

**Fond du Lac County
Community Health Survey Report
2017**

Commissioned by:
**Agnesian HealthCare
Aurora HealthCare
Fond du Lac Area United Way
Fond du Lac County Health Department
Fond du Lac Family YMCA
Fond du Lac School District**

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

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

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

This report was commissioned by Agnesian HealthCare, Aurora HealthCare, Fond du Lac Area United Way, Fond du Lac County Health Department, Fond du Lac Family YMCA and Fond du Lac School District.

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 the Fond du Lac County Health Department at (920) 929-3085.

Methodology

Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=220). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=180). 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 August 10 and September 6, 2017.

Weighting of Data

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

Margin of Error

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

In 2015, the Census Bureau estimated 79,877 adult residents in Fond du Lac County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 800 adults. So, when 18% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 14,400 residents $\pm 4,000$ individuals. Therefore, from 10,400 to 18,400 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2016, the Census Bureau estimated 40,815 occupied housing units in Fond du Lac County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2016 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 410 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting in 2008 being told or treated for high blood cholesterol in the past three years (21%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2017 (27%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau’s bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2008, 2014 and 2017, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001.

The 2008 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

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

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

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2014 and 2017, the Fond du Lac County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2008, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

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

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2017[Ⓢ]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	27%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	20
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	32%
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	38
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	44
Not Sure/No Answer	8
Married	53%

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

Summary

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

Overall Health				Health Conditions in Past 3 Years			
Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017	Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017
Excellent	15%	17%	16%	High Blood Cholesterol	21%	26%	27%
Very Good	48%	37%	33%	High Blood Pressure	29%	31%	26%
Fair or Poor	13%	12%	18%	Mental Health Condition	11%	17%	20%
				Heart Disease/Condition	8%	11%	9%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Diabetes	7%	7%	7%
<i>Fair or Poor</i>		<i>16%</i>	<i>16%</i>	Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	7%
Health Care Coverage				Condition Controlled Through Meds,			
Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017	Therapy or Lifestyle Changes	2014	2017	
Not Covered				High Blood Cholesterol	92%	90%	
Personally (currently)	7%	4%	3%	High Blood Pressure	94%	90%	
Personally (past 12 months)	14%	8%	12%	Mental Health Condition	100%	96%	
Household Member (past 12 months)	14%	8%	13%	Heart Disease/Condition	86%	89%	
				Diabetes	93%	92%	
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>		<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Asthma (Current)	97%	100%	
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>		<i>9%</i>	<i>10%</i>				
				Routine Procedures			
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months				Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017
Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	85%	88%
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost			17%	Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	80%	76%	75%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to				Dental Checkup (past year)	68%	69%	69%
Cost (Household)			8%	Eye Exam (past year)	52%	51%	57%
Unmet Care Overall (Household)*	12%	18%	26%				
Medical Care (Household)*		6%	9%	<i>Other Research:</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	
Dental Care (Household)*		13%	19%	<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2016)</i>	84%	84%	
Mental Health Care (Household)*		3%	9%	<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2015)</i>	78%	78%	
				<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2016)</i>	73%	66%	
Health Information and Services				Physical Health and Nutrition			
Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017	Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017
Primary Source of Health Information				Physical Activity/Week			
Doctor		48%	44%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	46%	41%	43%
Internet		24%	38%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)	26%	33%	32%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field		8%	8%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	52%	55%	54%
Have a Primary Care Physician			86%	Strength Training (3 days)			29%
Primary Health Services				Overweight Status			
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	72%	71%	64%	Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	62%	69%	73%
Urgent care center or walk-in care	12%	15%	23%	Obese (BMI 30.0+)	26%	34%	37%
Employee clinic	--	--	3%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	60%	61%	51%
Public health clinic	6%	4%	<1%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	26%	32%	25%
Hospital emergency room	2%	2%	2%	At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	34%	43%	32%
No usual place	6%	6%	7%	Household Went Hungry in Past Year			6%
Advance Care Plan	36%	45%	40%				
				<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	
Mobility in Past Year (60 and Older)				<i>Overweight (BMI 25.0+)</i>	67%	65%	
Fond du Lac County	2014	2017		<i>Obese (BMI 30.0+)</i>	31%	30%	
Fallen and Injured Self at Home	14%	14%					
Sun Safety				Alcohol Use in Past Month			
Fond du Lac County			2017	Fond du Lac County	2008	2014	2017
Indoor Tanning Device (past year)			6%	Drank Alcohol	72%	67%	68%
Sunscreen When Outside 1 Hour or More				Binge Drinker	27%	42%	39%
Never/Rarely			50%				
Always/Most of Time			35%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	
				<i>Binge Drinker</i>	25%	17%	

*In 2017, wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

Women's Health				Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	86%	85%	77%	Blood Stool Test (within past year)		12%	22%
Cervical Cancer Screening				Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)	17%	<1%	2%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	90%	87%	77%	Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)	57%	68%	76%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)		63%	41%	Screening in Recommended Time Frame	61%	72%	82%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame							
(18-29: Pap every 3 years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 years or Pap only every 3 years)		94%	82%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
				<i>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</i>		74%	68%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Unsafe Driving Behaviors in Past Month			
<i>Mammogram (50 - 74; within past 2 years)</i>		80%	78%	Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Pap Smear (21- 65; within past 3 years)</i>		84%	80%	Driver/Passenger When Driver			
				Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	4%	<1%
Tobacco Cigarette Use				Texting/Emailing While Driving			23%
Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>				
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	27%	20%	20%	Household Problems Associated With...			
Of Current Smokers...				Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past				Alcohol	2%	5%	3%
Year Because Trying to Quit	45%	62%	53%	Marijuana			4%
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past				Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			4%
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	63%	62%	75%	Gambling			1%
				Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			0%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>				
<i>Current Smokers</i>		17%	17%	Mental Health Status			
				Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Exposure to Tobacco Cigarette Smoke				Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	4%	3%	6%
Smoking Policy at Home				Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life			
Not allowed anywhere	74%	83%	88%	Seldom/Never	4%	4%	6%
Allowed in some places/at some times	14%	8%	4%	Considered Suicide (past year)	5%	3%	5%
Allowed anywhere	3%	1%	2%	People are Caring and Sympathetic to Persons			
No rules inside home	9%	8%	7%	With Mental Illness (strongly/slightly agree)	65%	59%	
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand				Treatment can Help People with Mental Illness			
Smoke in Past Seven Days	41%	18%	18%	Lead Normal Lives (strongly/slightly agree)			98%
Electronic Vapor Product Use				Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse in Past Year			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>		Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Electronic Vapor Product Users (past 30 days)	7%	4%		Yes	3%	2%	1%
<i>Other Research:</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Personal Safety in Past Year			
<i>Current Vapor Product Users (2016)</i>		5%	5%	Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
				Afraid for Their Safety	5%	6%	10%
Exposure to Electronic Vapor Product Vapors		<u>2017</u>		Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	2%	6%
Fond du Lac County				At Least One of the Safety Issues	7%	7%	12%
Vaping Policy at Home							
Not allowed anywhere		72%		Top County Health Issues			
Allowed in some places/at some times		1%		Fond du Lac County			<u>2017</u>
Allowed anywhere		1%		Illegal Drug Use			50%
No rules inside home		23%		Overweight or Obesity			20%
Non-Vaporers Exposed to Second-Hand				Mental Health or Depression			18%
Vaping in Past Seven Days		8%		Chronic Diseases			17%
				Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse			17%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month				Access to Health Care			17%
Fond du Lac County	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>		Alcohol Use or Abuse			15%
Smokeless Tobacco	9%	5%		Cancer			13%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	6%	5%		Affordable Health Care			8%
				Tobacco Use			6%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving			5%
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>		4%	4%	Access to Affordable Healthy Food			4%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2017, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 3% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, 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 while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase.*

In 2017, 17% of respondents reported they or someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. Nineteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report this. Overall, 26% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past 12 months. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report someone did not receive the health care needed. *From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care or an unmet mental health care need. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2017. Please note: in 2017 unmet medical care, dental care and mental health care questions revised from respondent-specific to household-specific.*

In 2017, 44% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 38% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported themselves or a family member is in the health care field and their source of information. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information/clarification. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female or 45 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 23% reported urgent care center or walk-in care. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care as their primary health care. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more

likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor or they were/family member was in the health care field as their source of health information. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center or walk-in care, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 75% 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 57% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup, a cholesterol test, a dental checkup or an eye exam, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 14% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home. *From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2017, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood cholesterol (27%) or high blood pressure (26%). Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, married, overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Twenty percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported diabetes. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. Seven percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, 6% of respondents reported they used an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth in the past 12 months; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day with an SPF of 15 or higher while 50% reported rarely or never. Respondents with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always/most of the time wear sunscreen. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen.

In 2017, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in

the past year; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Fifty-nine percent of respondents agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness; respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives; respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2017, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-two percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 54% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting three or more days in the past week; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes or vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 73% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 37% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to be obese. *From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or obese while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, 51% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried or not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-two percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables or reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease.*

In 2017, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Forty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer screen in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and*

older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting an HPV test within the past five years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

In 2017, 22% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Two percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 76% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 82% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

In 2017, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 53% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-five percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit or their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

In 2017, 88% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. 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. Eighteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

In 2017, 4% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current electronic vapor product users.

In 2017, 72% of respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents in households with children were more likely to report vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of non-vaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapors in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this.

In 2017, 5% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used smokeless tobacco. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.

In 2017, 68% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, less than one percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were texting or emailing while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report texting/emailing while driving in the past month. *From 2008 to 2017, 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, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana; respondents who were unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs; respondents in households with children were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with gambling while 0% reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 1% of respondents reported in the past 12 months they took prescription medication like OxyContin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused. *From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 10% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 12% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, 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/hit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2017, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in Fond du Lac County. The most often cited was illegal drug use (50%). Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Twenty percent reported overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report overweight or obesity. Eighteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent reported chronic diseases. Seventeen percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent reported access to health care; respondents who were female or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue; respondents who were male, with a

college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported cancer; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top health issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving; married respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top county health issue.

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health.

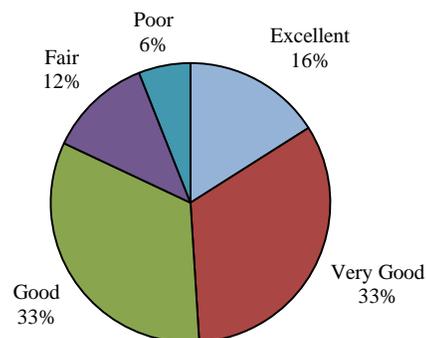
From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

In 2016, 51% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 16% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 16% reported fair or poor (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (16%) or very good (33%). A total of 18% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2017



- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 13% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (45%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (15%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (14%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2017, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2017, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2017, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	13%	12%	18%
Gender			
Male	9	12	14
Female ^b	15	11	21
Age ²			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	8	4	17
35 to 44	14	6	8
45 to 54	9	11	16
55 to 64	20	17	27
65 and Older	17	25	21
Education ¹			
High School or Less	15	14	16
Some Post High School	15	13	18
College Graduate ^{a,b}	5	8	18
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	20	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	12	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	5	2	13
Marital Status			
Married ^a	10	12	17
Not Married	15	12	18
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight ^b	9	7	16
Overweight	15	14	18
Physical Activity ^{1,2,3}			
Inactive	36	54	45
Insufficient ^b	10	7	15
Recommended	9	9	14
Smoking Status			
Nonsmoker	12	12	17
Smoker ^b	15	10	22

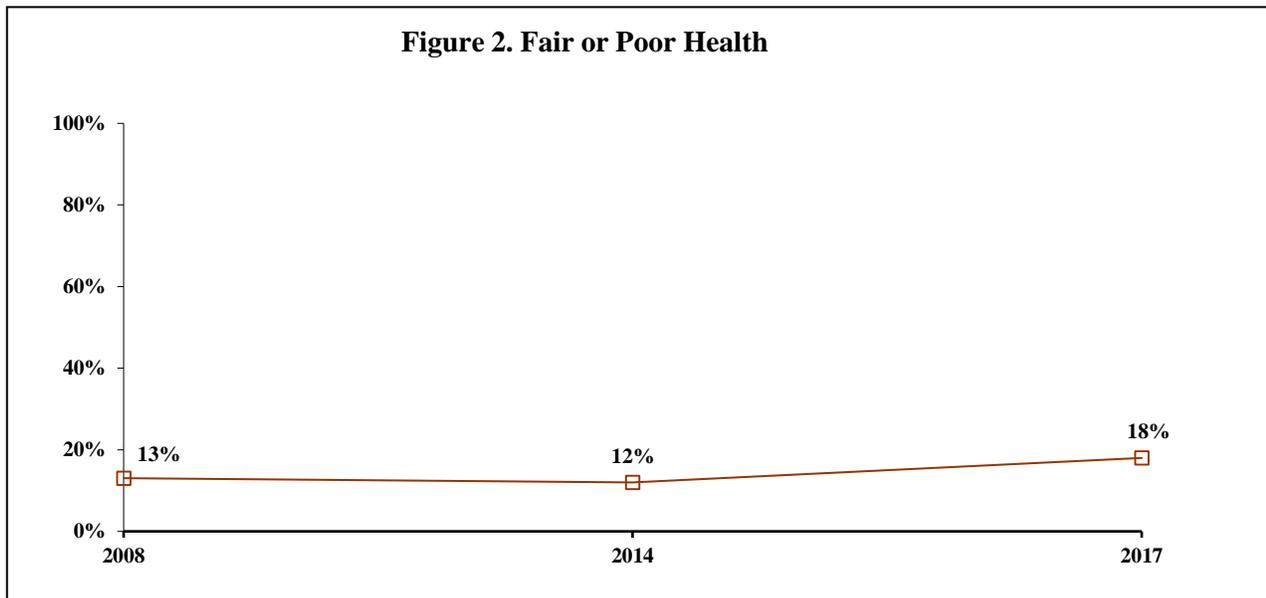
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 3% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, 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 while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase.

Personally Not Covered Currently

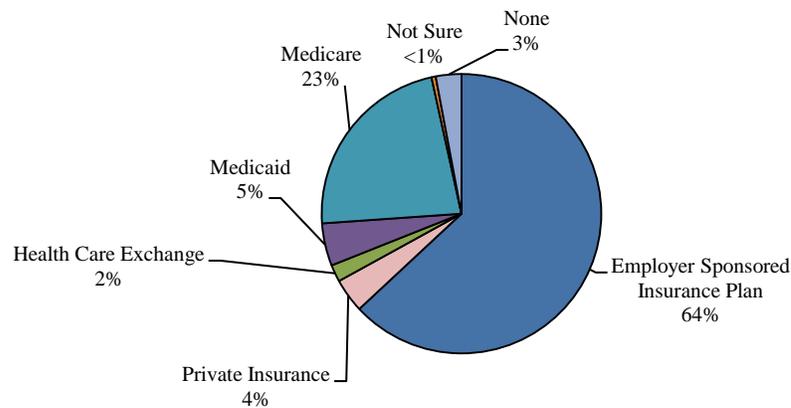
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2016, 9% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Ten percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Ten percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 12% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-four percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Four percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Five percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 23% reported Medicare. Two percent bought insurance through the health care exchange.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2017



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were not covered currently by health insurance.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health care insurance.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2014, respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health care insurance.

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

	2008	2014	2017 ^②
TOTAL			
All Respondents ^a	7%	4%	3%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old ^a	9	4	4
Gender ²			
Male	9	0	--
Female	6	7	--
Age ^{1,2}			
18 to 34	16	13	--
35 to 44	6	0	--
45 to 54	3	0	--
55 to 64	4	0	--
65 and Older	0	0	--
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less	12	7	--
Some Post High School	6	2	--
College Graduate	<1	0	--
Household Income ^{1,2}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	6	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	0	--
Marital Status ¹			
Married	<1	3	--
Not Married	15	3	--

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2017 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months (15%) compared to female respondents (8%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year (28%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (1%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year compared to 14% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months, with a noted increase since 2014.

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

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	14%	8%	12%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male ^b	13	4	15
Female ^a	15	10	8
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	28	18	28
35 to 44	9	6	11
45 to 54 ^a	15	4	1
55 to 64	9	3	11
65 and Older	3	0	0
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less ^b	19	9	23
Some Post High School	11	9	14
College Graduate ^{a,b}	10	3	0
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	24	11	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	5	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4	5
Marital Status ¹			
Married	6	5	9
Not Married ^a	24	10	15

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

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

³demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p<0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p<0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2017 Findings

- Thirteen 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 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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 2008 and 2017, 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 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, 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, with a noted increase since 2014.

