
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	12	12	25
Not Married	16	14	13

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Massage Therapy

2009 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported massage therapy in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy in the past three years (36%) compared to male respondents (13%).
- Forty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported massage therapy compared to 20% of those 55 to 64 years old or 19% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported massage therapy compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported massage therapy compared to 28% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 17% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy.
- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting massage therapy.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting massage therapy.
- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report massage therapy. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting massage therapy.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting massage therapy.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting massage therapy.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	14%	18%	25%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	13	9	13
Female ^a	15	25	36
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34	12	25	19
35 to 44 ^a	25	16	42
45 to 54	19	17	26
55 to 64	9	18	20
65 and Older ^a	7	11	21
Education ³			
High School or Less	11	13	16
Some Post High School ^a	15	17	26
College Graduate ^a	19	24	32
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	18	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	9	17	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	23	31
Marital Status			
Married	16	19	20
Not Married ^a	13	16	29

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Aroma Therapy

2009 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported aroma therapy in the past three years.
- Thirteen percent of female respondents reported aroma therapy in the past three years compared to less than one percent of male respondents.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy in the past three years (23%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education and 10% of those with a college education reported aroma therapy compared to 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twelve percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 10% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported aroma therapy compared to 2% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported aroma therapy.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting aroma therapy.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report aroma therapy, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting aroma therapy.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report aroma therapy.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report aroma therapy. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006 ^③	2009
TOTAL	6%	3%	8%
Gender ³			
Male ^a	4	--	<1
Female	8	--	13
Age ³			
18 to 34	4	--	7
35 to 44 ^a	6	--	23
45 to 54 ^a	11	--	3
55 to 64	9	--	4
65 and Older	3	--	1
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	2	--	0
Some Post High School	9	--	11
College Graduate	9	--	10
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	--	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	10
Marital Status			
Married	5	--	7
Not Married	6	--	8

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

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

^③Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Acupuncture

2009 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported acupuncture.
- In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used acupuncture.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they used acupuncture in 2003 and 2009.

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

	2003 ^②	2006	2009 ^③
TOTAL	3%	7%	3%
Gender			
Male	--	5	--
Female	--	8	--
Age ²			
18 to 34	--	15	--
35 to 44	--	1	--
45 to 54	--	4	--
55 to 64	--	8	--
65 and Older	--	2	--
Education ²			
High School or Less	--	3	--
Some Post High School	--	12	--
College Graduate	--	8	--
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	12	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	5	--
Marital Status			
Married	--	7	--
Not Married	--	8	--

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

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

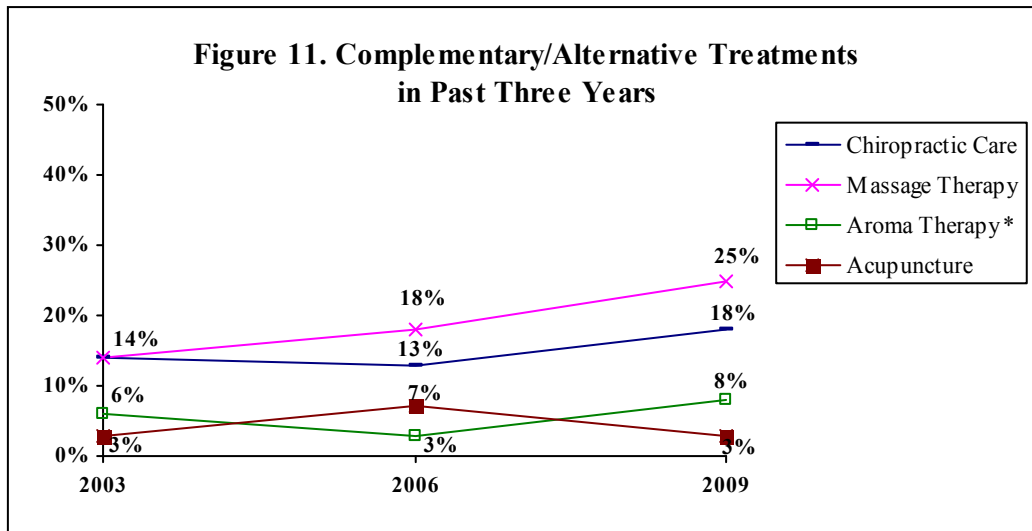
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Complementary/Alternative Treatments Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care, aroma therapy or acupuncture. From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting massage therapy.



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

Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 23 - 26)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 36% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 23% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 64 years old or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for moderate, regular physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes per occasion is 50%. (Objective 22-02)

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

2009 Findings

- Thirty-six percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a typical week. Fifty-two percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation, while 12% were classified as inactive.
- Forty-two percent of respondents with a college education and 41% of those with some post high school education met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 22% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	24%	38%	36%
Gender			
Male	26	41	35
Female ^a	23	34	36
Age			
18 to 34 ^a	25	33	39
35 to 44 ^a	24	43	41
45 to 54	24	37	36
55 to 64	28	45	27
65 and Older	23	35	33
Education ³			
High School or Less	28	36	22
Some Post High School ^a	20	44	41
College Graduate ^a	21	35	42
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	23	33	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24	27	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	26	47	39
Marital Status			
Married ^a	24	34	37
Not Married ^a	25	43	34
Overweight Status ²			
Not Overweight	28	45	36
Overweight ^a	21	33	35

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

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

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.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for promoting the development and maintenance of cardio-respiratory fitness through vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes per occasion is 30%. (Objective 22-03)

In 2007, 32% of Wisconsin respondents and 28% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Seventeen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 60% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (30%) compared to female respondents (17%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported vigorous physical activity compared to 17% of those 45 to 54 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous physical activity (41%) compared to overweight respondents (12%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In both study years, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In both study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

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

	2006	2009
TOTAL	20%	23%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	26	30
Female	15	17
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	36	39
35 to 44	16	26
45 to 54	21	17
55 to 64	10	18
65 and Older	11	10
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	10	19
Some Post High School	30	26
College Graduate	23	24
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	30
Marital Status		
Married	18	20
Not Married	23	26
Overweight Status ^{1,2}		
Not Overweight ^a	26	41
Overweight	17	12

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

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

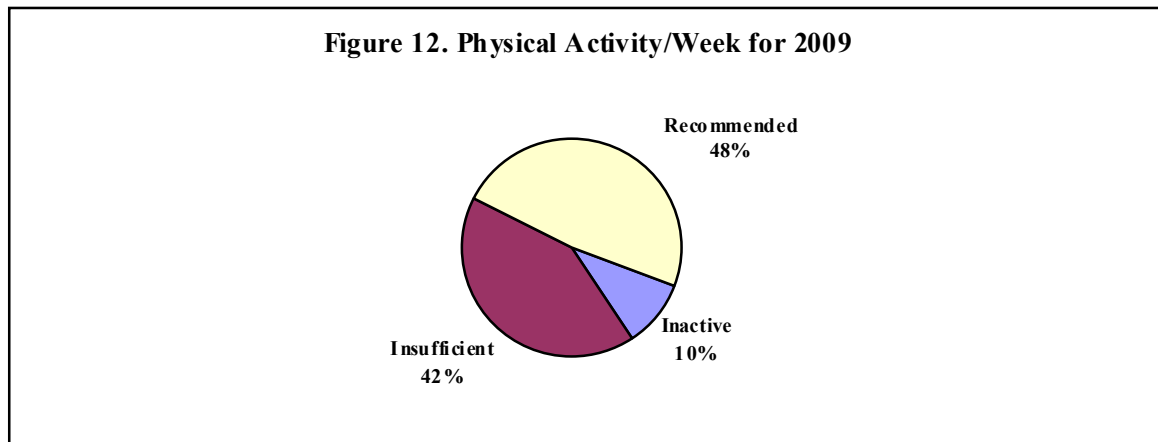
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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 2007, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 50% 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) (2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-two percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 10% did no physical activity in a typical week.



- Sixty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 39% of those 65 and older or 38% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 51% of those with some post high school education or 35% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (59%) compared to overweight respondents (43%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In both study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

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

	2006	2009
TOTAL	46%	48%
Gender ¹		
Male	53	53
Female	40	44
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	40	61
35 to 44	54	53
45 to 54	52	46
55 to 64	49	38
65 and Older	41	39
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	41	35
Some Post High School	57	51
College Graduate ^a	44	57
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	36	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	65	56
Marital Status		
Married	43	52
Not Married	52	45
Overweight Status ^{1,2}		
Not Overweight	57	59
Overweight	41	43

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

^②Recommended physical activity includes moderate (5 times/30+ minutes) or vigorous (3 times/20+ minutes) activity in a week.

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Body Weight

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for obesity is 15% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 19-02)

The Healthy People 2010 goal for an unhealthy weight is 40% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 19-01)

In 2008, 64% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (38% overweight, 26% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight and 27% obese) (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- According to the definition, 62% of respondents were overweight (39% overweight and 23% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (70%) compared to female respondents (55%).
- Seventy-two percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 71% of those 55 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 47% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were overweight compared to 67% of those who were inactive or 54% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006 and 2009, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old being overweight.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight.

Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	59%	64%	62%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male	68	68	70
Female	52	61	55
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	47	56	47
35 to 44 ^a	53	59	69
45 to 54	61	75	72
55 to 64	71	75	71
65 and Older	65	63	61
Education			
High School or Less	55	64	66
Some Post High School	64	63	63
College Graduate	60	65	58
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	68	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	61	65	60
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57	62	68
Marital Status			
Married	62	64	67
Not Married	55	64	59
Physical Activity ^{2,3}			
Inactive	--	68	67
Insufficient	--	72	70
Recommended	--	57	54

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

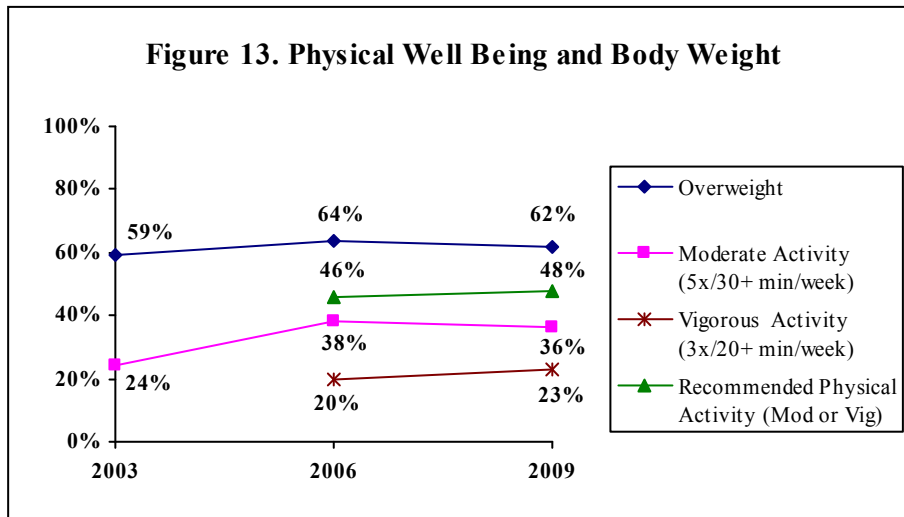
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Nutrition and Diet (Figure 14; Tables 27 & 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 24% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Fruit Intake

The Healthy People 2010 goal for at least two daily servings of fruit is 75%. (Objective 19-05)

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.

2009 Findings

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (71%) compared to male respondents (53%).
- Eighty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 51% of those 35 to 44 years old or 47% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Seventy percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 66% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 55% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (74%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (53%) or inactive respondents (50%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report eating fruit. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, 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 at least two servings of fruit.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	67%	62%	63%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	54	49	53
Female	77	72	71
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	65	70	80
35 to 44 ^a	68	43	51
45 to 54	59	61	47
55 to 64	72	63	55
65 and Older	73	66	70
Education ²			
High School or Less	65	54	57
Some Post High School	64	54	61
College Graduate	75	74	70
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67	55	70
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	63	63	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	68	71	55
Marital Status			
Married ^a	68	64	58
Not Married	66	58	66
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	66	57	68
Overweight	68	64	60
Physical Activity ³			
Inactive	--	57	50
Insufficient ^b	--	65	53
Recommended ^b	--	60	74

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Vegetable Intake

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for at least three daily servings of vegetables (at least 1/3 being dark green or deep yellow) is 50%. (Objective 19-06)

2009 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (32%) compared to male respondents (14%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 31% of those 45 to 54 years old reported three or more servings of vegetables a day compared to 13% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (32%) compared to those with a high school education or less (21%) or respondents with some post high school education (19%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported three or more servings of vegetables a day compared to 24% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% 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 (29%) compared to those who were inactive (21%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (18%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, 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 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day.

Table 28. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

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

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

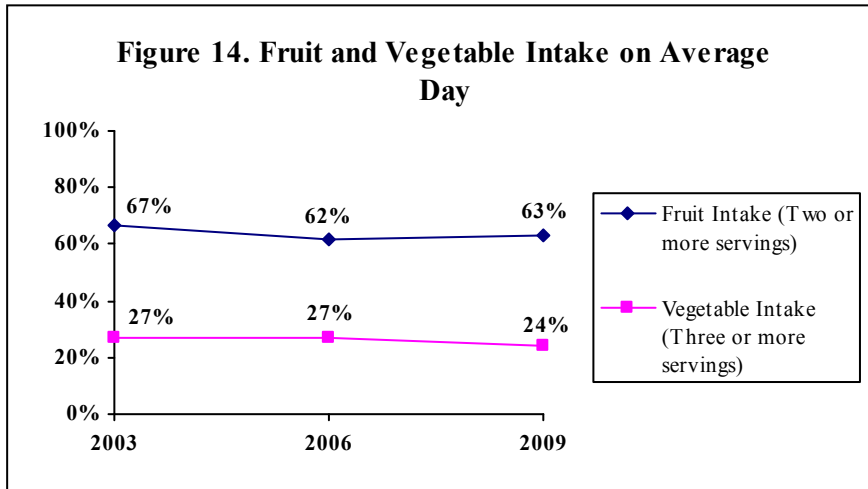
^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Fruit and Vegetable Intake Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 78% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 40 and older having a mammogram within the past two years is 70%. (Objective 03-13)

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

In 2008, 76% of Wisconsin women and 76% of U.S. women 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2009 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of the 64 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Pap Smear

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

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 18 and older having a pap test within the past three years is 90%. (Objective 03-11b)

In 2008, 83% of Wisconsin women and 83% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- A total of 93% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a pap smear within the past three years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- 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 2003, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	92%	82%	93%
Age ¹			
18 to 34 ^a	80	84	94
35 to 44	100	89	97
45 and Older	93	75	89
Education ^{1,2}			
Some Post High School or Less	89	70	93
College Graduate	98	94	93
Household Income ²			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	92	77	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket	91	95	92
Marital Status ¹			
Married	96	84	94
Not Married ^a	83	80	94

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

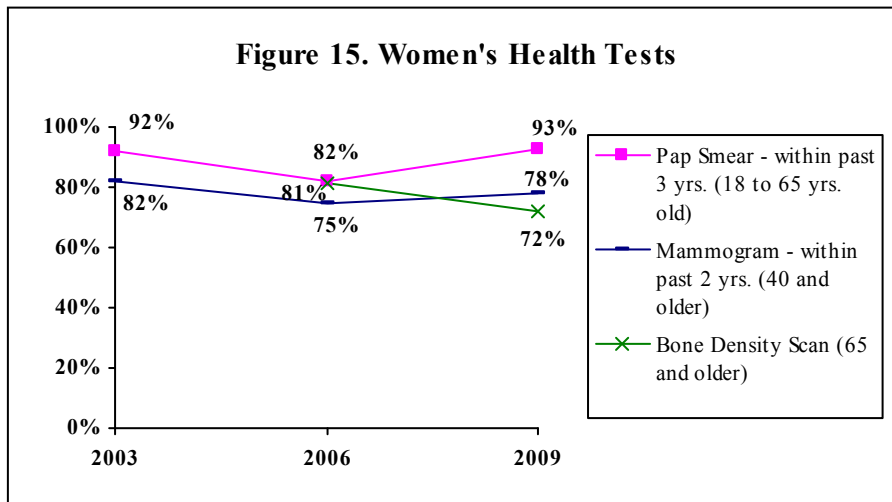
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 40 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



Men's Health (Figure 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 55% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Thirty-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.

Prostate-Specific Antigen Test

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

In 2008, 52% of Wisconsin men and 55% of U.S. men 40 and older reported a PSA test within the past two years (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

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

2009 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test in the past year while 8% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Thirty-one percent of male respondents never had a PSA test.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Digital Rectal Exam

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

2009 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year while 11% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Twenty-five percent of respondents never had a digital rectal exam.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

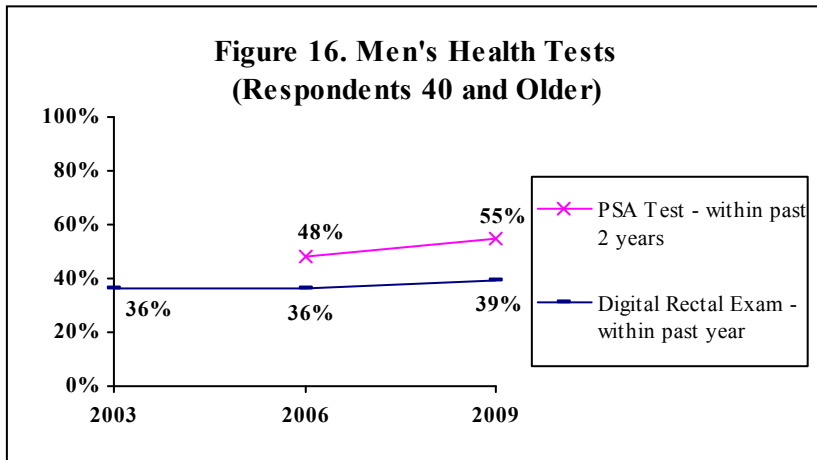
- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

Men's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a PSA test within the past two years. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.



Other Tests (Figure 17; Tables 30 - 32)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 11% of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 64% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Seventy-one percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Part of this increase may be the result of changing the survey question from a combined question to separate exam questions.