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

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^b	14%	8%	13%
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	23	11	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	6	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4	5
Marital Status ¹			
Married	6	7	11
Not Married	22	10	16

[ⓐ]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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

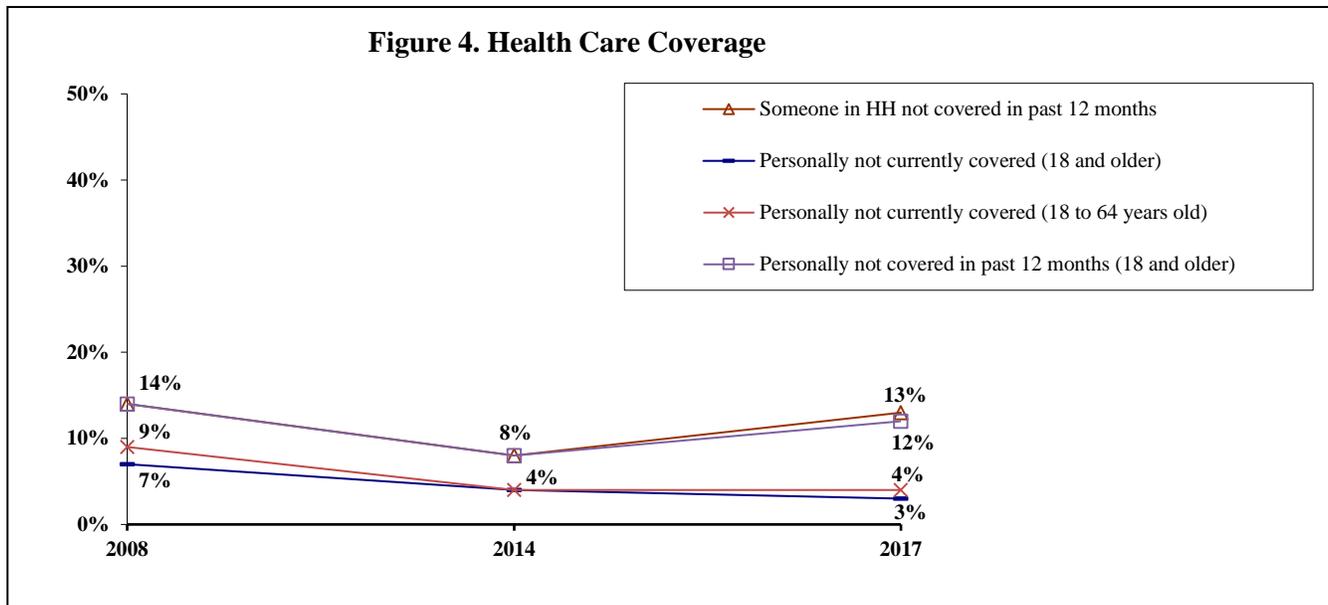
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, 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 while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 17% of respondents reported they or someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. Nineteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report this. Overall, 26% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past 12 months. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report someone did not receive the health care needed.

From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care or an unmet mental health care need. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2017. Please note: in 2017 unmet medical care, dental care and mental health care questions revised from respondent-specific to household-specific.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2017 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they or someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they or someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 9% of those 35 to 44 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2017^o

	2017
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	14
Female	19
Age ¹	
18 to 34	20
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	28
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	5
Education	
High School or Less	15
Some Post High School	22
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status	
Married	18
Not Married	15

^oPercentages 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 2017

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

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

2017 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months compared to 7% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2017 (Household Member)^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	8%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	8

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Unmet Medical Care

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

2017 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.
 - Of the 35 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 37% reported they cannot afford to pay while 31% reported poor medical care. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported uninsured, 20% reported co-payments too high and 18% reported insurance did not cover it.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

In 2017, unmet medical care wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

- From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- From 2014 to 2017, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)^{①,②}

	2014	2017
TOTAL	6%	9%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	6
Marital Status		
Married	7	8
Not Married	4	10
Children in Household		
Yes	9	11
No	5	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.

^②In 2017, unmet medical care wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Unmet Dental Care

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

2017 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (26% and 13%, respectively).
 - Of the 75 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 60% reported the inability to pay as the reason while 45% reported uninsured. Eighteen percent reported insurance did not cover it.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

In 2017, unmet dental care wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

- From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past 12 months someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed. From 2014 to 2017, 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 someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed. In 2017, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Household Member)^{①,②}

	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	13%	19%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	20	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	14
Marital Status ²		
Married	11	13
Not Married ^a	14	26
Children in Household ¹		
Yes	22	22
No ^a	7	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.

^②In 2017, unmet dental care wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

¹demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p<0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Unmet Mental Health Care

2017 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed compared to married respondents (16% and 3%, respectively).
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed (13%) compared to respondents in households without children (6%).
 - Of the 36 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 24% reported the inability to pay as the reason while 21% reported unable to get appointment. Seventeen percent each reported insurance did not cover it or specialty physician not in area.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

In 2017, unmet mental health care wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

- From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in 2014.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)^{①,②}

	2014 ^③	2017
TOTAL ^a	3%	9%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	7
Marital Status ²		
Married	--	3
Not Married	--	16
Children in Household ²		
Yes	--	13
No	--	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.

^②In 2017, unmet mental health care wording changed from respondent-specific to household-specific.

^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 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Unmet Care Overall

2017 Findings

- Overall, 26% of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive medical, dental or mental health care needed.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the care needed compared to 23% 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 someone in their household did not receive the care needed compared to married respondents (38% and 15%, respectively).
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the care needed (32%) compared to respondents in households without children (21%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

In 2008, respondents were asked whether they received the medical, dental or mental health care needed in the past 12 months in one question. In 2014 and 2017, respondents were asked this in three separate questions, with 2017 household-specific.

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the last 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive care needed.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the last 12 months someone in their household did not receive care needed. From 2008 to 2017, 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 someone in their household did not receive care needed.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive care needed, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, the presence of children was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive care needed. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children reporting someone in their household did not receive care needed.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the last 12 months they or someone in their household did not receive care needed.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the last 12 months someone in their household did not receive care needed. From 2014 to 2017, 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 someone in their household did not receive care needed.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive care needed, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in households with children were more likely to report they or someone in their household did not receive care needed. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting someone in their household did not receive care needed.

Table 11. Unmet Care Overall in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	12%	18%	26%
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	17	24	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	16	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	10	10	23
Marital Status ³			
Married	9	17	15
Not Married ^{a,b}	16	18	38
Children in Household ^{2,3}			
Yes ^a	14	30	32
No ^{a,b}	12	11	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.

^②In 2008, written as one question. In 2014 and 2017, medical, dental and mental health care was broken down into three separate questions at the household level.

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

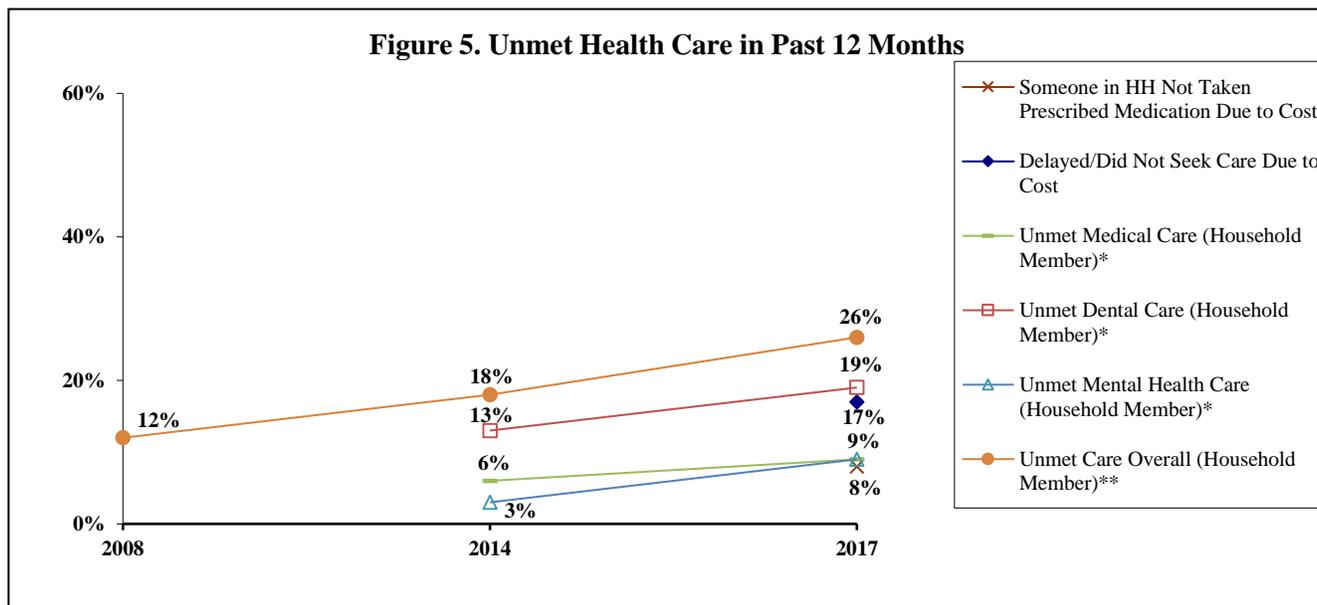
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they or someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. From 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care or unmet mental health care need. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



*In 2017, unmet care was revised from respondent-specific to household-specific.

**In 2008, written as one question. In 2014 and 2017, medical, dental and mental health care was broken down into three separate questions, with 2017 at a household level.

Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 12 - 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 44% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 38% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported themselves or a family member is in the health care field and their source of information. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information/clarification. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female or 45 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 23% reported urgent care center or walk-in care. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care as their primary health care. Forty percent

of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor or they were/family member was in the health care field as their source of health information. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center or walk-in care, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Source for Health Information

2017 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information or clarification while 38% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2017 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information or clarification.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information/clarification (63%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (31%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (28%).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their source of health information/clarification compared to 32% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they contact their doctor for health information or clarification.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information/clarification. From 2014 to 2017, there was noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting doctor as their source of health information/clarification.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information/clarification. In 2017, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information/clarification. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information/clarification.

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

	2014	2017
TOTAL	48%	44%
Gender		
Male	46	45
Female	49	42
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	42	28
35 to 44	47	31
45 to 54	57	47
55 to 64	38	52
65 and Older	55	63
Education ¹		
High School or Less	56	50
Some Post High School	41	44
College Graduate	43	38
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	53	53
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	32
Marital Status		
Married	46	45
Not Married	49	41

[Ⓞ]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 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Internet as Source for Health Information

2017 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information or clarification.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information/clarification (54%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (34%) or respondents 65 and older (11%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported the Internet as their source for health information/clarification compared to 36% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they go to the Internet for health information or clarification.

- In 2014 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they go to the Internet for health information/clarification.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet when looking for health information/clarification, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet when looking for health information/clarification. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting they go to the Internet for health information/clarification.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they go to the Internet for health information/clarification. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting they go to the Internet for health information/clarification.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet when looking for health information/clarification. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they go to the Internet for health information/clarification.

Table 13. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	24%	38%
Gender		
Male ^a	26	39
Female ^a	22	38
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	25	54
35 to 44	29	45
45 to 54	28	41
55 to 64	25	34
65 and Older	14	11
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	15	33
Some Post High School	33	39
College Graduate ^a	27	43
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	21	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	49
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	30	39
Not Married ^a	15	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 2014; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field as Source for Health Information

2017 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source to go to when looking for health information or clarification.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a college education reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information/clarification compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source to go to when looking for health information or clarification.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were, or a family member was in the health care field and their source for health information/clarification.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source to go to when looking for health information/clarification. In 2017, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 14. Myself/Family Member as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2014	2017
TOTAL	8%	8%
Gender		
Male	8	8
Female	8	8
Age		
18 to 34	8	9
35 to 44	11	13
45 to 54	7	4
55 to 64	9	6
65 and Older	6	8
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	1	2
Some Post High School	10	9
College Graduate	16	12
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14	10
Marital Status		
Married	9	6
Not Married	7	10

^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 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Primary Care Physician

2017 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (90%) compared to male respondents (83%).
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older and 95% of those 45 to 64 years old reported a primary care physician compared to 72% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 15. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	86%
Gender ¹	
Male	83
Female	90
Age ¹	
18 to 34	72
35 to 44	78
45 to 54	95
55 to 64	95
65 and Older	97
Education	
High School or Less	83
Some Post High School	84
College Graduate	91
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	93
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87
Marital Status	
Married	84
Not Married	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≤0.05 in 2017

Primary Health Care Services

2017 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick. Twenty-three percent reported urgent care center. Seven percent reported no usual place.

Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Services

2017 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office when they are sick.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office (73%) compared to male respondents (55%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 77% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office compared to 40% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Seventy-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 65% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 57% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2014 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor or nurse practitioner's office. From 2014 to 2017, 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.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 16. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	72%	71%	64%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	64	64	55
Female	79	78	73
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	63	54	57
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	64	75	40
45 to 54	75	69	77
55 to 64 ^a	87	83	70
65 and Older	83	87	79
Education ²			
High School or Less ^a	70	66	58
Some Post High School	75	64	71
College Graduate ^b	71	86	64
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	70	66	57
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	80	66	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	66	84	65
Marital Status ²			
Married ^{a,b}	72	77	63
Not Married	71	63	66

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Services

2017 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center or walk-in care when they are sick.
- Male respondents were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care (29%) compared to female respondents (17%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 34% of those 35 to 44 years old reported urgent care center or walk-in care compared to 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reported urgent care center or walk-in care compared to 11% of respondents with some post high school education.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center or walk-in care, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care. In 2017, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, 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 urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting urgent care center or walk-in care.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care. In 2017, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report urgent care center. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report urgent care center or walk-in care, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, 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 urgent care center or walk-in care.
- In 2014 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting urgent care center or walk-in care.

Table 17. Urgent Care Center or Walk-In Care as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	12%	15%	23%
Gender ³			
Male ^{a,b}	13	18	29
Female	11	12	17
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	17	20	35
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	11	14	34
45 to 54	18	26	17
55 to 64 ^a	2	8	15
65 and Older ^b	5	3	10
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less ^{a,b}	13	14	28
Some Post High School ^b	7	21	11
College Graduate ^{a,b}	14	9	28
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	12	18	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	17	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	13	11	24
Marital Status			
Married ^{a,b}	13	14	25
Not Married ^a	11	16	21

[ⓐ]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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Advance Care Plan

2017 Findings

- Forty 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.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (47%) compared to female respondents (34%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 25% of those 18 to 34 years old or 15% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they had an advance care plan compared to 35% of those with some post high school education or 34% of respondents with a college education.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2008 to 2017, 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 an advance care plan.
- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an advance care plan.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

Table 18. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	36%	45%	40%
Gender ³			
Male ^a	36	46	47
Female ^b	36	44	34
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	13	28	25
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	37	43	15
45 to 54	28	31	42
55 to 64	42	55	48
65 and Older	73	78	74
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less ^{a,b}	22	39	53
Some Post High School	47	48	35
College Graduate ^{a,b}	47	50	34
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	40	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	23	48	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	41	47	33
Marital Status ¹			
Married	42	44	39
Not Married ^a	28	46	41

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

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

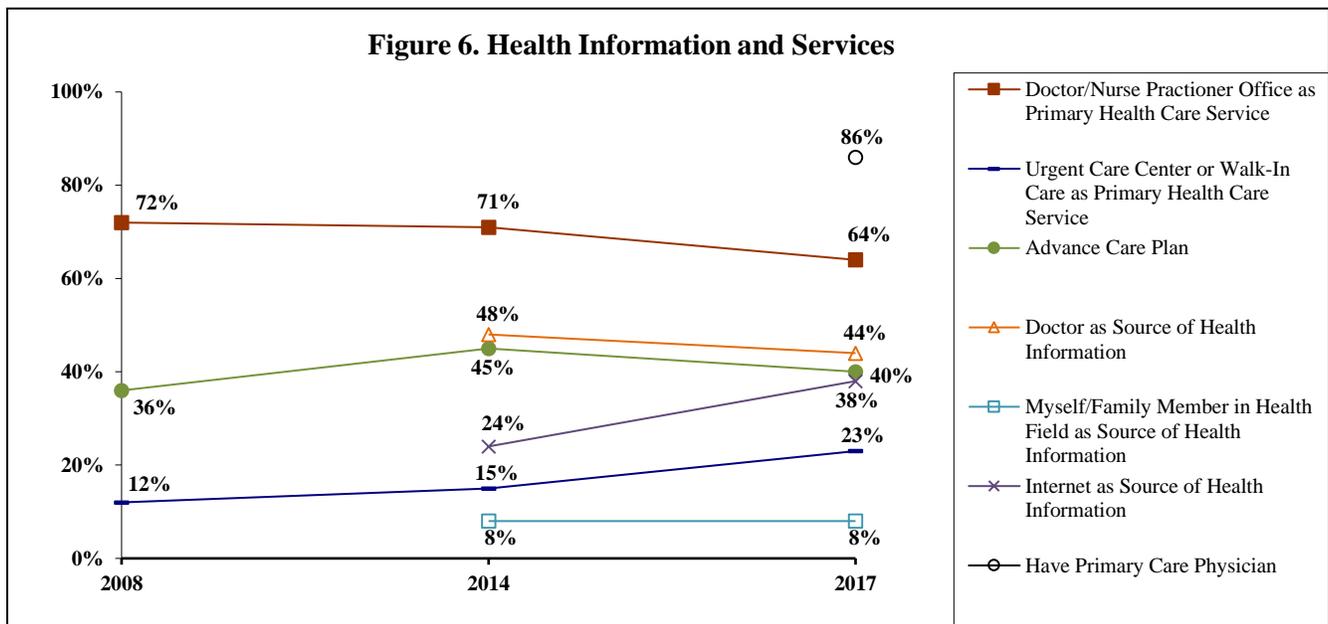
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor or they were/family member was in the health care field as their source of health information. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center or walk-in care, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 19 - 22)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 75% 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 57% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup, a cholesterol test, a dental checkup or an eye exam, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Routine Checkup

In 2016, 71% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 13% reported past two years, 8% past five years and 7% five or more years ago. Nationally, 71% reported past year, 13% past two years, 8% past five years and 7% five or more years ago (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Ninety-six percent of respondents 65 and older and 95% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 77% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2014, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	84%	85%	88%
Gender ^{1,2}			
Male ^{a,b}	79	79	87
Female	88	90	89
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	79	81	83
35 to 44	82	88	77
45 to 54 ^b	88	69	95
55 to 64	84	95	89
65 and Older ^a	87	95	96
Education ²			
High School or Less	85	88	84
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	81	77	90
College Graduate	85	88	90
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83	82	86
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	80	89	93
Top 40 Percent Bracket	85	86	88
Marital Status ²			
Married	82	82	86
Not Married	86	89	90

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2015, 78% of Wisconsin respondents and 78% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Four percent reported five or more years ago while 10% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 74% of those 35 to 44 years old or 43% 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 (82%) compared to those with a high school education or less (74%) or respondents with some post high school education (64%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 64% 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 (84% and 63%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2014, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2014, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2014 and 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 20. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	80%	76%	75%
Gender ¹			
Male	76	79	74
Female ^a	84	74	75
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	56	55	43
35 to 44 ^a	90	82	74
45 to 54 ^b	85	78	94
55 to 64 ^a	98	92	87
65 and Older	91	87	88
Education ³			
High School or Less	76	73	74
Some Post High School ^a	83	75	64
College Graduate	83	83	82
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	67	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	89	80	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	89	81	79
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married	86	80	84
Not Married ^a	73	71	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Dental Checkup

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

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

In 2016, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 66% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2016 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.