Sigmoidoscopy

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults 50 and older having a sigmoidoscopy in their lifetime is 50%. (Objective 03-12b)

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

2009 Findings

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

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2009 (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2009
TOTAL	11%
Gender	
Male	11
Female	11
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	10
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	14

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

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

Colonoscopy

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

2009 Findings

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

⁷“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 31. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for 2009 (Respondents 50 and Older)^⓪

	2009
TOTAL	64%
Gender	
Male	57
Female	69
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	61
College Graduate	70
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54
Marital Status	
Married	63
Not Married	64

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

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

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Lifetime

In 2008, 67% of Wisconsin respondents and 62% of U.S. respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy test in their lifetime (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within their lifetime. Twenty-eight percent of respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime, possibly the result of changing the survey question from a combined question to separate exam questions.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Table 32. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	59%	62%	71%
Gender			
Male	67	67	64
Female ^a	54	58	77
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	57	60	69
College Graduate	65	66	78
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	65	61	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	41	69	64
Marital Status			
Married	54	60	67
Not Married	63	64	75

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

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

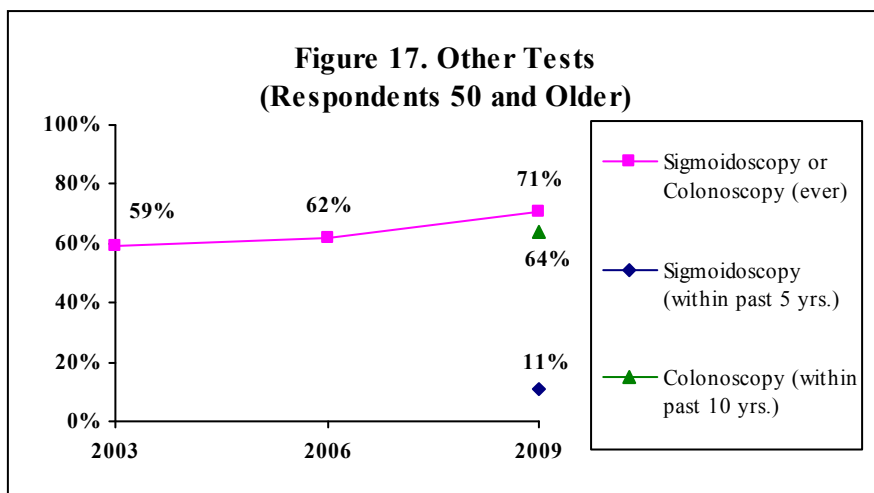
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Other Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Part of this increase may be the result of changing the survey question from a combined question to separate exam questions.



Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use (Figure 18; Tables 33 & 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 87% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 45 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Of those respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 23% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents who were 45 and older, with a college education, who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or they always or nearly always wore a helmet.

Seat Belt Usage

The Healthy People 2010 goal for seat belt use is 92%. This is based on observations at intersections, highway ramps and parking lots. (Objective 15-19)

In 2002, 66% of Wisconsin respondents reported they always wore a seat belt when they drove or rode in a car while 16% reported nearly always. Seventy-seven percent of U.S. respondents reported they always and 11% reported they nearly always wore a seat belt (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

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

2009 Findings

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (92%) compared to male respondents (81%).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old and 93% of those 65 and older reported always or nearly always compared to 74% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a college education and 91% of those with a high school education or less reported always or nearly always compared to 81% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Ninety-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported always or nearly always compared to 84% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 82% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 85%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 33. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	89%	89%	87%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male	85	87	81
Female	91	90	92
Age ³			
18 to 34	84	93	74
35 to 44	90	84	88
45 to 54	86	90	94
55 to 64	87	88	94
65 and Older	92	88	93
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	90	81	91
Some Post High School	88	92	81
College Graduate	86	95	93
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	93	87	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88	86	96
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87	92	84
Marital Status ³			
Married	89	88	92
Not Married	88	91	85

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Helmet Usage

2009 Findings

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

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

- Twenty-three percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Sixty-five percent reported never.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 45 and older reported always or nearly always compared to 29% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 17% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported always or nearly always compared to 9% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always wearing a helmet compared to unmarried respondents (45% and 8%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always/nearly always wore a helmet. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 34. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	24%	25%	23%
Gender ¹			
Male	15	24	27
Female	32	25	19
Age ³			
18 to 34 ^a	18	19	0
35 to 44	26	29	29
45 and Older	28	26	39
Education ^{1,3}			
Some Post High School or Less	18	20	17
College Graduate	37	32	34
Household Income ³			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	20	25	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	26	50
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	27	26	45
Not Married ^a	20	22	8

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

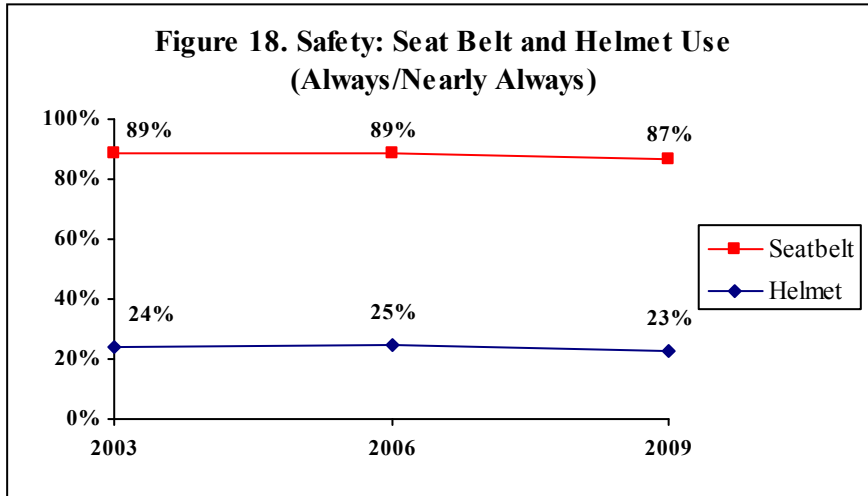
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt or they always or nearly always wore a helmet.



Cigarette Use (Figures 19 & 20; Table 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 21% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Forty-five percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 59% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Smokers

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective 27-01a)

In 2008, 20% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 18% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents were current smokers (17% every day and 4% some days).
- Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 10% of those 55 to 64 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 18% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 17% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker compared to married respondents (30% and 10%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a current smoker, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being a current smoker. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents being a current smoker.

Table 35. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	22%	17%	21%
Gender			
Male	25	20	25
Female	20	15	18
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	33	27	44
35 to 44	34	16	21
45 to 54	20	21	19
55 to 64	19	14	10
65 and Older	8	6	5
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less	26	27	24
Some Post High School	30	18	24
College Graduate	8	6	16
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	20	16	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	22	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket	22	9	18
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	21	16	10
Not Married	23	19	30

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

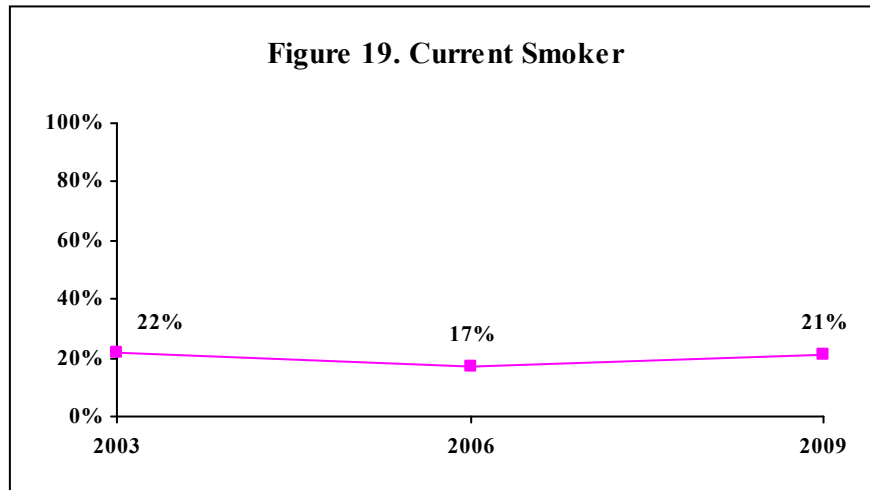
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 75%. (Objective 27-05)

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

2009 Findings

Of current smokers...

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2009 Findings

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

- Fifty-nine percent of the 66 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

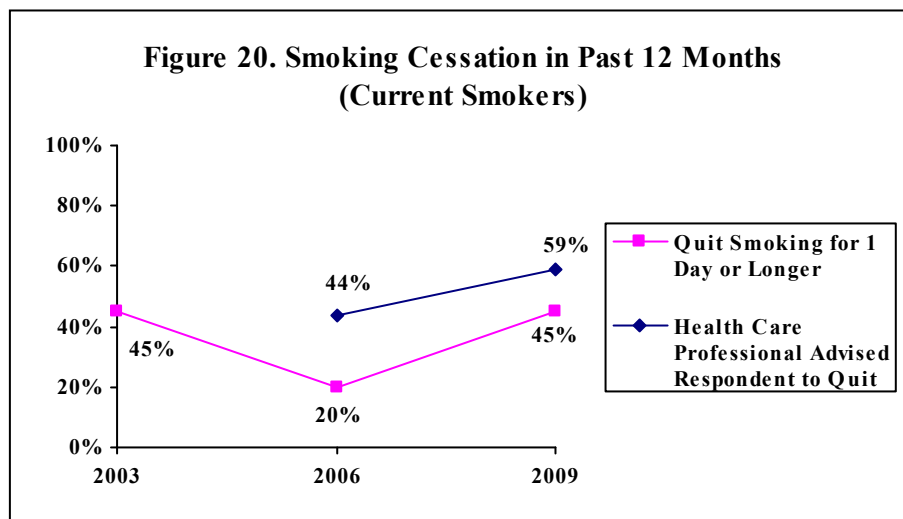
Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Smoking Policies (Figures 21 & 22; Tables 36 - 38)