2017 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 17% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (86%) compared to those 55 and older (69%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (55%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 57% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 75% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 57% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	68%	69%	69%
Gender			
Male	67	72	70
Female	69	67	68
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	59	55	55
35 to 44 ^a	69	78	86
45 to 54	78	73	75
55 to 64	73	78	69
65 and Older	66	68	69
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	57	66	57
Some Post High School	70	64	71
College Graduate	82	78	79
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	59	60	57
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	73	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	77	75
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	72	73	69
Not Married	62	63	70

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Eye Exam

2017 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 23% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (72%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (44%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (42%).
- Sixty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 58% of those with some post high school education or 48% of respondents with a college education.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 53% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to married respondents (65% and 50%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2008.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2014.

Table 22. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	52%	51%	57%
Gender			
Male	51	49	57
Female	54	52	56
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34 ^b	50	39	61
35 to 44	52	51	42
45 to 54 ^b	58	63	44
55 to 64 ^{a,b}	42	39	61
65 and Older	57	68	72
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less ^{a,b}	43	40	66
Some Post High School	57	55	58
College Graduate ^{a,b}	61	62	48
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	48	48	72
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	49	65	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket	53	51	53
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	51	57	50
Not Married ^{a,b}	54	41	65

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

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

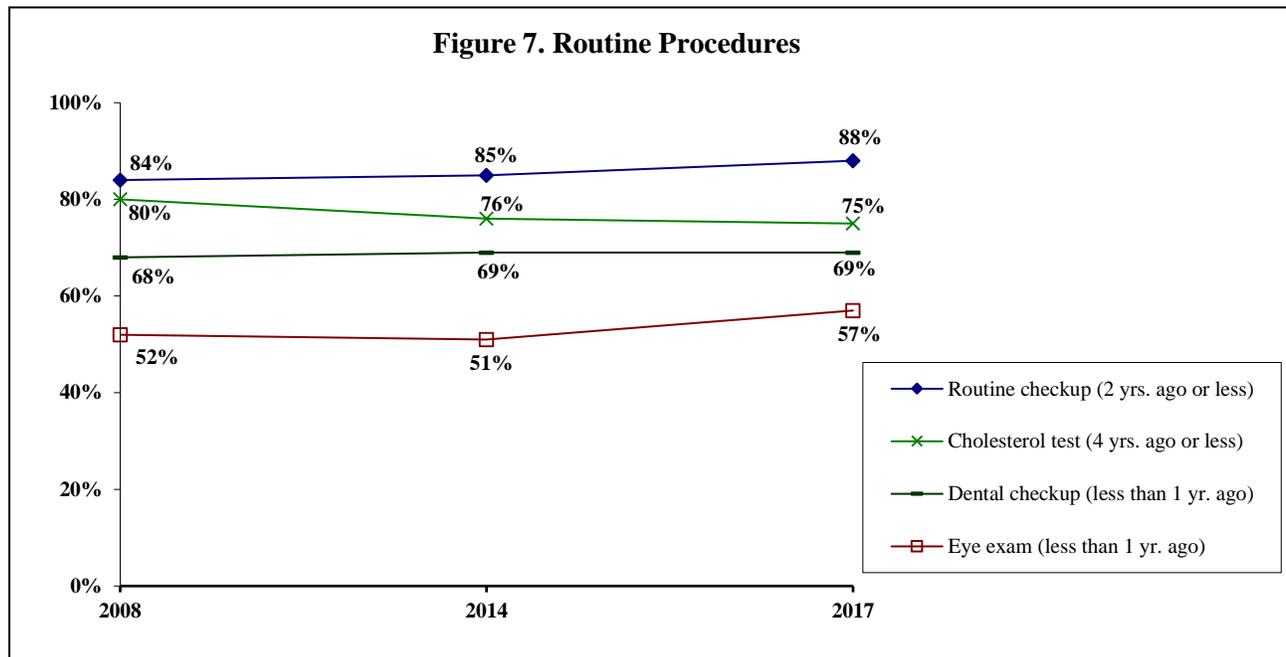
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup, a cholesterol test, a dental checkup or an eye exam, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



Mobility (Figure 8)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 14% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.

From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.

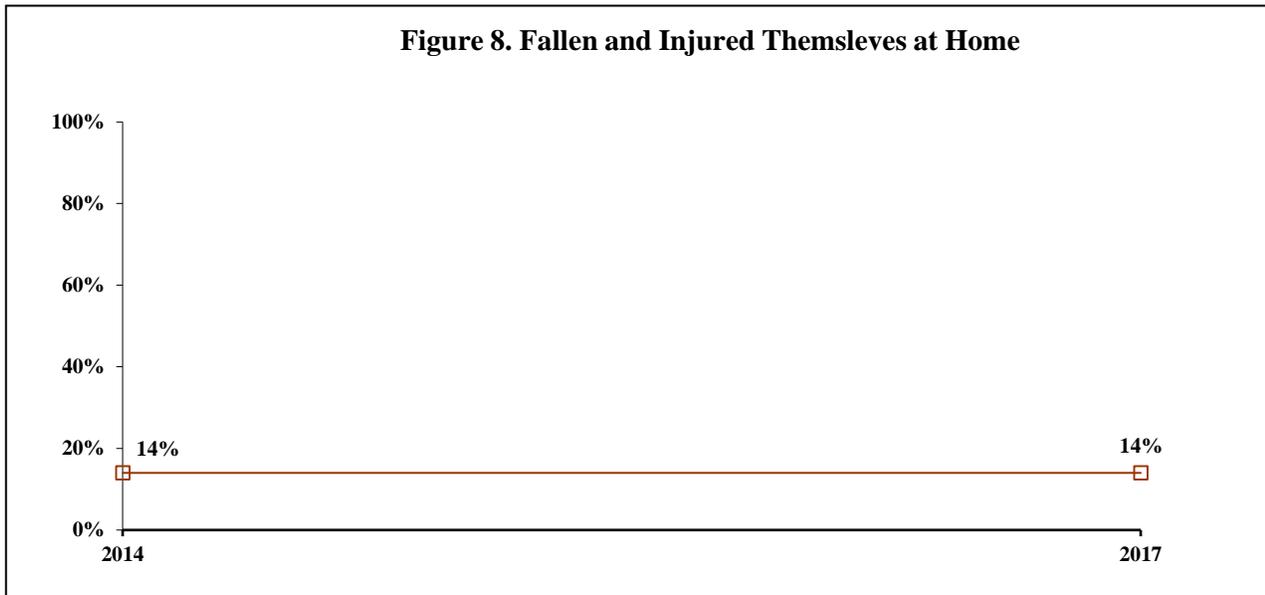
2017 Findings

- Fourteen percent of 110 respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Figure 8. Fallen and Injured Themselves at Home



Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 23 - 28)

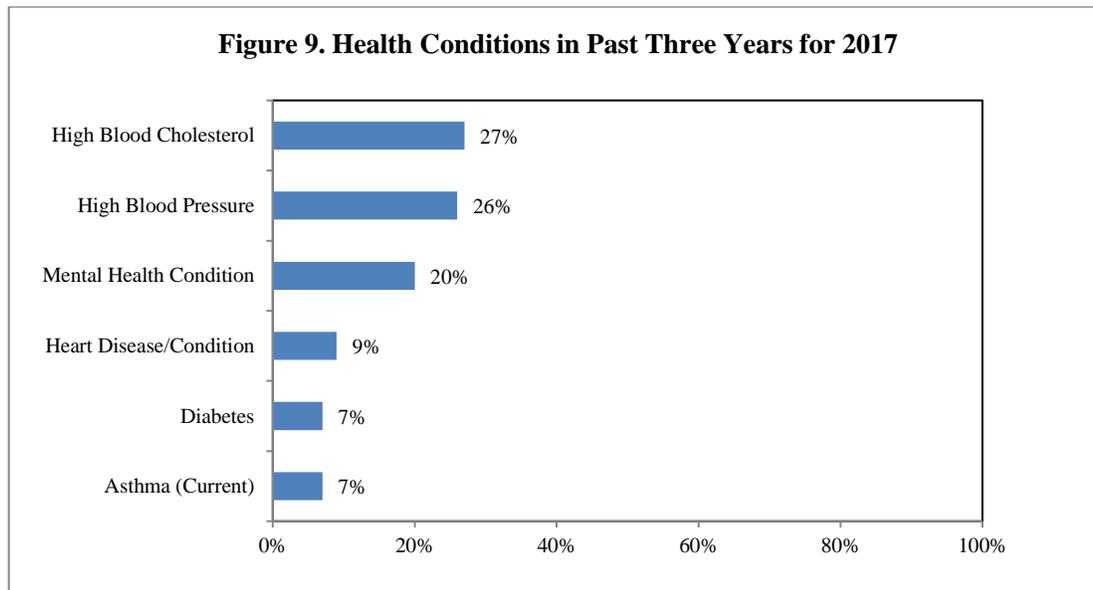
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood cholesterol (27%) or high blood pressure (26%). Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, married, overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Twenty percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported diabetes. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. Seven percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

2017 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (27%) or high blood pressure (26%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



High Blood Cholesterol

2017 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (52%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (11%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (3%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to unmarried respondents (31% and 22%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (31%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (17%).
- Smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (44%) compared to nonsmokers (23%).
 - Of the 107 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2017, smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2008.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (92% and 90%, respectively).
- In 2014, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2017, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2014 and 2017, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2017, smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2014.

Table 23. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	21%	26%	27%
Gender			
Male	19	29	26
Female	24	23	27
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	0	4	3
35 to 44	18	14	11
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	27	25	52
55 to 64	36	48	37
65 and Older	43	48	39
Education			
High School or Less	20	28	28
Some Post High School	26	21	21
College Graduate	20	28	30
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	23	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	30	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17	24	24
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married ^a	20	33	31
Not Married	24	16	22
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight ^b	14	8	17
Overweight	26	34	31
Physical Activity ^{1,2}			
Inactive	40	46	40
Insufficient	20	30	26
Recommended	19	19	25
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3}			
Nonsmoker	25	28	23
Smoker ^{a,b}	11	16	44

^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 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

High Blood Pressure

2017 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (49%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (7%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (5%).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (32%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (7%).
- Forty-one percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 26% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 19% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure (28%) compared to smokers (15%).
 - Of the 102 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2017, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008 and 2017, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of activity reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, smoking status was not a significant variable. In 2017, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (94% and 90%, respectively).
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2014 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2017, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2014 and 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of activity reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2014 and 2017, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure.

Table 24. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	29%	31%	26%
Gender			
Male	27	32	24
Female	30	30	27
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	7	14	7
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	21	18	5
45 to 54	30	26	36
55 to 64	44	39	37
65 and Older	61	64	49
Education ¹			
High School or Less	33	36	29
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	31	31	18
College Graduate	19	24	28
Household Income ^{1,2}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	40	32	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	39	30
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	23	20
Marital Status			
Married	25	34	27
Not Married ^a	33	26	24
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight ^a	16	13	7
Overweight	35	39	32
Physical Activity ^{2,3}			
Inactive	43	63	41
Insufficient ^{a,b}	30	30	19
Recommended	25	26	26
Smoking Status ^{2,3}			
Nonsmoker	30	35	28
Smoker	25	15	15

[ⓐ]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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Mental Health Condition

2017 Findings

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (23%) compared to male respondents (15%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 18% 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 (24% and 15%, respectively).
 - Of the 76 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 96% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008 and 2017, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2008.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (100% and 96%, respectively).
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2017, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2014.

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

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	11%	17%	20%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male ^a	7	13	15
Female ^a	13	20	23
Age			
18 to 34 ^a	9	18	21
35 to 44	18	20	28
45 to 54 ^a	8	19	20
55 to 64	13	18	15
65 and Older	5	10	14
Education ²			
High School or Less ^a	8	15	20
Some Post High School ^a	9	25	21
College Graduate	16	10	18
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	12	20	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	7	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	19	18
Marital Status ³			
Married	12	18	15
Not Married ^{a,b}	9	15	24

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Heart Disease/Condition

2017 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Seventeen percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 2% of those 18 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (19%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (12%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (5%).
 - Of the 35 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2008 and 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (86% and 89%, respectively).
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2014, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2017, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 26. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	8%	11%	9%
Gender ²			
Male	9	14	8
Female	6	7	9
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	0	3	2
35 to 44	1	3	0
45 to 54	11	6	14
55 to 64	11	17	13
65 and Older	21	27	17
Education			
High School or Less	7	12	10
Some Post High School	9	8	7
College Graduate	6	11	9
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	14	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	7	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	8	6
Marital Status			
Married	9	10	10
Not Married	5	11	7
Overweight Status ²			
Not Overweight	6	2	5
Overweight	9	14	10
Physical Activity ^{1,2,3}			
Inactive	23	25	19
Insufficient ^a	5	7	12
Recommended	6	9	5
Smoking Status ²			
Nonsmoker	9	13	8
Smoker ^b	5	3	10

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Diabetes

2017 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (19%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (3%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 27 respondents who reported diabetes, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, smoking status was not a significant variable.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (93% and 92%, respectively).
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2014, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In 2017, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 27. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	7%	7%	7%
Gender ²			
Male	7	10	7
Female	6	4	6
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	0	0	0
35 to 44	1	3	3
45 to 54	8	2	4
55 to 64	15	10	8
65 and Older	17	23	19
Education			
High School or Less	6	7	5
Some Post High School	10	6	8
College Graduate	5	9	6
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	7	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	5	5
Marital Status			
Married	7	8	6
Not Married	6	6	7
Overweight Status ^{1,2}			
Not Overweight	1	2	3
Overweight	11	9	8
Physical Activity ^{1,2}			
Inactive	25	25	10
Insufficient	5	6	6
Recommended	4	6	6
Smoking Status ^{1,2}			
Nonsmoker	9	9	8
Smoker	<1	1	3

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Current Asthma

In 2016, 9% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (10%) compared to male respondents (3%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 10% of those 65 and older reported current asthma compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).
 - Of the 27 respondents who reported current asthma, 100% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report current asthma. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2008 and 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (97% and 100%, respectively).
- In 2014 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report current asthma. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting current asthma.

- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting current asthma.

Table 28. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	9%	10%	7%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male	6	6	3
Female	12	13	10
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	9	5	5
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	13	18	0
45 to 54	7	14	12
55 to 64	13	3	7
65 and Older	4	9	10
Education			
High School or Less	11	8	5
Some Post High School	9	13	6
College Graduate	6	9	9
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	14	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	4	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	1	11	3
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^b	5	9	4
Not Married	13	10	10

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

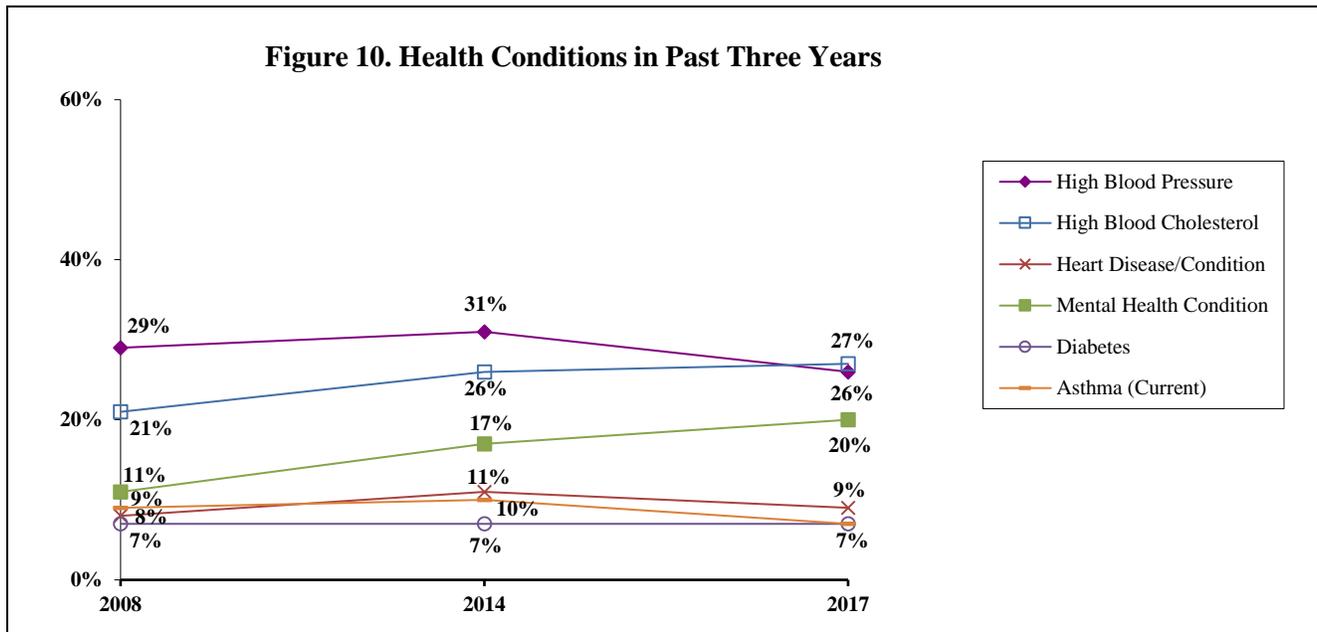
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.



Sun Safety (Tables 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 6% of respondents reported they used an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth in the past 12 months; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day with an SPF of 15 or higher while 50% reported rarely or never. Respondents with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always/most of the time wear sunscreen. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen.

Indoor Tanning Device

2017 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they used an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth in the past 12 months (one or two times 1% and three or more times 5%).
- Female respondents were more likely to report they used an indoor tanning device in the past 12 months (11%) compared to male respondents (1%).

- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 9% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they used an indoor tanning device in the past 12 months compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used an indoor tanning device in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).

Table 29. One or More Times Used Indoor Tanning Device in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	6%
Gender ¹	
Male	1
Female	11
Age ¹	
18 to 34	10
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	2
65 and Older	1
Education	
High School or Less	4
Some Post High School	10
College Graduate	5
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8
Marital Status ¹	
Married	4
Not Married	9

^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 2017

Sunscreen When Outside for More Than One Hour

2017 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they always wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day with an SPF of 15 or higher while 21% reported most of the time. Fifteen percent reported sometimes while 50% reported rarely or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour (56%) compared to female respondents (45%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour (64%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (42%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (37%).

- Forty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour compared to 29% of those with a high school education or less or 27% of respondents with some post high school education. Sixty percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported never/rarely compared to 34% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 40% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour compared to 21% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported never/rarely compared to 49% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 30. Sunscreen of SPF 15 or Higher When Outside by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	Never/Rarely	Always/Most of the Time
TOTAL	50%	35%
Gender		
Male	56 ¹	31
Female	45 ¹	39
Age		
18 to 34	42 ¹	42
35 to 44	54 ¹	31
45 to 54	37 ¹	42
55 to 64	60 ¹	28
65 and Older	64 ¹	26
Education		
High School or Less	60 ¹	29 ¹
Some Post High School	60 ¹	27 ¹
College Graduate	34 ¹	46 ¹
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	69 ¹	21 ¹
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49 ¹	40 ¹
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38 ¹	41 ¹
Marital Status		
Married	49	37
Not Married	51	33

^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 2017

Physical Activity (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 31 - 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-two percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 54% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting three or more days in the past week; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes or vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2017 Findings

- Forty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-five percent did some moderate activity, while 12% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (66%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (34%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (32%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with at least some post high school education met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 25% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 46% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 30% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to unmarried respondents (48% and 37%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable.

Table 31. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	46%	41%	43%
Gender			
Male	51	45	47
Female	42	38	38
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	54	52	32
35 to 44	39	51	34
45 to 54 ^b	53	30	66
55 to 64	43	33	39
65 and Older	36	37	44
Education ³			
High School or Less ^{a,b}	46	36	25
Some Post High School	48	42	51
College Graduate	44	47	51
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	45	48	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45	46	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	50	33	50
Marital Status ³			
Married	45	39	48
Not Married ^a	48	44	37
Overweight Status ^{1,2}			
Not Overweight ^a	54	49	41
Overweight	41	38	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 moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2017 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-three percent did some vigorous physical activity while 44% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (40%) compared to female respondents (24%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 48% of those 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 30% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 24% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (40%) compared to overweight respondents (29%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2008 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the

percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 32. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	26%	33%	32%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male	34	35	40
Female	18	31	24
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	32	63	48
35 to 44 ^b	33	40	23
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	30	16	49
55 to 64	11	20	19
65 and Older	13	14	10
Education ³			
High School or Less	23	31	24
Some Post High School	24	33	30
College Graduate	32	35	40
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	21	35	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	34	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	34	44
Marital Status			
Married	26	31	29
Not Married ^a	26	36	35
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3}			
Not Overweight	37	46	40
Overweight ^a	18	27	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.

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

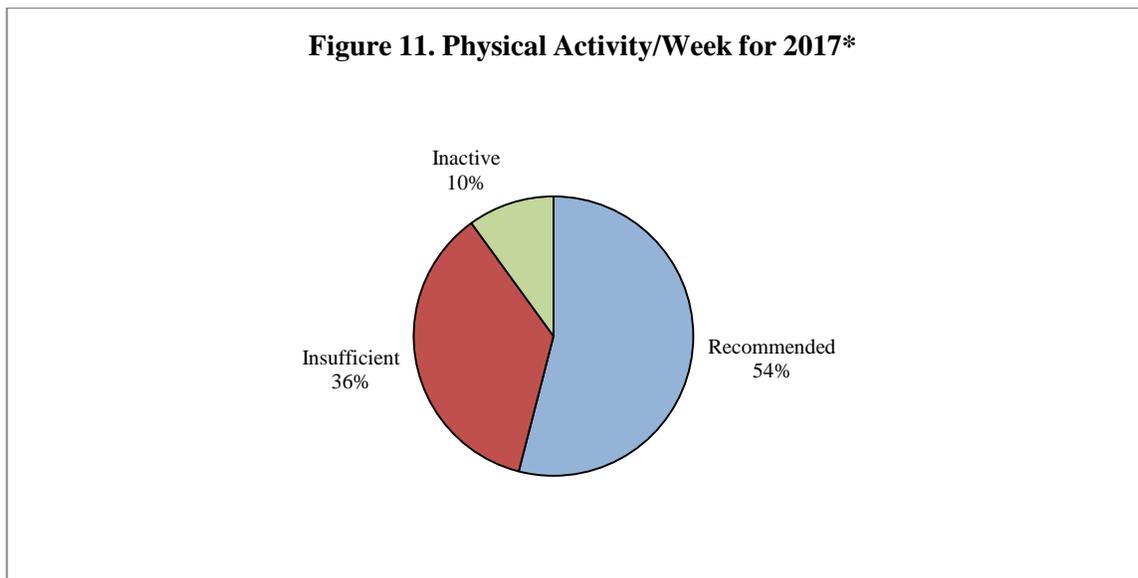
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

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

2017 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-six percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 10% did no physical activity in a typical week.



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

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (64%) compared to female respondents (45%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (70%) compared to those 55 and older (47%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (37%).
- Sixty-one percent of respondents with a college education and 58% of those with some post high school education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 42% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 51% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 39% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2008 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2014 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 33. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	52%	55%	54%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	58	62	64
Female	46	49	45
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34 ^b	58	75	61
35 to 44 ^b	48	65	37
45 to 54 ^b	59	38	70
55 to 64	45	46	47
65 and Older	44	44	47
Education ³			
High School or Less	49	51	42
Some Post High School	54	55	58
College Graduate	53	61	61
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	49	61	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	59	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	58	47	66
Marital Status			
Married	51	53	55
Not Married	53	59	52
Overweight Status ^{1,2}			
Not Overweight	63	67	58
Overweight	45	50	53

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Strength Training Activities Three Days in the Past Week

2017 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting three or more days in the past week.
- Male respondents were more likely to report exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in the past week (35%) compared to female respondents (24%).

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in the past week (41%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (24%) or respondents 55 and older (22%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in the past week compared to 24% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in the past week (42%) compared to overweight respondents (24%).

Table 34. Three Days of Strength Training in the Past Week by Demographic Variables for 2017[®]

	2017
TOTAL	29%
Gender ¹	
Male	35
Female	24
Age ¹	
18 to 34	41
35 to 44	32
45 to 54	24
55 to 64	22
65 and Older	22
Education	
High School or Less	26
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	34
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35
Marital Status	
Married	30
Not Married	28
Overweight Status ¹	
Not Overweight	42
Overweight	24

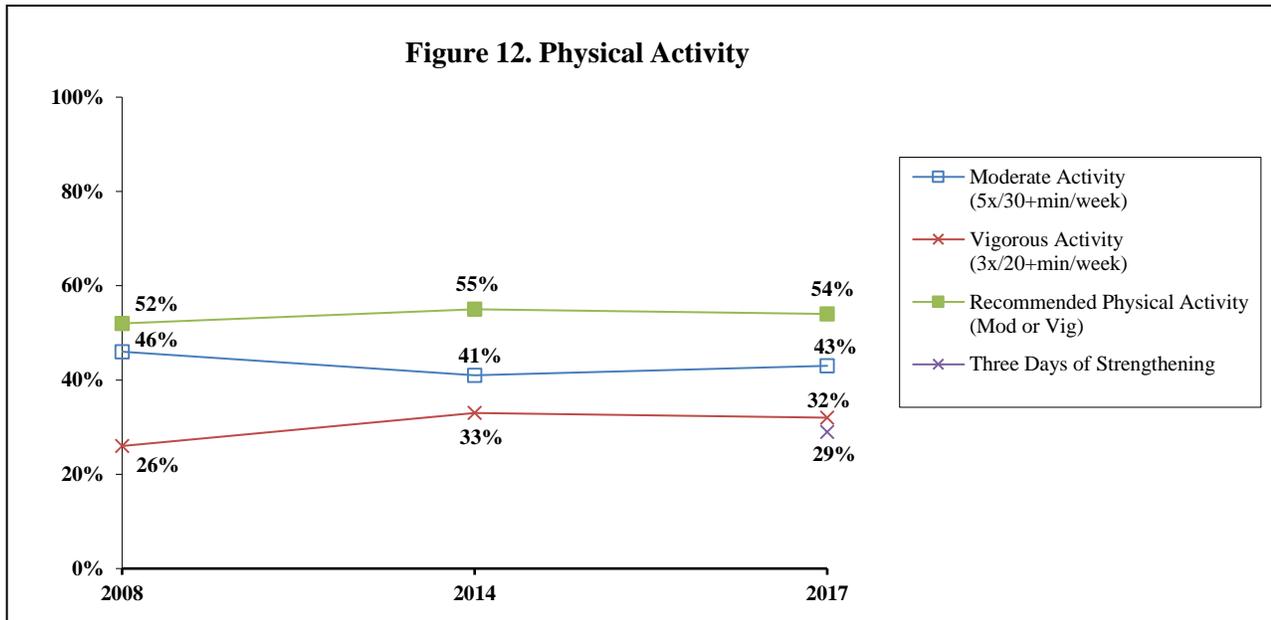
[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Physical Activity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes or vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



Body Weight (Figures 13 & 14; Tables 35 & 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 73% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 37% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to be obese.

From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or obese while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

At Least Overweight

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.

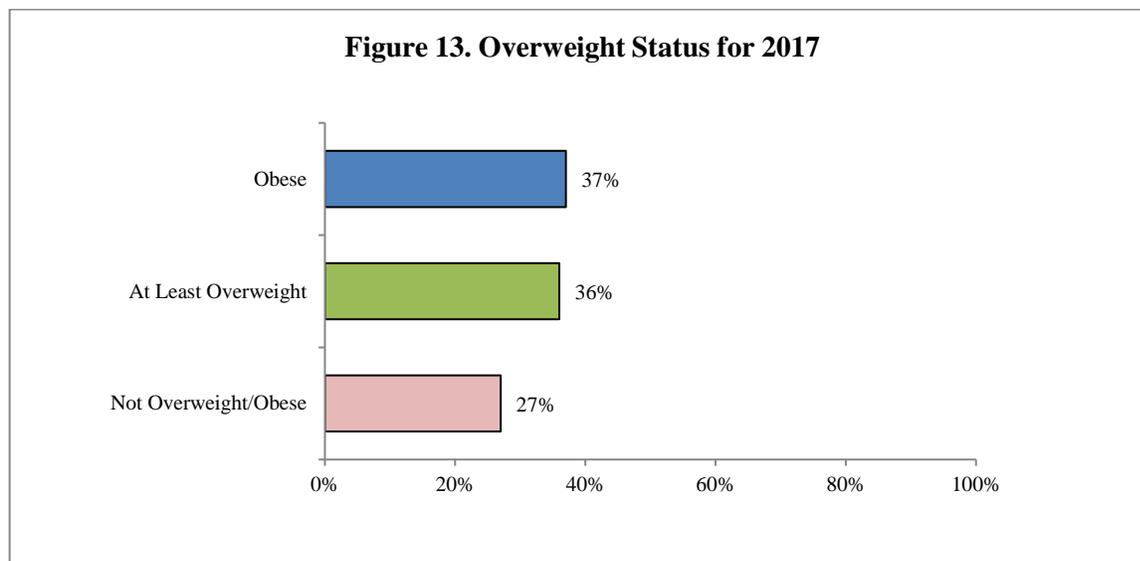
The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)

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

In 2016, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (36% overweight, 31% obese). In the U.S., 65% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 30% obese) (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- According to the definition, 73% of respondents were at least overweight.



- Male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight (80%) compared to female respondents (67%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old were at least overweight compared to 68% of those 55 to 64 years old or 63% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 67%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2008 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender being overweight.
- In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education being overweight.
- In 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to overweight. In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket being overweight.

- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status being overweight.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity being overweight.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2014 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.
- In 2014, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be overweight.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education being overweight.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2017, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to be overweight.
- In 2014, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 35. Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	62%	69%	73%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	68	78	80
Female ^a	57	61	67
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	53	57	63
35 to 44 ^a	55	72	84
45 to 54	69	73	79
55 to 64	73	80	68
65 and Older	72	71	75
Education ²			
High School or Less	66	67	75
Some Post High School	65	81	70
College Graduate ^{a,b}	54	61	74
Household Income ^{1,2}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	61	64	72
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	77	82	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	60	64	73
Marital Status ³			
Married ^a	67	71	78
Not Married ^a	57	67	67
Physical Activity ^{1,2}			
Inactive	77	78	86
Insufficient	70	77	72
Recommended ^{a,b}	55	62	71

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Obesity

2017 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).
- Respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese (46%) compared to those 65 and older (32%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (26%).
- Forty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were obese compared to 36% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Sixty-seven percent of inactive respondents were obese compared to 39% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 29% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being obese.
- In 2008 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being obese.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old being obese.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education being obese.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status being obese.
- In 2008 and 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity being obese.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being obese.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be obese. In 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese.

Table 36. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	26%	34%	37%
Gender			
Male	29	36	36
Female ^a	24	32	37
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	19	22	26
35 to 44	31	50	46
45 to 54 ^a	28	35	46
55 to 64	37	40	40
65 and Older	26	30	32
Education			
High School or Less	29	34	38
Some Post High School	28	35	40
College Graduate ^a	21	31	33
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	31	30	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	40	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24	29	28
Marital Status			
Married ^a	26	32	36
Not Married ^a	27	36	37
Physical Activity ^{1,2,3}			
Inactive ^a	41	48	67
Insufficient	33	45	39
Recommended ^a	19	23	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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

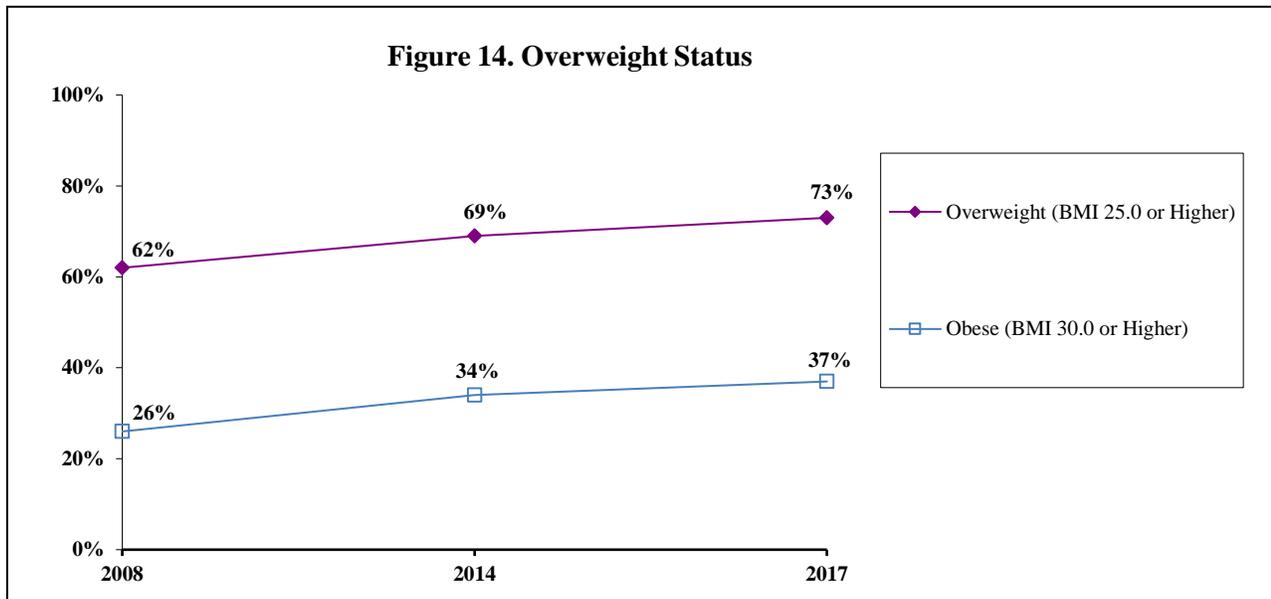
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or obese while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.



Nutrition and Food Insecurity (Figure 15; Tables 37 - 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 51% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried or not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-two percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables or reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease.

Fruit Consumption

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

2017 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (60%) compared to male respondents (42%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 50% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 46% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to married respondents (57% and 46%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (64%) compared to overweight respondents (46%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008 and 2017, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2017, 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 per day.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2014 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014 and 2017, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2014 to 2017, 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 per day.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting two or more servings of fruit.