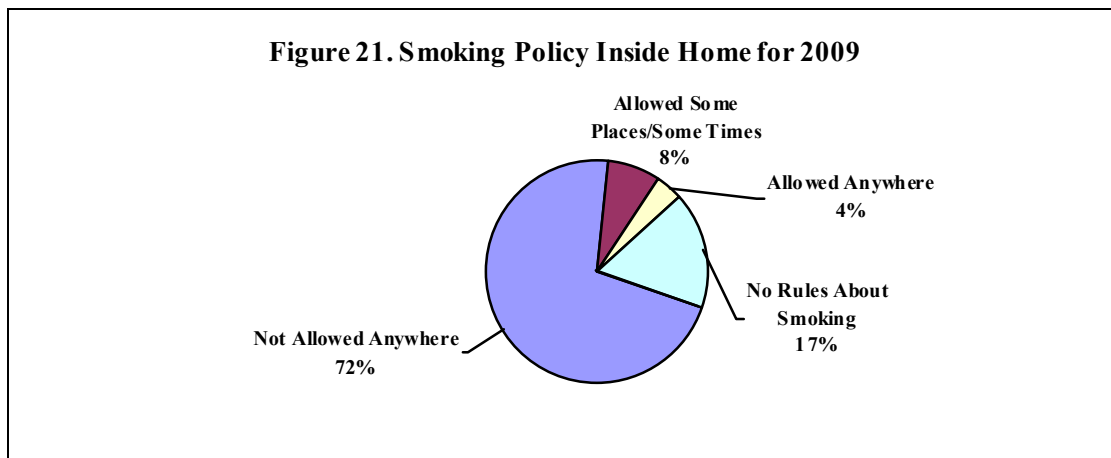
KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 72% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 78% reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, with a college education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or smokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work. Thirteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke at least four out of the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

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).

2009 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 8% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Four percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 74% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 58% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Seventy-seven percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 52% 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 (68%).

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for 2009^⓪

	2009
TOTAL	72%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82
Marital Status	
Married	75
Not Married	70
Smoking Status ¹	
Nonsmoker	77
Smoker	52
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	79
No	68

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

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

Smoking Policy at Work

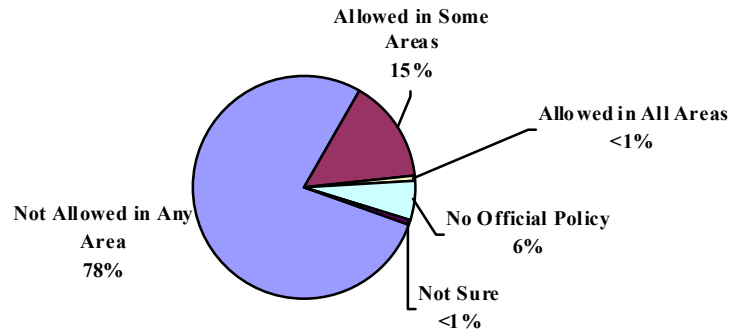
The Healthy People 2010 goal for worksites with formal smoking policies that prohibit smoking is 100%. (Objective 27-12)

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

2009 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work while 15% reported smoking is allowed in some areas. Less than one percent reported smoking is allowed in all areas at work. Six percent of respondents reported there is no official policy about smoking at work.

Figure 22. Smoking Policy at Work for 2009



- Female respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work (83%) compared to male respondents (72%).
- Eighty-five percent of respondents with a college education and 84% of those with a high school education or less reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work compared to 66% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in any area at work compared to 79% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 67% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Smokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in any area at work compared to nonsmokers (89% and 74%, respectively).

Table 37. Smoking Not Allowed at Work by Demographic Variables for 2009^⓪

	2009
TOTAL	78%
Gender ¹	
Male	72
Female	83
Age	
18 to 34	79
35 to 44	69
45 to 54	82
55 and Older	82
Education ¹	
High School or Less	84
Some Post High School	66
College Graduate	85
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79
Marital Status	
Married	75
Not Married	79
Smoking Status ¹	
Nonsmoker	74
Smoker	89

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

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

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

2009 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of nonsmoking respondents reported in the past seven days they were never in the same room or rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke one to three days while 13% reported at least four days.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported exposure to second-hand smoke at least four days compared to 7% of those 35 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 38. Nonsmokers' Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in at Least Four of the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2009^⓪

	2009
TOTAL	13%
Gender	
Male	17
Female	10
Age ¹	
18 to 34	43
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	3
Education	
High School or Less	14
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	8
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15
Marital Status	
Married	16
Not Married	10

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

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

Alcohol Use (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 39 - 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 70% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 5% were heavy drinkers while 19% were binge drinkers. Respondents with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting heavy drinking or binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2009, 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. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

Heavy Drinking in the Past Month

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

In 2008, 8% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents were classified as heavy drinkers (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-eight percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 15% reported three to four days and 17% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Ten percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 16% reported three, 21% reported two and 24% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty percent reported having no drinks in the past month.
- Combined, 5% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heavy drinking in the past month (9%) compared to those with a college education (4%) or respondents with a high school education or less (less than one percent).
- Ten percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported heavy drinking in the past month compared to 1% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report heavy drinking. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report heavy drinking. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heavy drinking. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heavy drinking. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	5%	4%	5%
Gender			
Male	5	4	6
Female	4	4	4
Age ²			
18 to 34	5	0	6
35 to 44	9	11	7
45 to 54	4	4	7
55 to 64	4	4	0
65 and Older	3	2	3
Education ³			
High School or Less	5	3	<1
Some Post High School	9	5	9
College Graduate	2	5	4
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	8	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	2	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	2	10
Marital Status			
Married	4	3	5
Not Married	6	5	5

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks 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 2009, Greenfield defined binge drinking as five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) is 6%. (Objective 26-11c)

In 2008, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion). Sixteen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2009 Findings

- Nineteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (27%) compared to female respondents (12%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 22% of those with some post high school education binged in the past month compared to 10% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 21% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 12% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month compared to married respondents (23% and 12%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

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

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged with a noted increase since 2003.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 40. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	17%	25%	19%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	23	37	27
Female	12	16	12
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	24	42	39
35 to 44	29	50	18
45 to 54	16	15	22
55 to 64	13	8	6
65 and Older	3	5	2
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	12	16	24
Some Post High School	25	31	22
College Graduate	16	31	10
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	15	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	15	31	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24	31	21
Marital Status ³			
Married	19	23	12
Not Married ^a	13	29	23

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

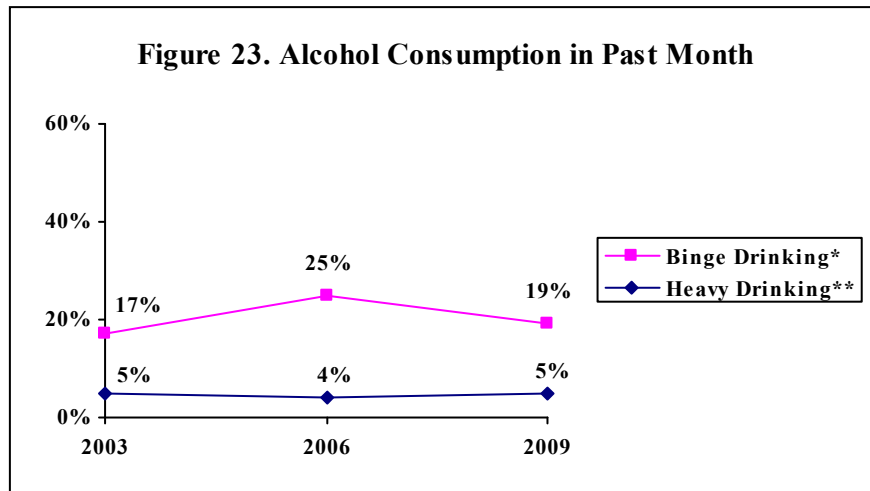
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Alcohol Consumption Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting heavy drinking or binge drinking in the past month.



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

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

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

2009 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, 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 2003, respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 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.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in 2006 and 2009.

Table 41. Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006 ^②	2009 ^③
TOTAL ^a	6%	<1%	1%
Gender ¹			
Male	11	--	--
Female	3	--	--
Age ¹			
18 to 34	11	--	--
35 to 44	14	--	--
45 to 54	4	--	--
55 to 64	2	--	--
65 and Older	0	--	--
Education ¹			
High School or Less	5	--	--
Some Post High School	11	--	--
College Graduate	3	--	--
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12	--	--
Marital Status			
Married	7	--	--
Not Married	6	--	--

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

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2009 Findings

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

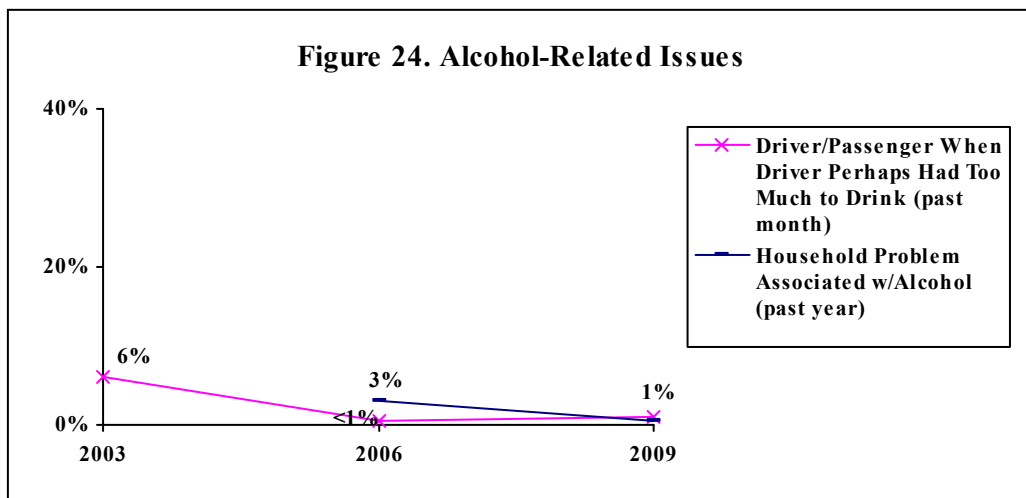
Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking in both study years.