Table 37. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	60%	61%	51%
Gender ^{2,3}			
Male ^a	56	49	42
Female ^b	64	71	60
Age			
18 to 34 ^a	65	60	49
35 to 44	60	59	66
45 to 54	53	51	43
55 to 64 ^b	53	69	46
65 and Older	66	67	53
Education ²			
High School or Less ^a	56	50	44
Some Post High School ^a	67	63	53
College Graduate ^b	61	73	55
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	60	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	65	59	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	64	64	46
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married ^{a,b}	65	63	46
Not Married	55	58	57
Overweight Status ^{2,3}			
Not Overweight	61	70	64
Overweight ^{a,b}	61	57	46
Physical Activity ^{1,2}			
Inactive	41	57	38
Insufficient	59	53	52
Recommended ^{a,b}	65	68	52

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Vegetable Consumption

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

2017 Findings

- Twenty-five 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 (33%) compared to male respondents (16%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (44%) compared to those 65 and older (22%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (10%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 17% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (30% and 19%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2008 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2014 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three vegetables per day.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.
- In 2014 and 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 38. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^b	26%	32%	25%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	18	21	16
Female	32	42	33
Age ³			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	29	31	10
35 to 44	22	45	31
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	27	27	44
55 to 64	18	33	23
65 and Older	26	25	22
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	24	25	17
Some Post High School ^b	27	28	17
College Graduate ^a	27	45	39
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	24	34	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	16	32	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	33	27
Marital Status ³			
Married	25	35	30
Not Married	26	27	19
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	26	33	24
Overweight	26	31	26
Physical Activity			
Inactive	15	30	13
Insufficient	27	25	24
Recommended ^b	27	37	28

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Five or More Fruit or Vegetables per Day

In 2009, 23% of Wisconsin respondents and 23% of U.S. respondents reported they ate at least five fruit or vegetables per day (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day (41%) compared to male respondents (22%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day (48%) compared to those 55 and older (28%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (20%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day (41%) compared to those with a high school education or less (28%) or respondents with some post high school education (26%).
- Fifty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 29% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.
- In 2008 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2008 respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetables servings per day. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2008, respondents who did at least some physical activity were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.
- In 2014 and 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2014 and 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.
- In 2014, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day. In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least five servings of fruit/vegetables per day.

Table 39. Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^b	34%	43%	32%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^b	22	34	22
Female ^b	44	52	41
Age ³			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	32	41	20
35 to 44	32	49	48
45 to 54	38	40	43
55 to 64 ^b	21	46	28
65 and Older	40	43	28
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	26	36	28
Some Post High School ^b	38	42	26
College Graduate ^b	41	55	41
Household Income ^{1,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	28	43	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	20	49	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	41	42	28
Marital Status ²			
Married ^b	37	49	32
Not Married	30	35	32
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	37	47	39
Overweight ^b	32	42	30
Physical Activity ^{1,2}			
Inactive ^b	15	43	18
Insufficient	36	32	36
Recommended ^b	36	52	33

[Ⓞ]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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Food Insecurity

2017 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months.

- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 40. Household Food Insecurity in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	6%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	4
Not Married	9
Children in Household	
Yes	6
No	5

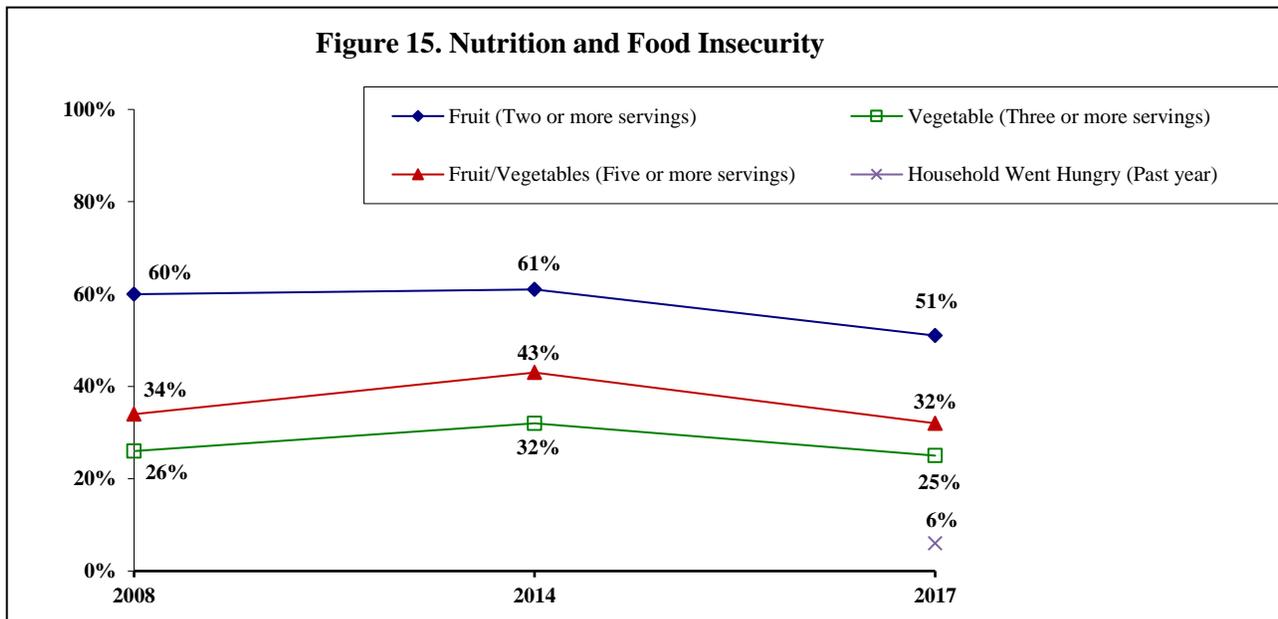
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Nutrition and Food Insecurity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables or reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease.



Women’s Health (Figure 16; Tables 41 - 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Forty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer screen in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting an HPV test within the past five years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

Mammogram

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

In 2016, 80% of Wisconsin women and 78% of U.S. women 50 to 74 years old reported a mammogram within the past two years (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

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

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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 low percent of women who were asked this question in both study years.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, 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 low percent of women who were asked this question in both study years.

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

Pap Smear

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

In 2016, 84% of Wisconsin women and 80% of U.S. women 21 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 67% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 67% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (89% and 66%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2014, marital status was not significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 41. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	90%	87%	77%
Education ^{1,3}			
Some Post High School or Less ^{a,b}	86	85	67
College Graduate	96	90	88
Household Income ³			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	84	87	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	97	88	84
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	94	85	89
Not Married ^{a,b}	84	90	66

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

HPV Test

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

2017 Findings

- Forty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported an HPV test within the past five years compared to 32% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an HPV test within the past five years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

- In 2014 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an HPV test within the past five years

Table 42. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^①

	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	63%	41%
Education ²		
Some Post High School or Less ^a	65	32
College Graduate	58	52
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	65	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	45
Marital Status		
Married	59	45
Not Married ^a	69	39

^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 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

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

2017 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every three years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every five years or pap smear only every three years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents with a college education reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to 71% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 74%, respectively).

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

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

- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.
- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

Table 43. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	94%	82%
Education ²		
Some Post High School or Less ^a	93	71
College Graduate	98	95
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	95	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	85
Marital Status ²		
Married	95	90
Not Married ^a	94	74

^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.

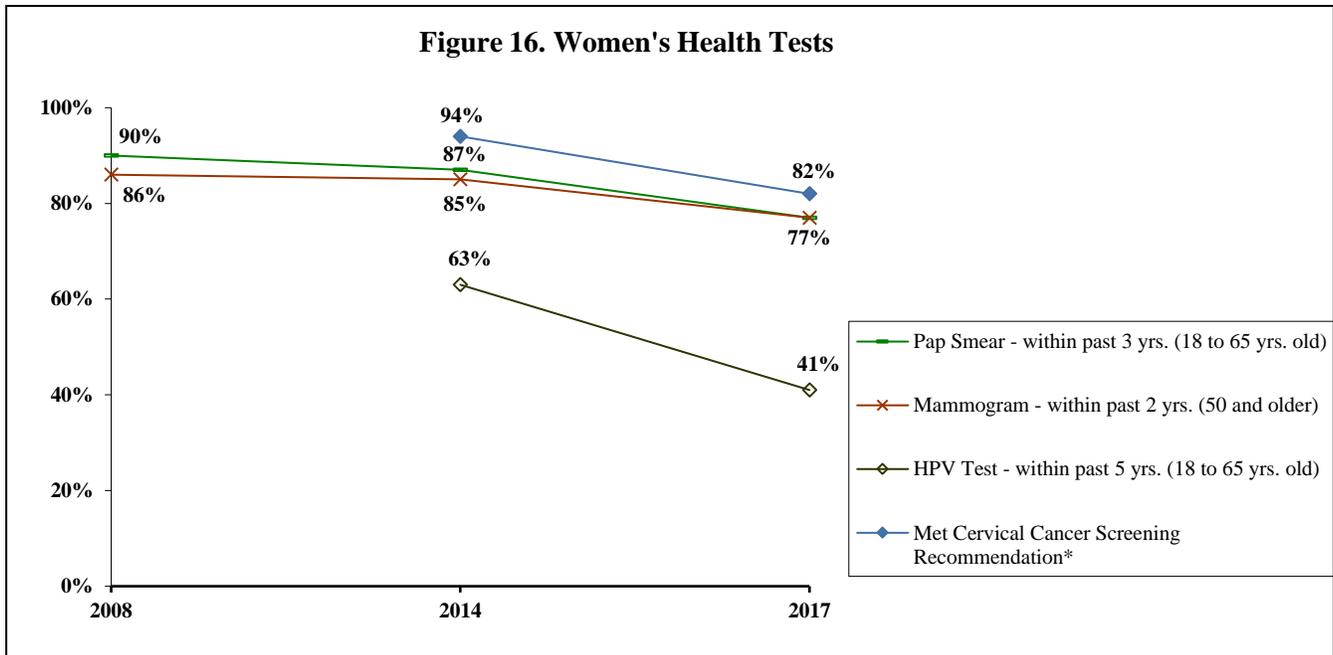
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting an HPV test within the past five years. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 17; Table 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 22% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Two percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 76% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 82% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

In 2016, 7% of Wisconsin respondents and 8% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a blood stool test within the past year (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

In 2016, 3% of Wisconsin respondents and 2% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

In 2016, 70% of Wisconsin respondents and 64% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or colonoscopy within the past 10 years) is 71%. (Objective C-16)

In 2016, 74% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported one of the three tests in the recommended time frame (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Two percent reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years while 76% had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years. This equals 82% of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2014 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2014 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

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

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	61%	72%	82%
Gender			
Male ^{a,b}	61	71	85
Female ^a	62	73	80
Education			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	60	74	83
College Graduate	66	67	80
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	58	80	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	70	68	87
Marital Status			
Married ^{a,b}	62	75	86
Not Married ^a	61	66	77

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

^②In 2008, blood stool test was not asked.

^③Colorectal cancer screening in recommended time frame: blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

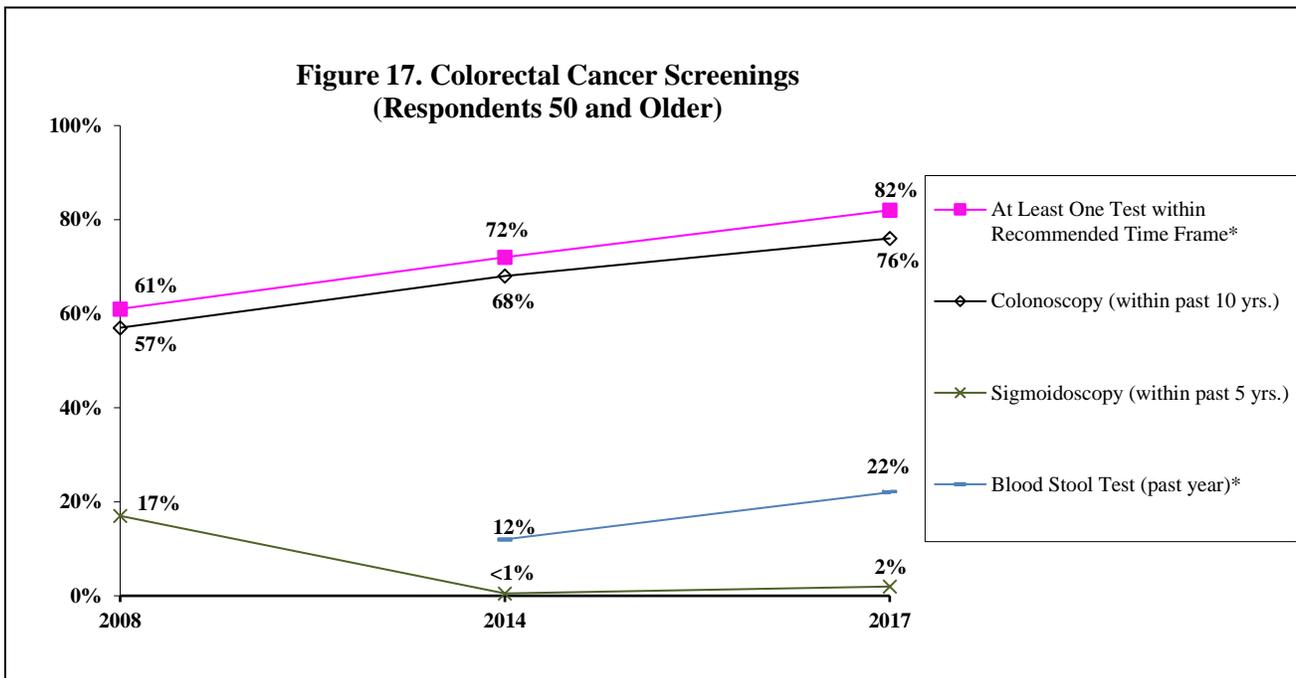
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



*In 2008, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 18 & 19; Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 53% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-five percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit or their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

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

In 2016, 17% of Wisconsin respondents and 17% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (14% every day and 6% some days).
- Male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker (27%) compared to female respondents (12%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be a current smoker (32%) compared to those 65 and older (10%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (9%).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 23% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2008, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were current smokers.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker.

- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker.

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

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	27%	20%	20%
Gender ³			
Male	25	23	27
Female ^a	28	18	12
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	31	27	21
35 to 44 ^a	25	17	9
45 to 54	39	25	26
55 to 64	33	20	32
65 and Older	8	8	10
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less	29	30	27
Some Post High School	27	19	23
College Graduate ^a	22	7	11
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37	28	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	24	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24	9	16
Marital Status ¹			
Married	20	18	22
Not Married ^a	35	24	17

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

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

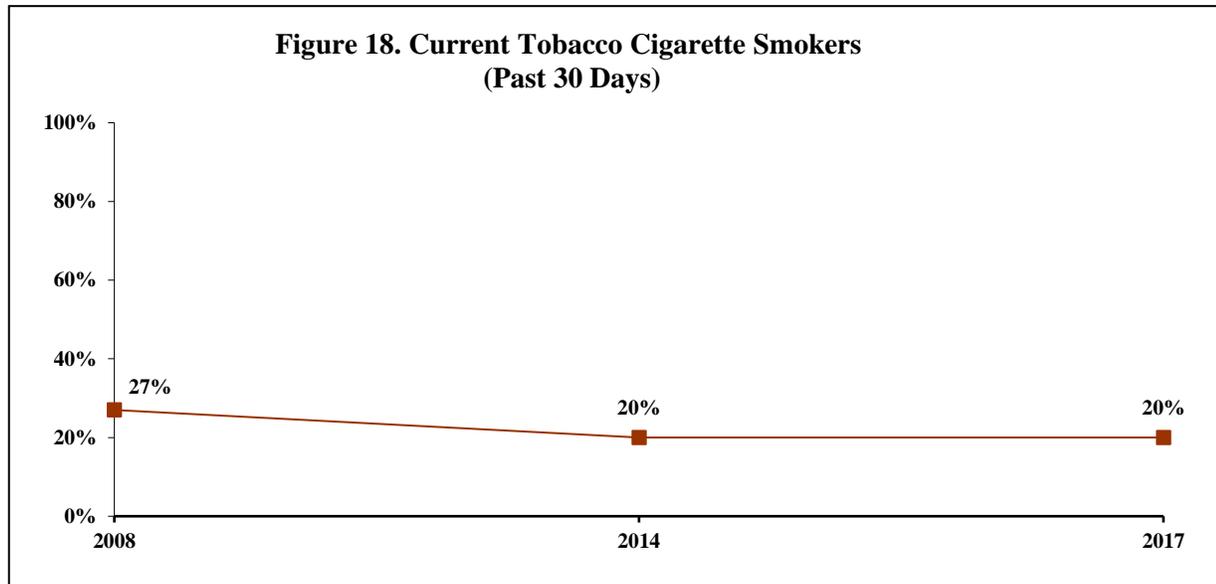
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.



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

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

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

2017 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers...

- Fifty-three percent of the 78 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, 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

2017 Findings

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

- Seventy-five percent of the 60 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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.