Alcohol-Related Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, 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. From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.



Mental Health Status (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 42 - 44)

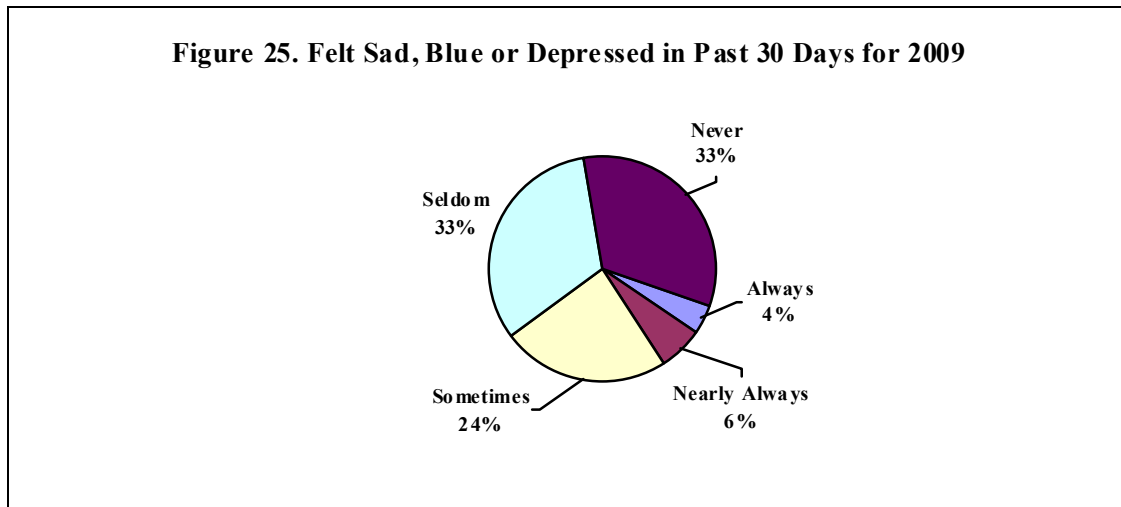
KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 10% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were 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, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2009 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 4,500 residents. Twenty-four percent reported sometimes and the remaining 66% reported seldom or never.



- Eighteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to 8% of those 35 to 44 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report always or nearly always (16%) compared to those with a high school education or less (8%) or respondents with a college education (2%).

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 12% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported always or nearly always compared to 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days compared to married respondents (14% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

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

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	6%	5%	10%
Gender ¹			
Male ^a	2	4	9
Female	8	6	10
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	6	0	18
35 to 44	4	5	8
45 to 54	8	13	9
55 to 64	4	8	9
65 and Older	6	2	3
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	5	7	8
Some Post High School ^a	4	7	16
College Graduate	7	1	2
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	9	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	3	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	0	3
Marital Status ³			
Married	5	5	4
Not Married ^a	7	5	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Considered Suicide

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

2009 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it represents up to 3,300 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they considered suicide compared to 2% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they considered suicide (11%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (6%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (less than one percent).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year compared to married respondents (9% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 43. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2003 [Ⓜ]	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	<1%	4%	6%
Gender			
Male	--	4	6
Female	--	2	5
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	--	0	13
35 to 44	--	8	3
45 to 54	--	6	4
55 to 64	--	6	8
65 and Older	--	1	0
Education ³			
High School or Less	--	5	2
Some Post High School	--	5	12
College Graduate	--	<1	2
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	5	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1	<1
Marital Status ³			
Married	--	4	1
Not Married	--	3	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.

[Ⓜ]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2009 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-five percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 30% 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 (4%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported seldom or never compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report seldom or never (11%) compared to those with a high school education or less (6%) or respondents with a college education (2%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported seldom or never compared to 3% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report seldom or never compared to married respondents (10% and 1%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, 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 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 44. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	8%	6%	7%
Gender ³			
Male	9	8	9
Female	7	4	4
Age ³			
18 to 34	7	5	13
35 to 44	4	3	3
45 to 54	13	4	9
55 to 64	6	12	6
65 and Older	6	8	2
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	8	13	6
Some Post High School	10	4	11
College Graduate	6	1	2
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	12	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	12	2	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4	3
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	8	6	1
Not Married	8	7	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

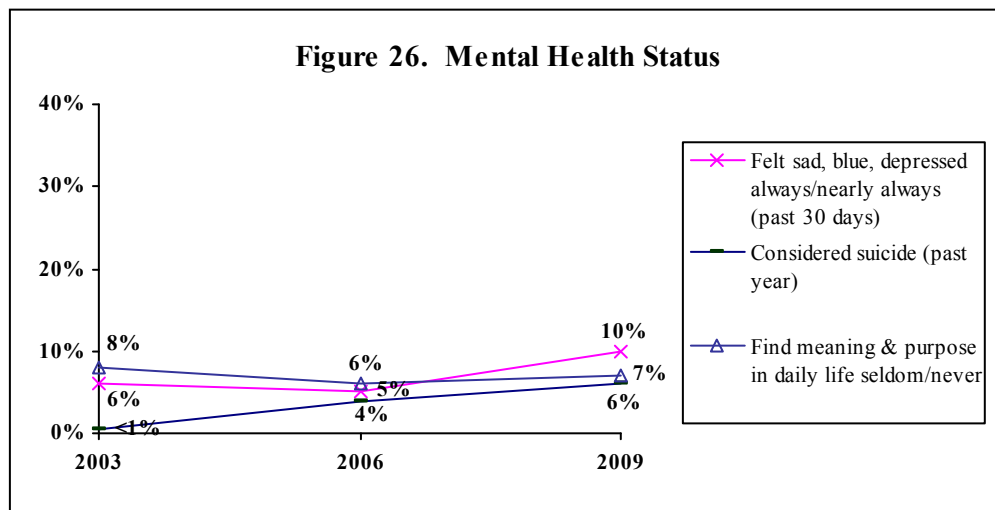
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2009

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.



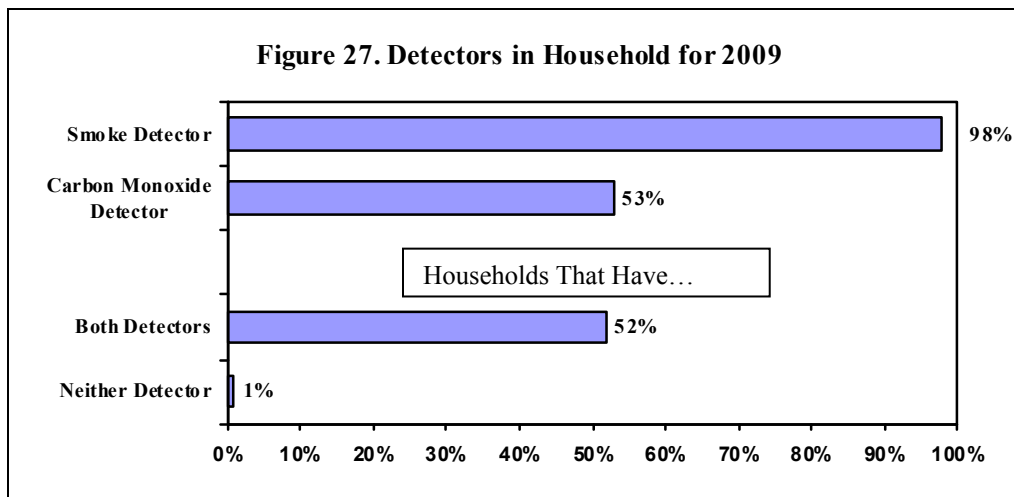
Detectors in Household (Figures 27 & 28; Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 98% of households had a working smoke detector while 53% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Fifty-two percent of households had both detectors. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report both detectors.

From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

2009 Findings

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 53% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Fifty-two percent had both detectors. One percent had neither.