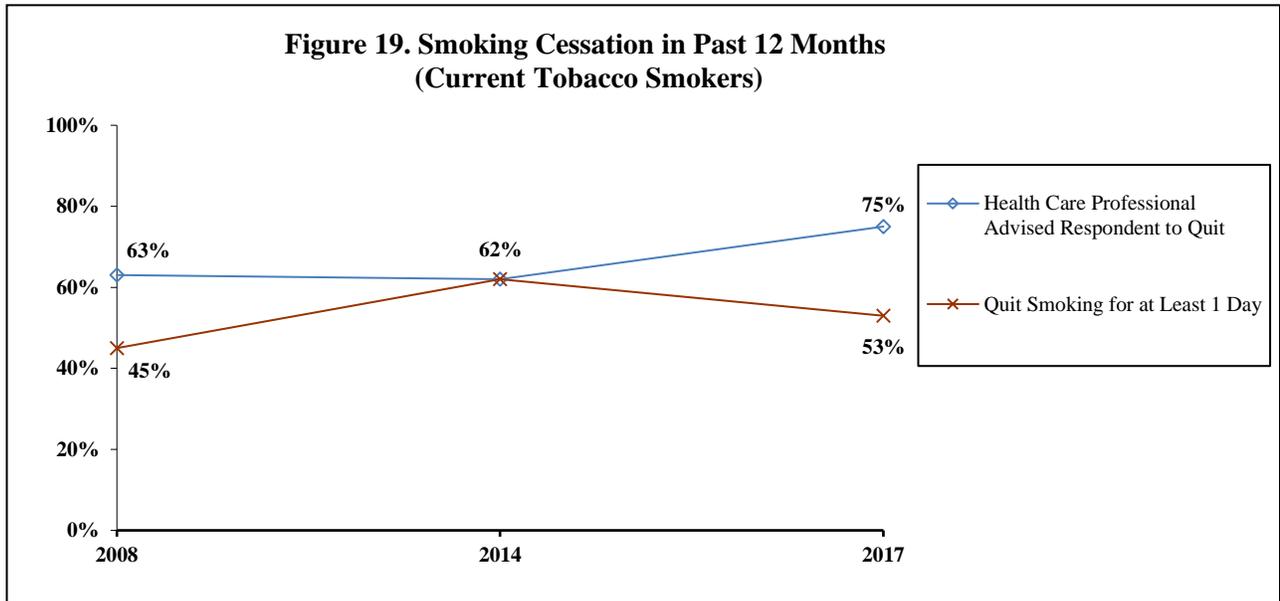
2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, 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 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit or their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 20 & 21; Tables 46 & 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 88% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. 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. Eighteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

Smoking Policy Inside Home

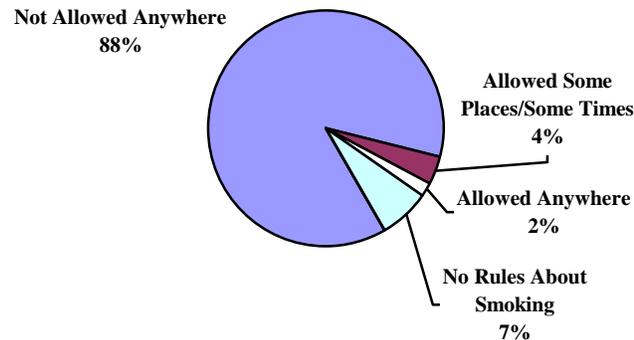
In 2005, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2005 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey). In 2006-2008, 79% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2006-2008 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

The Healthy People 2020 goal for smoke-free homes is 87%. (Objective TU-14)

2017 Findings

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 4% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Seven percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 20. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2017



- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 82% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 80% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Ninety-two percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 71% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (94%) compared to respondents in households without children (83%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2008 and 2017, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 46. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	74%	83%	88%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	62	79	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	86	73	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	83	95	95
Marital Status ^{1,2}			
Married	83	87	89
Not Married ^a	64	78	85
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3}			
Nonsmoker ^a	86	90	92
Smoker ^a	42	58	71
Children in Household ^{1,2,3}			
Yes ^a	86	92	94
No ^a	67	78	83

[ⓐ]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 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

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

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

2017 Findings

Of 319 nonsmoking respondents...

- Eighteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (26%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (16%) or respondents 65 and older (7%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (25% and 11%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2008 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008 and 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2017, unmarried respondents were more like to report exposure to second-hand smoke.

Table 47. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	41%	18%	18%
Gender ²			
Male ^a	46	26	19
Female ^a	36	11	16
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^a	52	21	26
35 to 44 ^a	49	28	18
45 to 54 ^a	42	18	18
55 to 64 ^a	43	13	16
65 and Older ^a	19	10	7
Education			
High School or Less ^a	47	18	16
Some Post High School ^a	39	20	25
College Graduate ^a	33	16	14
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	44	14	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	39	28	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	39	16	10
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married ^a	31	14	11
Not Married ^a	54	24	25

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

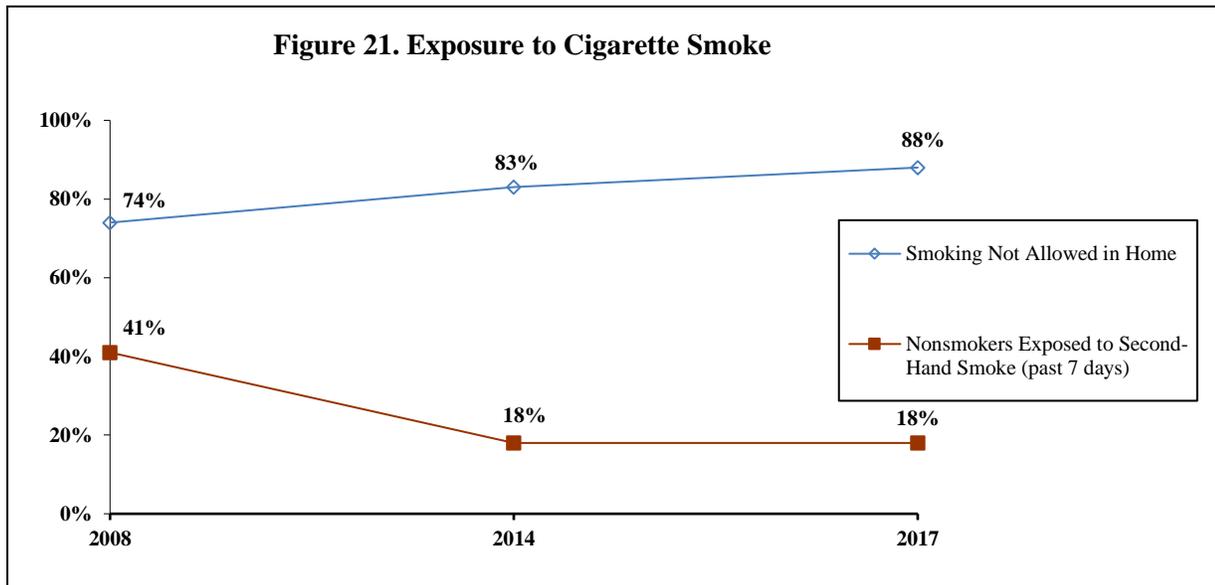
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.



Electronic Vapor Product Use (Figure 22; Table 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 4% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this.

From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current electronic vapor product users.

Current Electronic Vapor Product Users

In 2016, 5% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Four percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to use electronic vapor products in the past month (10%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (5%) or respondents 55 and older (0%).

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report electronic vapor product use. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting electronic vapor product use.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report electronic vapor product use. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report electronic vapor product use. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting electronic vapor product use.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report electronic vapor product use. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting electronic vapor product use.
- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting electronic vapor product use.
- In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report electronic vapor product use. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting electronic vapor product use.

Table 48. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2014	2017
TOTAL	7%	4%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	12	4
Female	2	5
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	14	5
35 to 44	2	6
45 to 54	7	10
55 to 64 ^a	6	0
65 and Older	3	0
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	12	2
Some Post High School	4	3
College Graduate	3	6
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	4
Marital Status ¹		
Married	3	4
Not Married ^a	13	5

^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.

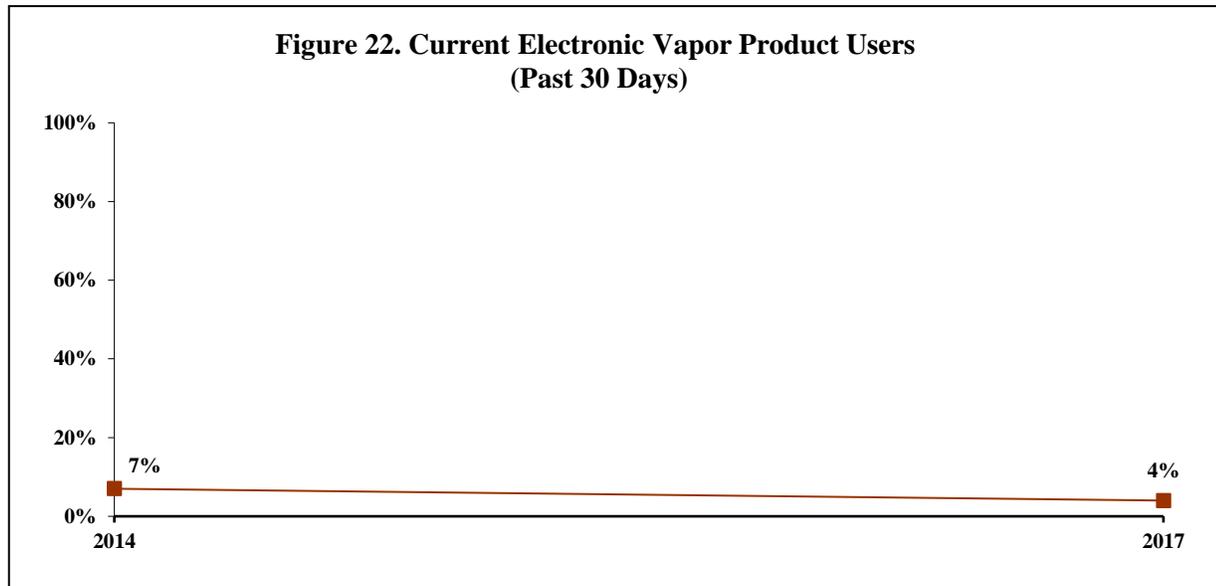
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Electronic Vapor Product Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current electronic vapor product users.



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

2017 Findings

Of current vaporers...

- Twenty-five percent of the 16 current electronic vapor product users reported they quit vaping 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.

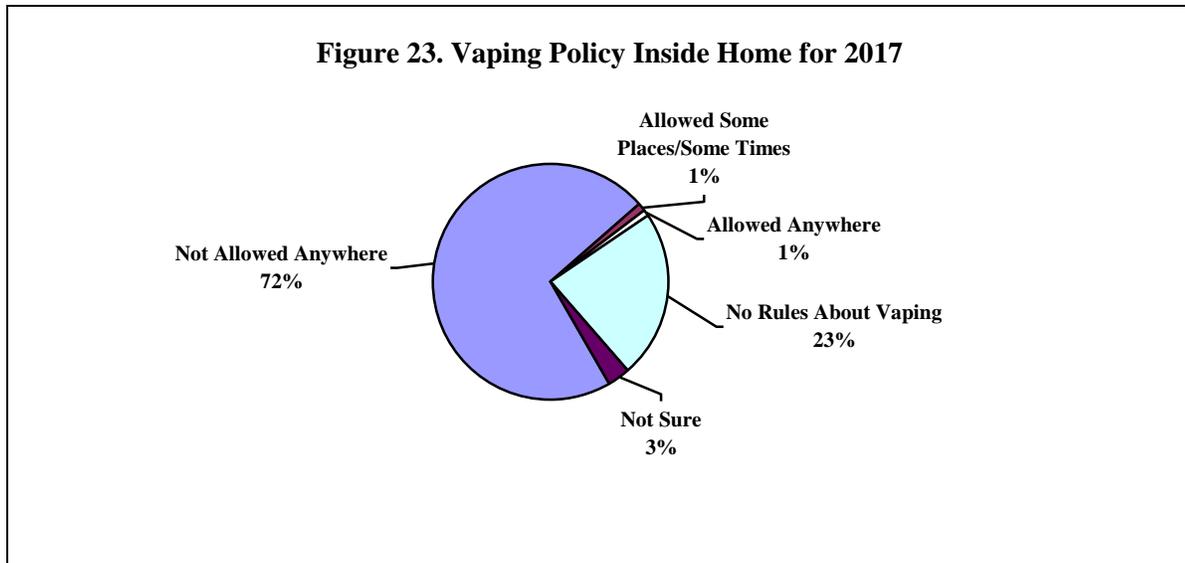
Exposure to Vapor Product (Figure 23; Tables 49 & 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 72% of respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents in households with children were more likely to report vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of non-vaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vaping in the past seven days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this.

Vaping Policy Inside Home

2017 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 1% reported vaping is allowed in some places or at some times. One percent reported vaping is allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported there are no rules about vaping inside the home.



- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report vaping is not allowed in the home (77%) compared to respondents in households without children (68%).

Table 49. Vaping Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	72%
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	70
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	74
Marital Status	
Married	75
Not Married	69
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	77
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 2017

Exposure to Second-Hand Vaping in Past Seven Days (Non-Vaporers)

2017 Findings

Of 383 non-vaping respondents...

- Eight percent of non-vaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapors on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was vaping.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 12% of those 45 to 54 years old reported second-hand vapor exposure compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure (14%) compared to those with a high school education or less (5%) or respondents with some post high school education (3%).

Table 50. Non-Vaporers Exposed to Second-Hand Vaping in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	8
Age ¹	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	3
Education ¹	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	3
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8
Marital Status	
Married	8
Not Married	7

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Other Tobacco Products (Figure 24; Tables 51 & 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 5% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used smokeless tobacco. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.

Smokeless Tobacco

In 2016, 4% of Wisconsin respondents and 4% of U.S. respondents used chewing tobacco, snuff or snus (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month (8%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month compared to 2% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

- In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

Table 51. Smokeless Tobacco in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	9%	5%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	17	8
Female	<1	1
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	16	9
35 to 44	5	2
45 to 54	9	7
55 to 64	8	3
65 and Older	3	0
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	14	5
Some Post High School	7	7
College Graduate	3	3
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	10	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	8
Marital Status ¹		
Married	6	6
Not Married ^a	14	3

[Ⓞ]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 2014; ²demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p<0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2017 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month (13%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (2%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month 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 they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to married respondents (10% and 1%, respectively).

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

Table 52. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2014	2017
TOTAL	6%	5%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	10	8
Female	2	2
Age ²		
18 to 34	6	13
35 to 44	11	3
45 to 54	5	2
55 to 64	8	3
65 and Older	3	1
Education		
High School or Less	7	9
Some Post High School	5	5
College Graduate	6	3
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	8	2
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	8	1
Not Married	4	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.

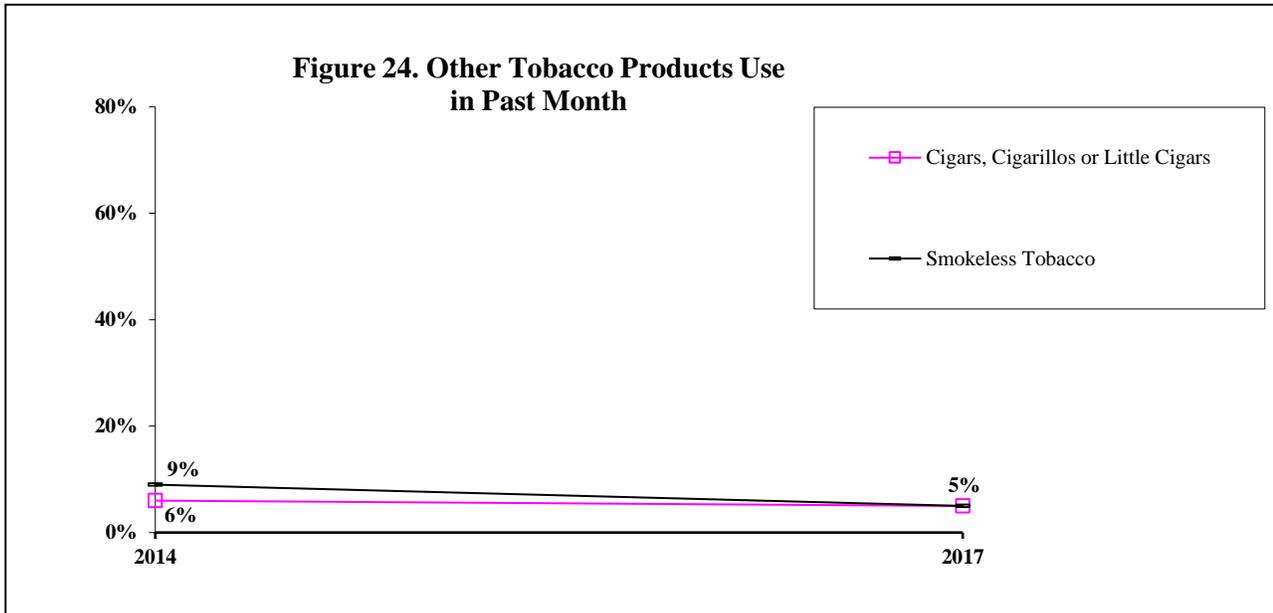
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Other Tobacco Products Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used smokeless tobacco. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.



Alcohol Use (Figure 25; Tables 53 & 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 68% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days

2017 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents had a drink in the past month.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported having a drink in the past month compared to 61% of those 55 to 64 years old or 53% of respondents 65 and older.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 75% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported having a drink in the past month compared to 54% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month compared to unmarried respondents (73% and 62%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a drink in the past month.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008 and 2017, married respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report a having a drink in the past month. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents and a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a drink in the past month.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2017, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.

Table 53. Alcohol Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	72%	67%	68%
Gender ²			
Male ^b	76	80	70
Female ^b	68	55	65
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^b	77	67	79
35 to 44	77	79	74
45 to 54	78	79	68
55 to 64	62	61	61
65 and Older	57	53	53
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less	65	58	66
Some Post High School	70	69	68
College Graduate ^a	85	79	69
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	52	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	81	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	83	75
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	77	70	73
Not Married	66	63	62

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2017, Fond du Lac County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2016, 25% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).

- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (52%) compared to female respondents (25%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (52%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (32%) or respondents 65 and older (10%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

In 2014 and 2017, the Fond du Lac County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2008, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In 2008 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting binge drinking.
- In 2008 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In 2014 and 2017, male respondents were more likely to have binged.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. In 2017, education was not a significant variable.