- Sixty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported both detectors compared to 46% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 44% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report both detectors compared to unmarried respondents (62% and 45%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, 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 both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

Table 45. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	33%	49%	52%
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	29	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	57	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	38	59	60
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married ^a	38	56	62
Not Married ^a	28	40	45

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

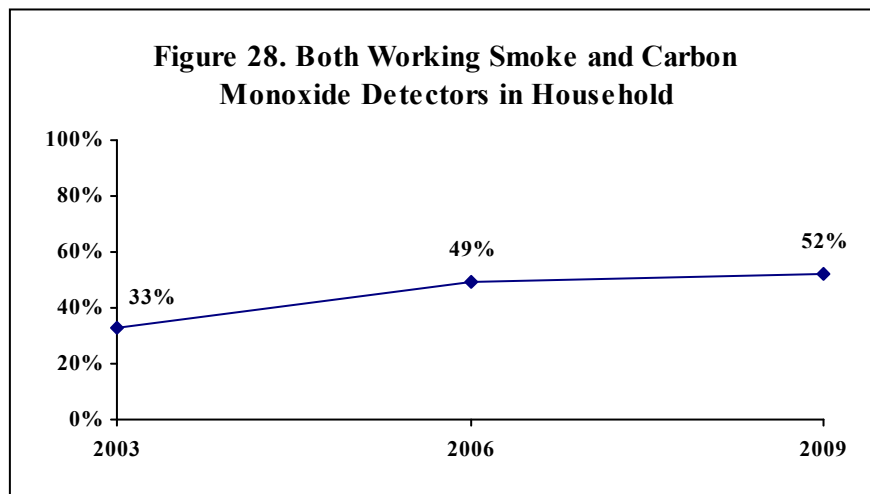
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.



Presence of Firearms in Household (Figure 29; Tables 46 - 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 24% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Of all households, 14% had a handgun in their home while 21% had a rifle or shotgun. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a handgun. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a rifle/shotgun. Of all households, less than one percent had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

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

Firearm in Household

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

2009 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 24% of households had at least one firearm.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 32% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a firearm compared to 17% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm (30%) compared to respondents in households without children (21%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In 2003 and 2006, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2003, the presence of children in households was not a significant variable.

Table 46. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL	23%	25%	24%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	13	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	29	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	36	35
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	28	33	28
Not Married	18	13	22
Children in Household ^{2,3}			
Yes	24	34	30
No	23	21	21

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Handgun in Household

2009 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 14% of respondents reported handguns in their home.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a handgun in their home compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 8% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a handgun in their home compared to unmarried respondents (18% and 10%, respectively).

Table 47. Handgun in Household by Demographic Variables for 2009[Ⓞ]

	2009
TOTAL	14%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	22
Marital Status ¹	
Married	18
Not Married	10
Children in Household	
Yes	15
No	12

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

Rifle or Shotgun in Household

2009 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 21% of respondents reported a rifle or shotgun in their home.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a rifle or shotgun in their home compared to 28% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 48. Rifle or Shotgun in Household by Demographic Variables for 2009[Ⓞ]

	2009
TOTAL	21%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33
Marital Status	
Married	25
Not Married	19
Children in Household	
Yes	26
No	19

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

Loaded Firearm

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

2009 Findings

- Less than one percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in the household.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in the household in all study years.

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons in homes with a firearm having a loaded and unlocked firearm is 16%. (Objective 15-04)

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

2009 Findings

- Less than one percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 1% of households with a firearm having at least one loaded firearm which is also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household.

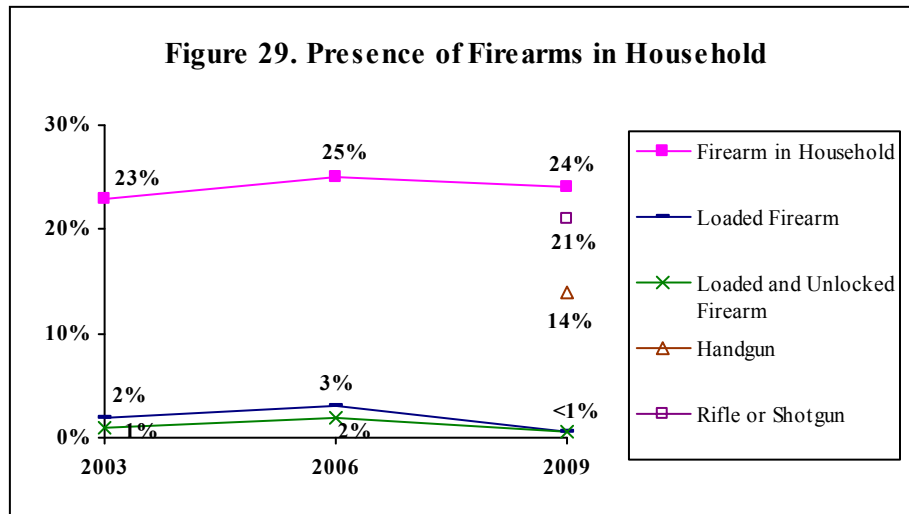
Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household in all study years.

Presence of Firearms in Household Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 30; Tables 49 - 51)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 9% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase 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 2009, 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

2009 Findings

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

- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported feeling afraid for their safety in the past year compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report feeling afraid for their safety (13%) compared to those with a high school education or less (6%) or respondents with a college education (5%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report feeling afraid for their personal safety compared to married respondents (12% and 4%, respectively).
 - A stranger was most often mentioned as the person who made the respondent afraid (18 responses) followed by a boyfriend or girlfriend (4 responses). Three respondents each reported spouse, ex-spouse or friend while one respondent each reported separated spouse or acquaintance.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, 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 they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

Table 49. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	4%	7%	9%
Gender ²			
Male ^a	3	4	10
Female	5	9	7
Age ³			
18 to 34	7	8	16
35 to 44	4	8	9
45 to 54	5	8	7
55 to 64	0	8	6
65 and Older	2	2	1
Education ³			
High School or Less	3	5	6
Some Post High School ^a	5	5	13
College Graduate	4	8	5
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	10	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	3	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	8	8
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	4	3	4
Not Married ^a	4	11	12

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2009 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (7%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 9% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 0% of respondents 55 and older.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (8%) compared to those with a high school education or less (4%) or respondents with a college education (0%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).
 - Twelve respondents reported a stranger followed by three respondents reporting a spouse. One respondent each reported boyfriend/girlfriend or acquaintance.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2009, respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in 2003 and 2006.

Table 50. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003 ^②	2006 ^②	2009
TOTAL ^a	2%	2%	4%
Gender ³			
Male	--	--	7
Female	--	--	2
Age ³			
18 to 34	--	--	10
35 to 44	--	--	9
45 to 54	--	--	1
55 to 64	--	--	0
65 and Older	--	--	0
Education ³			
High School or Less	--	--	4
Some Post High School	--	--	8
College Graduate	--	--	0
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	4
Marital Status ³			
Married	--	--	2
Not Married	--	--	6

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

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2009 Findings

- A total of 9% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Seventeen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least one of the two issues compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the two issues (13%) compared to those with a high school education or less (7%) or respondents with a college education (5%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues compared to married respondents (12% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the two issues.
- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the two issues.

Table 51. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

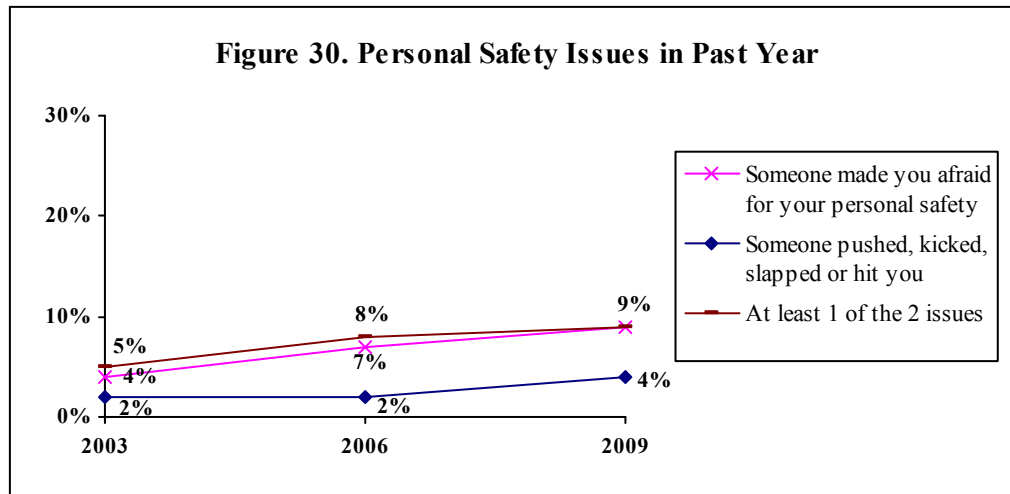
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2009

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2009, there was a statistical increase 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 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

Community Health Problems (Figure 31; Table 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, 61% of respondents reported lack of exercise as a major or moderate problem in their community followed by 59% of respondents who reported childhood obesity. Forty-five percent reported alcohol abuse and 35% reported smoking. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report lack of exercise as a major or moderate problem in their community. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report childhood obesity as a major/moderate problem in their community. Respondents with a college education or who were married were more likely to report alcohol abuse as a major or moderate problem in their community.

From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting childhood obesity as a major or moderate health issue in their community.

2009 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported lack of exercise as a major or moderate problem in their community followed by 59% of respondents who reported childhood obesity. Forty-five percent reported alcohol abuse and 35% reported smoking.
- Male respondents were more likely to report lack of exercise or childhood obesity as a major/moderate problem in their community.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report lack of exercise as a major/moderate problem in their community while respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report childhood obesity.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol abuse as a major/moderate problem (57%) compared to those with a high school education or less (48%) or respondents with some post high school education (32%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported childhood obesity as a major/moderate problem compared to 62% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 53% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report lack of exercise, childhood obesity or alcohol abuse as a major/moderate problem in their community.