Table 54. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^a	27%	42%	39%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	33	51	52
Female	21	29	25
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	37	60	48
35 to 44 ^a	32	41	52
45 to 54	33	41	37
55 to 64	18	36	32
65 and Older	5	21	10
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less ^a	29	51	41
Some Post High School ^a	18	41	33
College Graduate	33	33	42
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	24	38	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	52	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	43	36
Marital Status ¹			
Married ^a	20	39	40
Not Married	35	46	37

^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 2014 and 2017, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

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

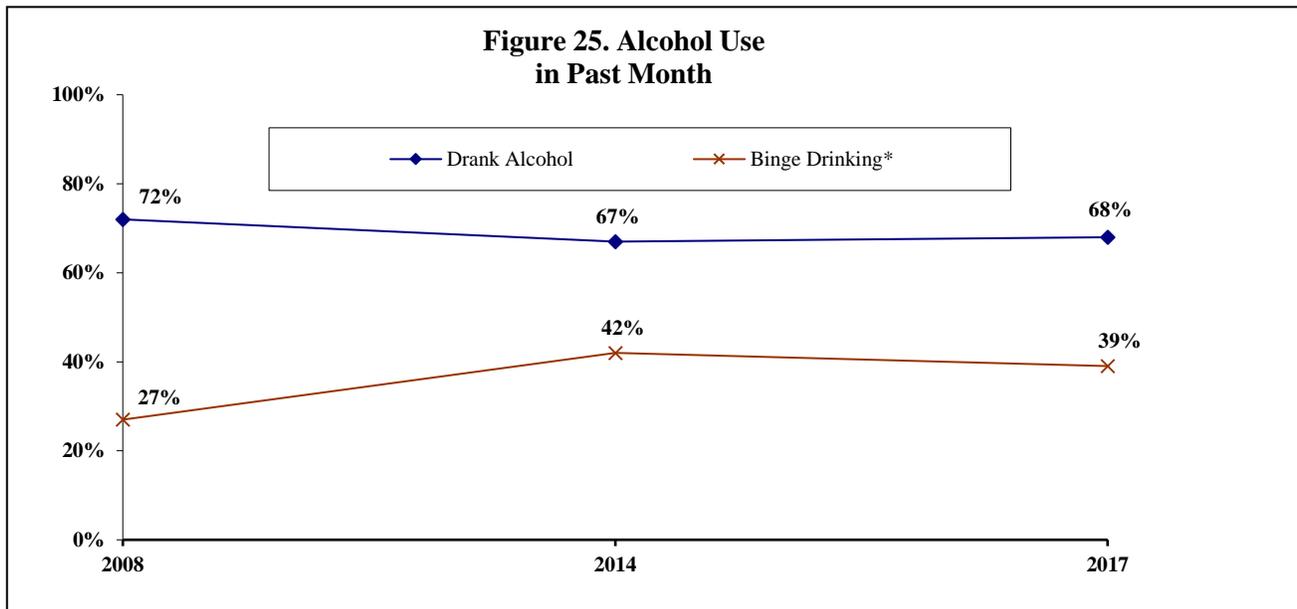
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past 30 days, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.



*In 2014 and 2017, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

Unsafe Driving Behaviors (Figure 26; Tables 55 & 56)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, less than one percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were texting while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report texting/emailing while driving in the past month.

From 2008 to 2017, 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, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

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

2017 Findings

- Less than 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.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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.
- No demographic comparisons across years 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 in both study years.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, 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 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

Table 55. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008 ^②	2014	2017 ^②
TOTAL ^{a,b}	3%	4%	<1%
Gender			
Male	--	4	--
Female	--	3	--
Age ²			
18 to 34	--	0	--
35 to 44	--	9	--
45 to 54	--	6	--
55 to 64	--	5	--
65 and Older	--	1	--
Education			
High School or Less	--	2	--
Some Post High School	--	5	--
College Graduate	--	5	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	7	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	5	--
Marital Status			
Married	--	3	--
Not Married	--	4	--

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Texting or Emailing while Driving

2017 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents who drove a vehicle reported they texted or emailed while driving at least once in the past month.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were texting/emailing while driving at least once in the past month (42%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (7%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported texting/emailing while driving at least once in the past month compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported texting/emailing while driving at least once in the past month compared to 10% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were texting/emailing while driving at least once in the past month compared to married respondents (28% and 19%, respectively).

Table 56. Texting or Emailing While Driving in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2017[Ⓢ]

	2017
TOTAL	23%
Gender	
Male	27
Female	19
Age ¹	
18 to 34	42
35 to 44	31
45 to 54	26
55 to 64	7
65 and Older	1
Education ¹	
High School or Less	11
Some Post High School	22
College Graduate	35
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39
Marital Status ¹	
Married	19
Not Married	28

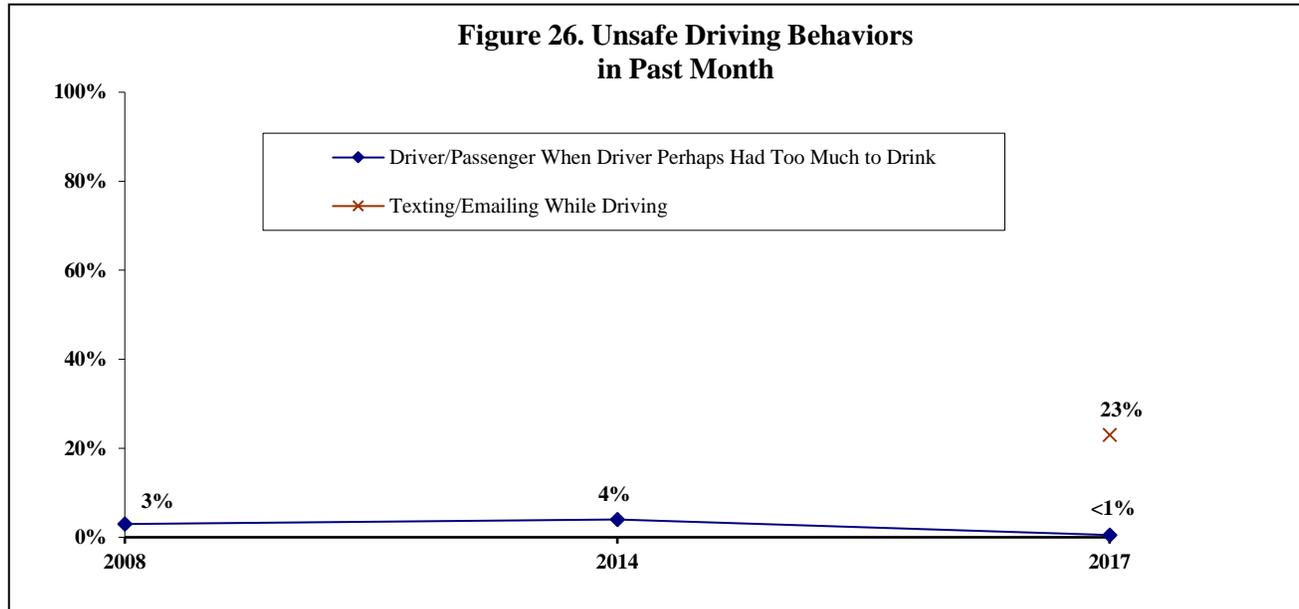
[Ⓢ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

Unsafe Driving Behaviors Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



Household Problems (Figure 27; Tables 57 - 59)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 3% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana; respondents who were unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs; respondents in households with children were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with gambling while 0% reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2017 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year.

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in both study years.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year.

Table 57. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008 ^②	2014	2017 ^②
TOTAL	2%	5%	3%
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	8	--
Marital Status			
Married	--	3	--
Not Married	--	6	--
Children in Household			
Yes	--	7	--
No	--	3	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Household Problem Associated with Marijuana in Past Year

2017 Findings

- Four 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 marijuana in the past year.
- Eight percent of unmarried respondents reported a household problem with marijuana in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

- Nine percent of respondents in households with children reported a household problem with marijuana in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents in households without children.

Table 58. Household Problem Associated with Marijuana in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2017[Ⓢ]

	2017
TOTAL	4%
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status ¹	
Married	<1
Not Married	8
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	9
No	<1

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Household Problem Associated with the Misuse of Prescription Drugs/Over-the-Counter Drugs in Past Year

2017 Findings

- Four 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 the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year (6%) compared to respondents in households without children (1%).

Table 59. Household Problem Associated with Misuse of Prescription Drugs/Over-the Counter Drugs in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2017^①

	2017
TOTAL	4%
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status	
Married	2
Not Married	5
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	6
No	1

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Other Household Problems in Past Year

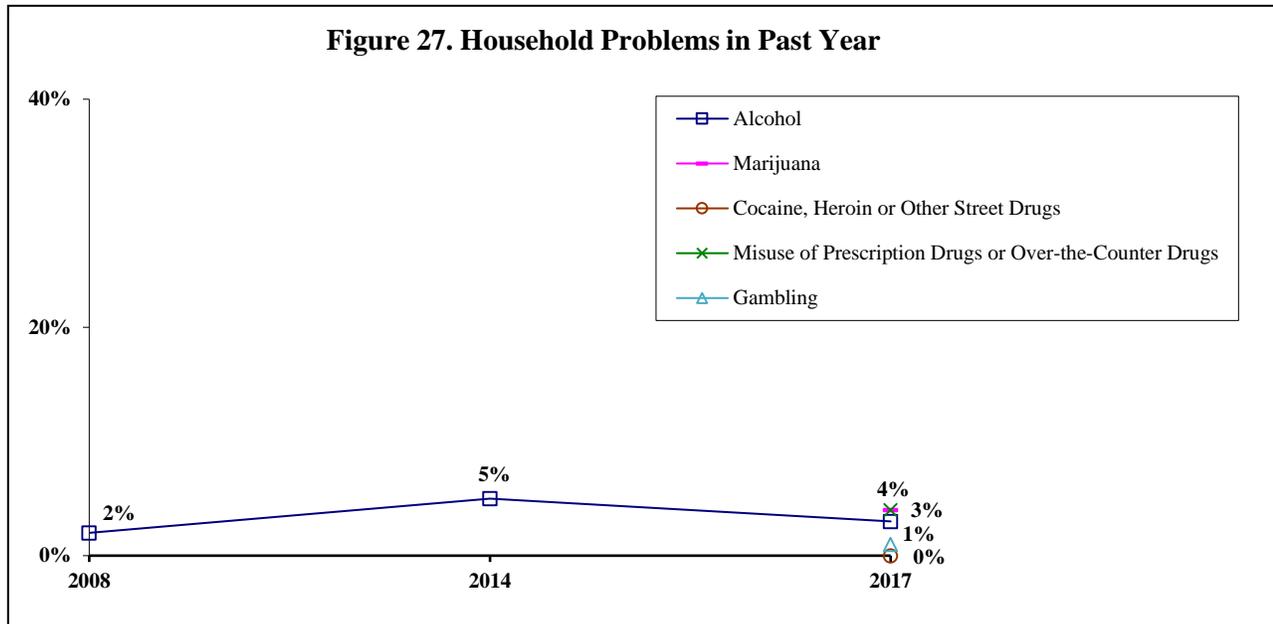
2017 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with gambling while 0% reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with each of the other household problems in the past year.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse (Figure 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 1% of respondents reported in the past 12 months they took prescription medication like OxyContin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused.

From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse

The Healthy People 2020 goal for past year non-medical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs is 6%. This is derived from four separate questions about misuse of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives or stimulants. (Objective SA-19.5)

2017 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they took prescription medication like OxyContin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused/abused prescription medication.

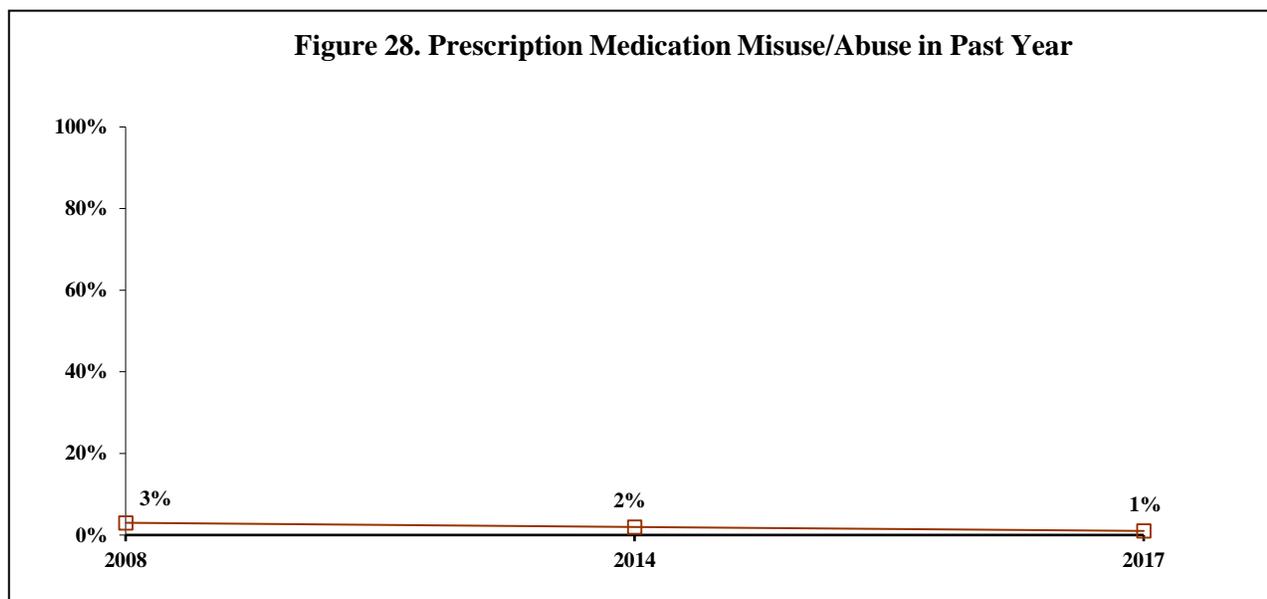
2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications in both study years.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications in both study years.

Figure 28. Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse in Past Year



Mental Health Status (Figures 29 & 30; Tables 60 - 64)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Fifty-nine percent of respondents agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness: respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives; respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report this.

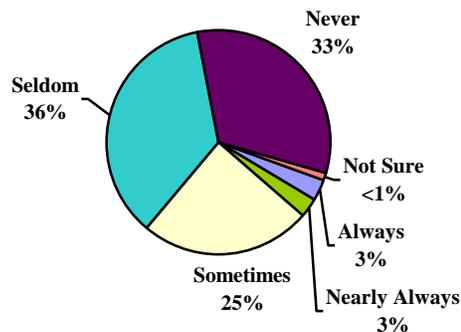
From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2017 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 8,800 residents. Twenty-five percent reported sometimes and the remaining 69% reported seldom or never.

Figure 29. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2017



- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 2% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to married respondents (11% and 1%, respectively).
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always felt sad, blue or depressed (18%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (3%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition reporting they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in 2014.

Table 60. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014 ^②	2017
TOTAL ^b	4%	3%	6%
Gender			
Male	4	--	6
Female	3	--	6
Age			
18 to 34	2	--	5
35 to 44	3	--	8
45 to 54	7	--	10
55 to 64	4	--	4
65 and Older	3	--	4
Education			
High School or Less	4	--	5
Some Post High School	3	--	6
College Graduate	3	--	7
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	--	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	--	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	--	2
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	<1	--	1
Not Married	6	--	11
Mental Health Condition ^{1,3}			
Yes	26	--	18
No ^a	<1	--	3

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Considered Suicide

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

2017 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 8,000 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide (7%) compared to male respondents (3%).
- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they considered suicide compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide compared to married respondents (9% and 2%, respectively).
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they considered suicide (15%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (2%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they considered suicide.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they considered suicide.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year they considered suicide in 2014.

Table 61. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014 ^②	2017
TOTAL	5%	3%	5%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male ^a	7	--	3
Female ^a	2	--	7
Age			
18 to 34	6	--	7
35 to 44	6	--	6
45 to 54	4	--	5
55 to 64	7	--	1
65 and Older	0	--	3
Education			
High School or Less	4	--	5
Some Post High School	6	--	4
College Graduate	3	--	5
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	--	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	--	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	3
Marital Status ³			
Married	4	--	2
Not Married	5	--	9
Mental Health Condition ^{1,3}			
Yes	22	--	15
No	2	--	2

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2017 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 37% reported nearly always.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 4% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 1% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (10% and 3%, respectively).
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (14%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (4%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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 2008, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, 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 2014, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2017, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014 and 2017, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2014 and 2017, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 62. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL	4%	4%	6%
Gender ^{1,2}			
Male	7	6	8
Female	1	2	4
Age			
18 to 34	3	5	6
35 to 44	3	5	3
45 to 54 ^b	3	1	10
55 to 64	4	5	5
65 and Older	8	4	4
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less	7	6	12
Some Post High School	3	5	3
College Graduate	<1	<1	4
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	5	6	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	5	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	2	1
Marital Status ³			
Married	5	3	3
Not Married ^a	3	6	10
Mental Health Condition ^{1,2,3}			
Yes	12	9	14
No	3	3	4

^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 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

People are Caring and Sympathetic to Persons with Mental Illness

In 2007, 25% of U.S. respondents with mental health symptoms believed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness (2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2017 Findings

- A total of 59% of respondents strongly agreed or slightly agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. Thirty-nine percent disagreed.

- Male respondents were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness (66%) compared to female respondents (52%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness compared to 47% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness compared to 58% of those with some post high school education or 49% of respondents with a college education.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2017, male respondents were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents agreeing that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.
- In 2014, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old agreeing that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket agreeing that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.
- In 2014 and 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents agreeing that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.
- In 2014, respondents who did not have a mental health condition were more likely to agree that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. In 2017, mental health condition was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition agreeing that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.