Table 52. Major/Moderate Community Health Problems by Demographic Variables for 2009

	Lack of Exercise	Childhood Obesity	Alcohol Abuse	Smoking
TOTAL	61%	59%	45%	35%
Gender				
Male	67 ¹	70 ¹	40	33
Female	56 ¹	50 ¹	49	37
Age				
18 to 34	63 ¹	51 ¹	43	36
35 to 44	66 ¹	68 ¹	50	34
45 to 54	74 ¹	69 ¹	50	39
55 to 64	60 ¹	65 ¹	51	47
65 and older	47 ¹	53 ¹	35	27
Education				
High School or Less	54	58	48 ¹	34
Some Post High School	65	59	32 ¹	34
College Graduate	62	61	57 ¹	38
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	53 ¹	41	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	61	62 ¹	51	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	69 ¹	46	31
Marital Status				
Married	69 ¹	66 ¹	55 ¹	36
Not Married	55 ¹	55 ¹	38 ¹	35

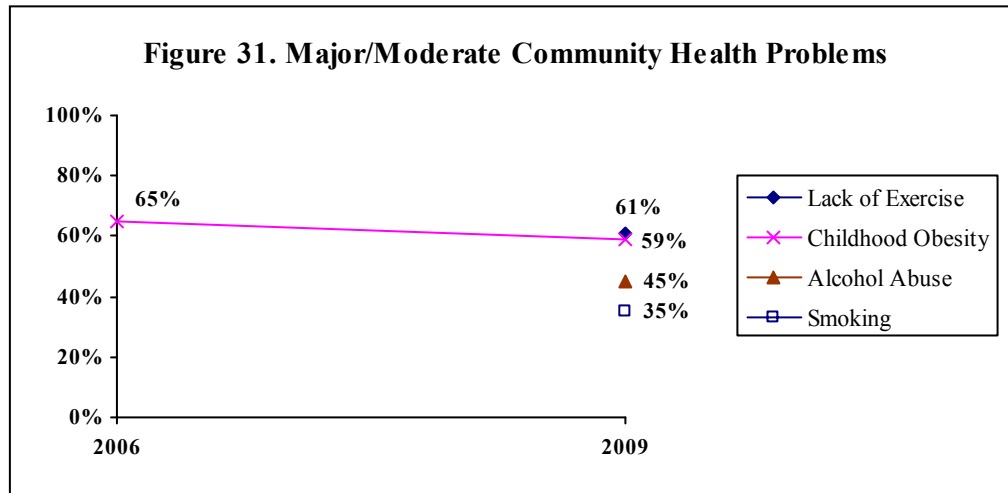
⁰Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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

Major/Moderate Community Health Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting childhood obesity as a major or moderate health issue in their community.



Largest Community Health Issues (Figure 32; Tables 53 - 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2009, out of six health issues, the three most often selected as the largest health concerns were the following: obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition (61%), alcohol abuse (56%) and illegal drug use (37%). Respondents who were male or with some post high school education were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. Respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report alcohol abuse. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smoking. Respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health. Male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases.

From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported obesity/lack of exercise/poor nutrition, alcohol abuse, illegal drug use, mental health or infectious diseases as one of the top three community health issues. From 2006 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking as one of the top three community health issues.

Obesity, Lack of Exercise or Poor Nutrition

2009 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition as one of the top three community health issues.

- Male respondents were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition (66%) compared to female respondents (56%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition compared to 59% of those with a college education or 53% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition as one of the top three community health issues.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 53. Obesity, Lack of Exercise or Poor Nutrition by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2009
TOTAL	56%	61%
Gender ²		
Male	57	66
Female	55	56
Age ¹		
18 to 34	63	68
35 to 44	61	57
45 to 54	57	68
55 to 64	62	59
65 and Older	42	52
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	45	53
Some Post High School	61	68
College Graduate	65	59
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	47	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	59	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	64
Marital Status ¹		
Married	60	66
Not Married	50	58

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2009

Alcohol Abuse

2009 Findings

- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported alcohol abuse as one of the three top community health issues.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported alcohol abuse compared to 60% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse compared to unmarried respondents (63% and 51%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting alcohol abuse as one of the top three community health issues.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol abuse. In 2009, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol abuse. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse.

Table 54. Alcohol Abuse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2006	2009
TOTAL	56%	56%
Gender		
Male	56	53
Female	56	58
Age ¹		
18 to 34	72	64
35 to 44	54	55
45 to 54	61	54
55 to 64	49	51
65 and Older	43	51
Education		
High School or Less	61	54
Some Post High School	53	56
College Graduate	53	57
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54	68
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63	60
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	61	63
Not Married	50	51

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

³year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2009

Illegal Drug Use

2009 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported illegal drug use as one of the three top community health issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of illegal drug use as a community health issue.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting illegal drug use as one of the top three community health issues.
- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting illegal drug use.
- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting illegal drug use.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting illegal drug use.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting illegal drug use.

Table 55. Illegal Drug Use by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2009
TOTAL	43%	37%
Gender		
Male ^a	48	36
Female	39	37
Age		
18 to 34	39	37
35 to 44 ^a	45	26
45 to 54	56	43
55 to 64	45	41
65 and Older	37	38
Education		
High School or Less	44	40
Some Post High School	38	35
College Graduate	45	36
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	56	29
Marital Status		
Married ^a	46	35
Not Married	39	38

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Smoking

2009 Findings

- Thirty-five percent of respondents reported smoking as one of the three top community health issues.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported smoking compared to 27% of those with a college education or 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting smoking as one of the top three community health issues.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting smoking.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smoking. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting smoking.
- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smoking. In 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting smoking.
- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting smoking.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking.

Table 56. Smoking by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year⁰

	2006	2009
TOTAL ^a	53%	35%
Gender		
Male ^a	54	34
Female ^a	53	36
Age ¹		
18 to 34 ^a	71	34
35 to 44	41	38
45 to 54	54	39
55 to 64	53	48
65 and Older ^a	46	25
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	55	26
Some Post High School	51	49
College Graduate ^a	53	27
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	50	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	65	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	52	41
Marital Status		
Married ^a	56	40
Not Married ^a	49	32

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009

^ayear difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2009

Mental Health

2009 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported mental health as one of the three top community health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report mental health (19%) compared to female respondents (11%).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health compared to 14% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting mental health as one of the top three community health issues.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report mental health. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2009, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting mental health.

Table 57. Mental Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2006	2009
TOTAL	16%	15%
Gender ²		
Male	13	19
Female	18	11
Age		
18 to 34	11	20
35 to 44	24	12
45 to 54	21	17
55 to 64	12	10
65 and Older	13	10
Education		
High School or Less	14	15
Some Post High School	19	15
College Graduate	16	14
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	17	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	14
Marital Status		
Married	16	11
Not Married	16	17

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

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

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

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Infectious Diseases

2009 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported infectious diseases as one of the three top community health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases (23%) compared to female respondents (9%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting infectious diseases as one of the top three community health issues.

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases, with a noted increase since 2006. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 58. Infectious Diseases by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2006	2009
TOTAL	13%	15%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	13	23
Female	12	9
Age		
18 to 34	12	20
35 to 44	8	19
45 to 54	16	14
55 to 64	14	15
65 and Older	14	9
Education		
High School or Less	14	21
Some Post High School	15	10
College Graduate	10	16
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	16
Marital Status		
Married	12	14
Not Married	13	16

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

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

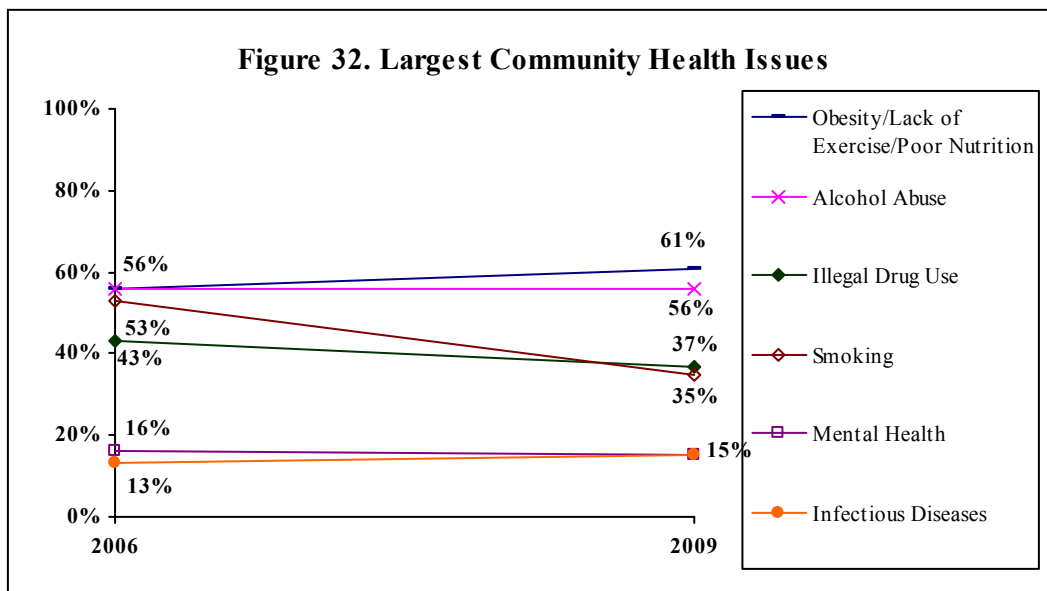
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2009

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2009, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported obesity/lack of exercise/poor nutrition, alcohol abuse, illegal drug use, mental health or infectious diseases as one of the top three community health issues. From 2006 to 2009, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking as one of the top three community health issues.



APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

GREENFIELD
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: September 30, 2009 through January 11, 2010

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

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

Poor.....	3%
Fair.....	11
Good.....	33
Very good.....	35
Excellent.....	18
Not sure.....	0

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

No health care coverage.....	8%
An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	55
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company.....	6
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care.....	6
Medicare.....	23
Or something else.....	<1
Not sure.....	2

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

All.....	87%
Part.....	5
None.....	9
Not sure.....	<1

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

All.....	84%
Part.....	9
None.....	7
Not sure.....	<1

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office 85%
 Public health clinic or community health center 2
 Hospital outpatient department 1
 Hospital emergency room 3
 Urgent care center 4
 Some other kind of place..... 0
 No usual place..... 5
 Not sure 0

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

Yes 37%
 No..... 63
 Not sure <1

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
7. A routine checkup	62%	24%	2%	12%	<1%	0%
8. Cholesterol testing	56	14	4	7	16	3
9. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic .	69	16	4	10	1	0
10. Eye exam.....	45	31	10	13	2	<1

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

Yes 49%
 No..... 52
 Not sure 0

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

18 to 34 years old 26%
 35 to 44 years old 19
 45 to 54 years old 18
 55 to 64 years old 12
 65 and older..... 25

13. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot? [100 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes 69%
 No..... 27
 Not sure 4

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
14. You have high blood pressure?	29%	70%	<1%
15. Your blood cholesterol is high?	25	71	4
16. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	0
17. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	11	89	0
18. You had a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder or depression?	14	86	0
19. You have cancer?.....	5	95	0
20. ... (if yes) [20 Respondents]: What type of cancer?	Prostate	7 respondents	
	Breast.....	5 respondents	
	Melanoma /skin.....	3 respondents	
	Thyroid.....	2 respondents	
21. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	6	94	<1

22. [IF DIABETES] A test for “A one C” measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional checked you for “A one C?” [25 Respondents]

Zero	8%	→GO TO Q25
1 time.....	8	→CONTINUE WITH Q23
2 to 3 times.....	44	→CONTINUE WITH Q23
4 or more	36	→CONTINUE WITH Q23
Not sure	4	→GO TO Q25

23. At your last appointment, what was your “A one C” level? [22 Respondents]

Less than 7	59%
7 or higher	21
Not sure	21

24. At your last appointment, what was your LDL level? [22 Respondents]

Less than 100	23%
100 or higher	18
Not sure	59

	Yes	No	Not Sure
25. Do you currently have asthma?	8%	92%	0%
26. ...(if yes), do you have a written asthma action plan? [32 Respondents].....	16	77	6

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

One or fewer servings 37%
Two servings 30
Three or more servings..... 32
Not sure 0

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

One or fewer servings 49%
Two servings 28
Three or more servings..... 24
Not sure 0

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

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

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

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

No moderate activity12%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time.....52
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more.....36
Not sure 1

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

Yes 40%
No..... 60
Not sure <1

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

No vigorous activity	60%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or less than 20 minutes each time	17
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more.....	23
Not sure	<1

Q35 THROUGH Q37 FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women’s health.

35. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [144 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	58%
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)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	3
5 or more years ago	7
Never.....	7
Not sure	<1

36. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [64 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	72%
No.....	27
Not sure	2

37. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [146 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	77%
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)	3
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	2
5 or more years ago	4
Never.....	0
Not sure	0

Q38 and Q39 MALES 40 AND OLDER ONLY

38. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. How long has it been since your last PSA test? [114 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	47%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	8
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	2
Never.....	31
Not sure	3

39. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? [112 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	39%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	12
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	4
5 or more years ago	9
Never.....	25
Not sure	0

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

40. For a sigmoidoscopy a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. A colonoscopy is similar, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. Have you ever had a... [182 Respondents 50 and Older]

Sigmoidoscopy.....	4%
Colonoscopy	53
Both.....	14
Or neither	28
Not sure	<1

41. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [180 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	3%
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)...	1
10 years ago or more	6
Never.....	82
Not sure	<1

42. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [182 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	11%
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).....	25
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)...	15
10 years ago or more.....	3
Never.....	32
Not sure.....	1

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

Do not ride bike, use in-line skates or use scooters..... 62%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or use scooters [151 Respondents]

Never.....	65%
Seldom	3
Sometimes.....	9
Nearly always.....	3
Always	20
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	1%
Seldom	2
Sometimes.....	9
Nearly always.....	7
Always	80
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	33%
Seldom	33
Sometimes.....	24
Nearly always.....	6
Always	4
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	<1%
Seldom	6
Sometimes.....	18
Nearly always.....	30
Always	45
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes	6%
No.....	94
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.

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

None	30%
One to two days.....	17
Three to four days	15
Five or more days.....	38
Not sure	0

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

None	30%
One drink.....	24
Two drinks	21
Three drinks	16
Four or more drinks.....	10
Not sure	<1

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

None	81
One time	8
Two or more times	11
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	1%
No.....	99
Not sure	0

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

Yes	1%
No.....	99
Not sure	0

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

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

Every day	17%	
Some days	4	
Not at all.....	79	→GO TO Q57
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q57

54. [CURRENT SMOKERS] During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [85 Respondents]

Yes	45%
No.....	55
Not sure	0

55. [CURRENT SMOKERS] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [85 Respondents]

Yes	78%	→CONTINUE WITH Q56
No.....	22	→GO TO Q57
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q57

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

Yes	59%
No.....	38
Not sure	3

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home..	72%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times .	8
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or ...	4
There are no rules about smoking inside your home ..	17
Not sure	0

58. Which of the following best describes your place of work's official indoor smoking policy? [249 Respondents Who Work]

Not allowed in any area.....	78%
Allowed in some areas	15
Allowed in all areas.....	<1
No official policy	6
Not sure	<1

59. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [315 Nonsmokers]

0 days 65%
 1 to 3 days 22
 4 to 6 days 5
 All 7 days 8
 Not sure 0

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

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

Yes 24%
 No 76
 Not sure 0

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

	Yes	No	Not sure	No firearms in HH/NA
61. Handguns	14%	10%	<1%	77%
62. Rifles or shotguns.....	21	2	<1	77

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

Yes <1%
 No 22
 Not sure <1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 77

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

Yes <1%
 No <1
 Not sure 0
 No firearms in the household/not loaded/no answer 99

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
65. Going to a chiropractor	18%	82%	<1%
66. Having acupuncture	3	97	0
67. Massage therapy.....	25	75	0
68. Aroma therapy using essential oils	8	93	0

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

69. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	46%
Female.....	55

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

71. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	38%
Overweight.....	39
Obese.....	23

72. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

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

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

White.....	87%
Black, African American	2
Asian	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race.....	2
Multiple race	4
Not sure.....	0

74. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	31%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	3
Married.....	39
Separated.....	1
Divorced.....	12
Widowed	15
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	26
Some college	31
Technical school graduate.....	9
College graduate	21
Advanced or professional degree	12
Not sure	0

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

Yes	34%
No.....	66
Not sure.....	0

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

Milwaukee.....	100%
----------------	------

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

Greenfield.....	100%
-----------------	------

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

53220.....	36%
53221.....	30
53228.....	30
53219.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	<1
No answer	0

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

Yes	2%
No.....	98
Not sure.....	0

81. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers? [All Respondents]

One.....	100%
Two or more.....	<1

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

Yes	72%
No.....	28
Not sure.....	0

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	7
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	16
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	10
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	8
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	14
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	5
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	5
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	1
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	2
Over \$135,000.....	4
Not sure	8
No answer	10

84. Which of the following best describes you?

Heterosexual where you are attracted to people of the opposite sex...	94%
Gay or lesbian where you are attracted to people of the same sex.....	<1
Or bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes	3
Not sure	1
No answer	2

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	9%	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
No.....	91	→GO TO Q87
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q87

86. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [34 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	18 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend	4 responses
Spouse	3 responses
Ex-spouse	3 responses
Friend	3 responses
Separated spouse	1 response
Acquaintance.....	1 response

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

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q88
No.....	96	→GO TO Q89
Not sure.....	0	→GO TO Q89

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

Stranger	12 responses
Spouse	3 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 response
Acquaintance.....	1 response

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

Smoke detector.....	98%
Carbon monoxide detector	53
Neither.....	1
Not sure	<1

Households that have both detectors..... 52%

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR GREENFIELD

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

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

	Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A1. Smoking	36%	24%	21%	14%	4%
A2. Alcohol abuse.....	32	17	28	16	7
A3. Lack of exercise	17	15	32	29	7
A4. Childhood obesity	21	13	29	30	7

A5. Now I will read you a list of health issues that some communities may face. Please tell me the three largest health concerns in Greenfield?

Obesity, lack of exercise or poor nutrition.....61%
 Alcohol abuse.....56
 Illegal drug use.....37
 Smoking35
 Mental health.....15
 Infectious diseases such as whooping cough,
 tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases....15

APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Greenfield Community Health Survey was conducted from September 30, 2009 through January 11, 2010. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=374). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=26). A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Greenfield Community Health Survey was conducted from May 18 through July 14, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Greenfield Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through April 7, 2003. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.