Table 63. People are Caring and Sympathetic to Persons with Mental Illness by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Strongly Agree/Slightly Agree)^①

	2014	2017
TOTAL	65%	59%
Gender ²		
Male	67	66
Female ^a	64	52
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	55	55
35 to 44	68	67
45 to 54 ^a	76	47
55 to 64	64	55
65 and Older	70	74
Education ²		
High School or Less	67	71
Some Post High School	70	58
College Graduate	57	49
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	73	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	53
Marital Status		
Married ^a	69	59
Not Married	60	59
Mental Health Condition ¹		
Yes	39	51
No ^a	71	61

^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 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Treatment Can Help People with Mental Illness Lead Normal Lives

2017 Findings

- A total of 98% of respondents strongly agreed or slightly agreed treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.
- One hundred percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old and 99% of those 45 to 54 years old agreed treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives compared to 94% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 64. Treatment Can Help People with Mental Illness Lead Normal Lives by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Strongly Agree/Slightly Agree)^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	98%
Gender	
Male	98
Female	99
Age ¹	
18 to 34	100
35 to 44	100
45 to 54	99
55 to 64	100
65 and Older	94
Education	
High School or Less	98
Some Post High School	98
College Graduate	99
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	98
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	99
Top 40 Percent Bracket	99
Marital Status	
Married	99
Not Married	98
Mental Health Condition	
Yes	96
No	99

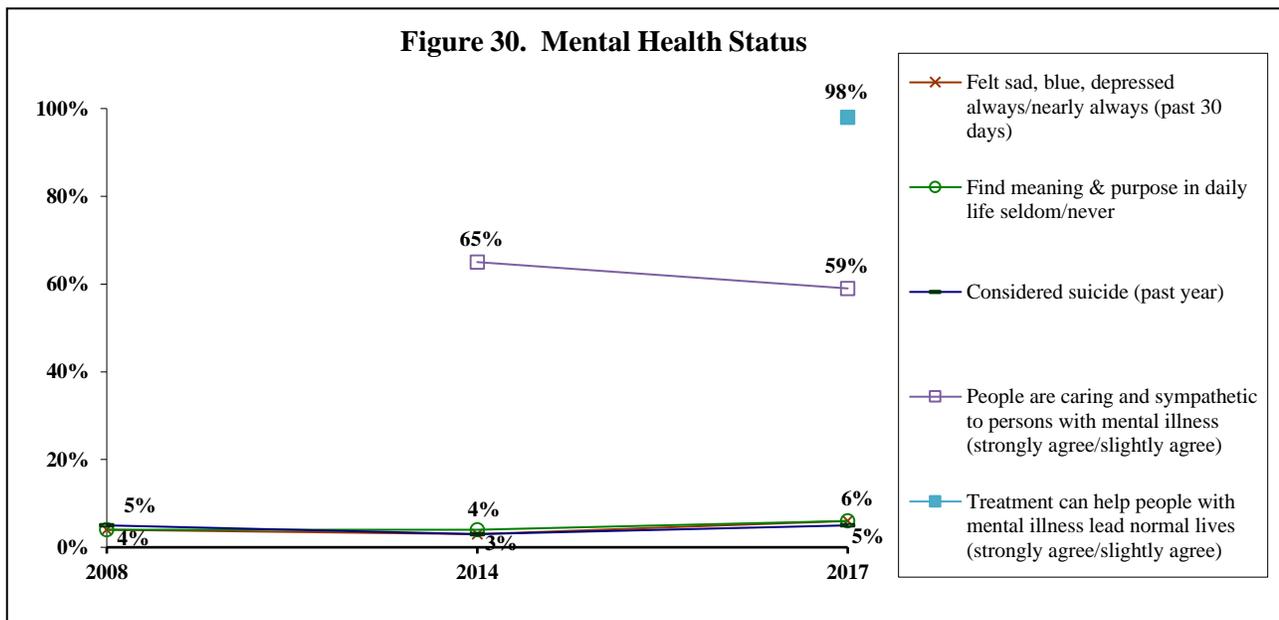
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 31; Tables 65 - 67)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, 10% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 12% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2017, 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/hit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2017 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (21%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (2%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (17% and 4%, respectively).
 - Of the 40 respondents, an acquaintance was the person most often reported who made them afraid (42%) followed by a separated spouse (17%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008 and 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, 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 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2008.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2014 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2014 and 2017, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2014 and 2017, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2014.

Table 65. Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	5%	6%	10%
Gender			
Male	4	7	9
Female ^b	6	5	11
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	3	5	13
35 to 44	3	6	11
45 to 54 ^b	12	10	21
55 to 64	9	6	2
65 and Older	0	3	1
Education			
High School or Less ^a	3	7	9
Some Post High School	6	7	8
College Graduate ^b	6	3	12
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	6	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	5	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	1	3	9
Marital Status ³			
Married	3	5	4
Not Married ^{a,b}	7	7	17

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2017 Findings

- Six 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 (9%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older or 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (10% and 3%, respectively).
 - Of the 24 respondents, a spouse was the person most often reported who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them (35%) followed by a separated spouse (28%).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in 2008.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in 2014.

Table 66. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008 ^②	2014 ^②	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	2%	2%	6%
Gender ^③			
Male	--	--	9
Female	--	--	3
Age ^③			
18 to 34	--	--	14
35 to 44	--	--	6
45 to 54	--	--	5
55 to 64	--	--	0
65 and Older	--	--	1
Education			
High School or Less	--	--	9
Some Post High School	--	--	3
College Graduate	--	--	6
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	5
Marital Status ^③			
Married	--	--	3
Not Married	--	--	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.

^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 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2017

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2017 Findings

- A total of 12% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (21%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (2%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to married respondents (19% and 5%, respectively).

2008 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- In 2008 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2008, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2008 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2008.

2014 to 2017 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- In 2014 and 2017, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2014 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2014.

- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2014.

Table 67. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2008	2014	2017
TOTAL ^{a,b}	7%	7%	12%
Gender			
Male	8	8	11
Female ^{a,b}	6	6	13
Age ^{1,3}			
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	9	6	18
35 to 44	3	6	11
45 to 54	12	12	21
55 to 64 ^a	13	6	2
65 and Older	0	4	1
Education			
High School or Less	7	7	13
Some Post High School	8	7	8
College Graduate	7	7	14
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	6	7	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	5	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	9
Marital Status ³			
Married	6	7	5
Not Married ^{a,b}	8	8	19

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

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

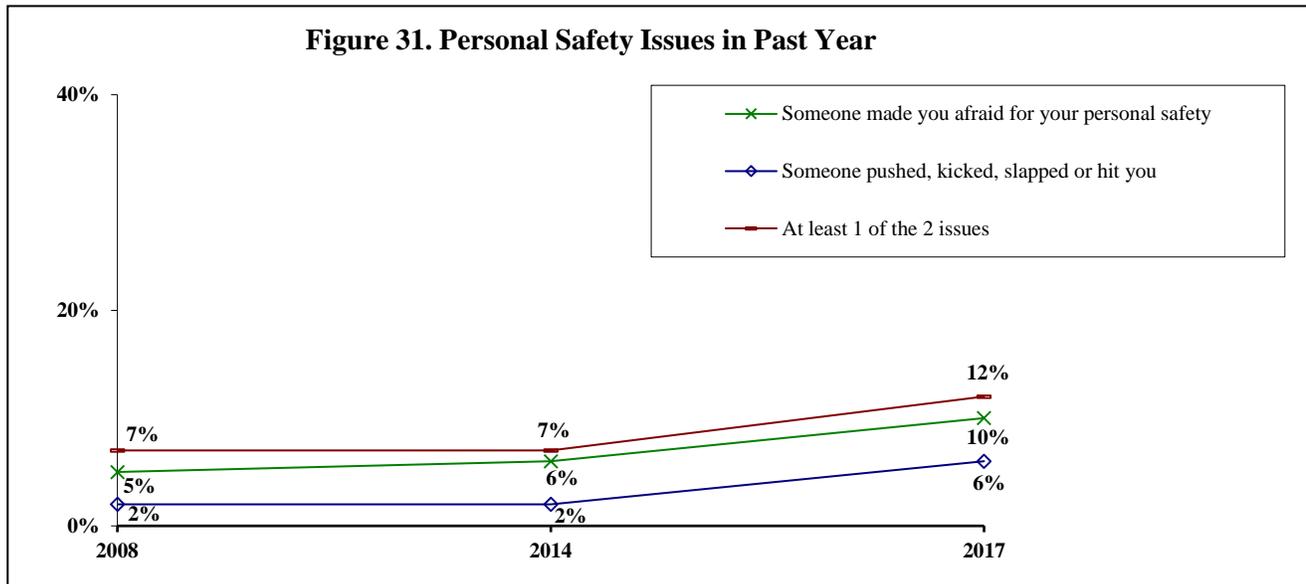
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2017; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2017

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2017, 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/hit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2014 to 2017.



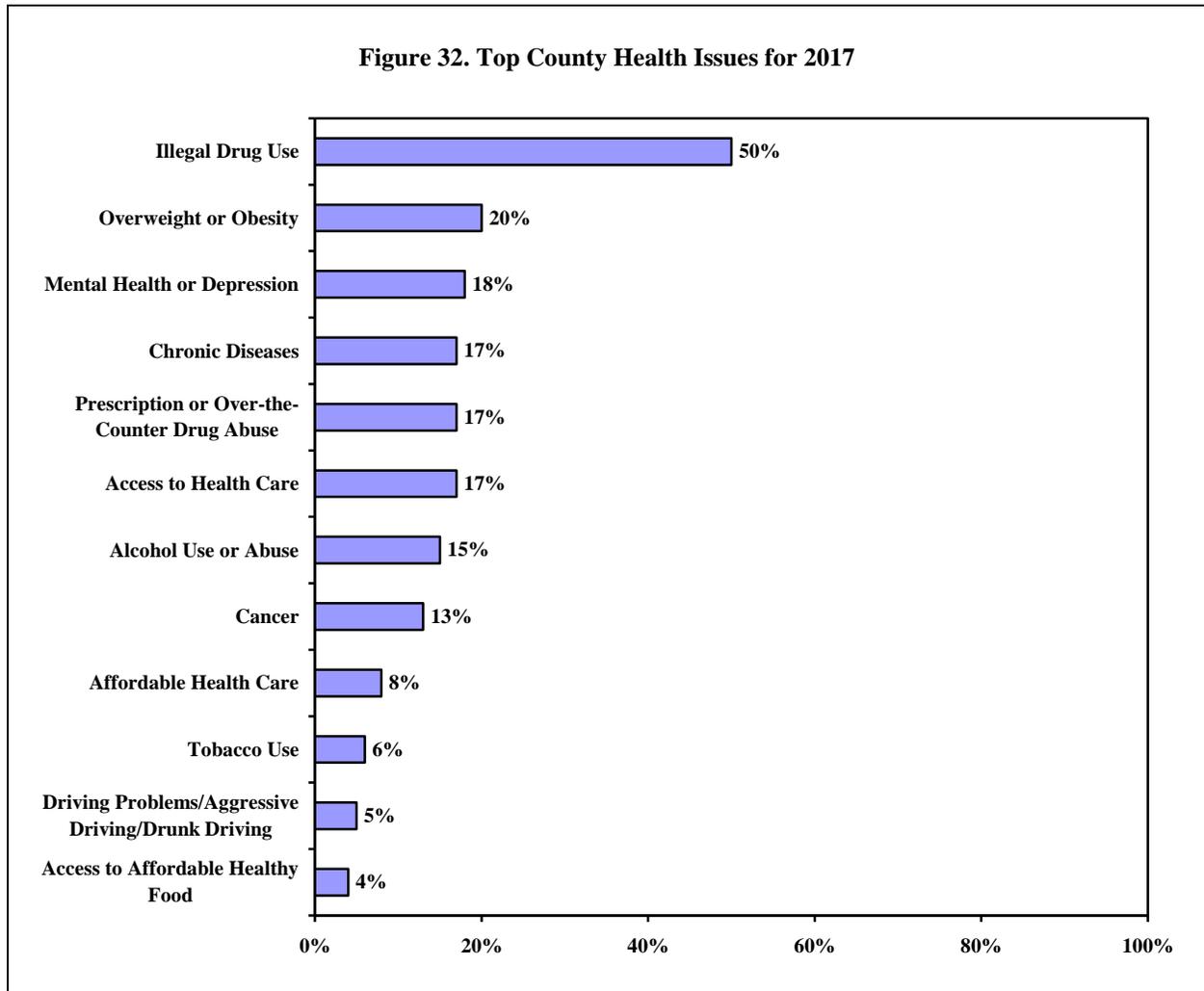
County Health Issues (Figure 32; Tables 68 - 79)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2017, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in Fond du Lac County. The most often cited was illegal drug use (50%). Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Twenty percent reported overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report overweight or obesity. Eighteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent reported chronic diseases. Seventeen percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent reported access to health care; respondents who were female or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue; respondents who were male, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported cancer; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top health issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported driving problems/aggressive

driving/drunk driving; married respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top county health issue.

2017 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the three largest health issues in Fond du Lac County. Respondents were more likely to select illegal drug use (50%) followed by overweight/obesity (20%), mental health/depression (18%) or chronic diseases, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse or access to health care (17% each).



Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents reported illegal drug use as one of their top three county health issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report illegal drug use as one of the top health issues (66%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (40%) or respondents 65 and older (36%).
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported illegal drug use compared to 45% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 41% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top issue compared to married respondents (55% and 45%, respectively).

Table 68. Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	50%
Gender	
Male	53
Female	47
Age ¹	
18 to 34	66
35 to 44	52
45 to 54	40
55 to 64	51
65 and Older	36
Education	
High School or Less	49
Some Post High School	48
College Graduate	53
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57
Marital Status ¹	
Married	45
Not Married	55

^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 2017

Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity as one of the top three county health issues.
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity as one of the top health issues (33%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (10%) or respondents 65 and older (9%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported overweight or obesity compared to 16% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 28% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported overweight or obesity as a top issue compared to 5% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 69. Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	20%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	22
Age ¹	
18 to 34	22
35 to 44	26
45 to 54	33
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	9
Education ¹	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	16
College Graduate	34
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28
Marital Status	
Married	20
Not Married	20

^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 2017

Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as one of their top three county health issues.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health or depression as one of the top health issues (35%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (9%) or respondents 65 and older (6%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health or depression (23%) compared to those with a high school education or less (19%) or respondents with some post high school education (11%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report mental health or depression as a top health issue compared to married respondents (25% and 11%, respectively).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health or depression as a top issue compared to 17% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 70. Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	18%
Gender	
Male	15
Female	20
Age ¹	
18 to 34	35
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	6
Education ¹	
High School or Less	19
Some Post High School	11
College Graduate	23
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17
Marital Status ¹	
Married	11
Not Married	25

^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 2017

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported chronic diseases, like diabetes or heart disease, as one of the top three county health issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting chronic diseases as one of the top health issues.

Table 71. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	21
Female	14
Age	
18 to 34	17
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	14
Education	
High School or Less	20
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	18
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21
Marital Status	
Married	17
Not Married	18

^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 2017

Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top three county health issues.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues compared to 13% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 72. Prescription or Over-the Counter Drug Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	16
Female	17
Age	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	16
Education ¹	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	25
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket	19
Marital Status	
Married	18
Not Married	15

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported access to health care (physical, dental or mental) as one of the top three county health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report access to health care as one of the top health issues (21%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported access to health care compared to 17% of those with a college education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 73. Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	17%
Gender ¹	
Male	12
Female	21
Age	
18 to 34	19
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	24
65 and Older	12
Education ¹	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	24
College Graduate	17
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	19

^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 2017

Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as one of their top three county health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues (20%) compared to female respondents (10%).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse (21%) compared to those with a high school education or less (16%) or respondents with some post high school education (7%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol use or abuse as a top issue compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 74. Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	15%
Gender ¹	
Male	20
Female	10
Age	
18 to 34	21
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	14
Education ¹	
High School or Less	16
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	21
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21
Marital Status	
Married	14
Not Married	16

^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 2017

Cancer as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported cancer as one of their top three county health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report cancer as one of the top health issues (21%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report cancer (28%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (8%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (7%).
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported cancer as a top issue compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 8% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 75. Cancer as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	13%
Gender ¹	
Male	21
Female	6
Age ¹	
18 to 34	7
35 to 44	8
45 to 54	14
55 to 64	28
65 and Older	13
Education	
High School or Less	18
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	9
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8
Marital Status	
Married	13
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 2017

Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported affordable health care as one of the top three county health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report affordable health care as one of the top health issues (13%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report affordable health care (19%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (3%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported affordable health care as a top issue compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 76. Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	8%
Gender ¹	
Male	4
Female	13
Age ¹	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	12
65 and older	8
Education	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	10
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	7

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

Tobacco Use as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported tobacco use as one of the top three county health issues.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported tobacco use as one of the top health issues compared to 1% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

Table 77. Tobacco Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017[Ⓢ]

	2017
TOTAL	6%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	5
Age ¹	
18 to 34	2
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	2
55 to 64	1
65 and Older	4
Education	
High School or Less	4
Some Post High School	9
College Graduate	6
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6
Marital Status	
Married	5
Not Married	7

[Ⓢ]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 2017

Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as one of the top three county health issues.
- Married respondents were more likely to report driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents (7% and 2%, respectively).

Table 78. Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	3
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	2
45 to 54	4
55 to 64	7
65 and older	8
Education	
High School or Less	8
Some Post High School	3
College Graduate	3
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status ¹	
Married	7
Not Married	2

^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 2017

Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue

2017 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top three county health issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues.

Table 79. Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2017^⓪

	2017
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	3
Female	4
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	8
45 to 54	1
55 to 64	1
65 and older	4
Education	
High School or Less	2
Some Post High School	2
College Graduate	5
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status	
Married	5
Not Married	2

^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 2017

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

August 10 through September 6, 2017

[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	6%
Fair	12
Good	33
Very good	33
Excellent	16
Not sure	0

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

An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	64%
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company	4
Insurance bought through the health care exchange, sometimes called the Affordable Care Act (ACA) or ObamaCare	2
Medicaid including Medical Assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	5
Medicare	23
Or do you not have health care coverage	3
Not sure	<1

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

All	88%
Part	9
None	3
Not sure	0

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

All	87%
Part	10
None	3
Not sure	<1

5. In the past 12 months, did you or someone in your household delay or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?

Yes	17%
No	84
Not sure	0

6. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes..... 8%
No 92
Not sure 0

7. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you or someone in your household did not get the medical care you needed?

Yes..... 9% →CONTINUE WITH Q8
No 91 →GO TO Q9
Not sure <1 →GO TO Q9

8. Why did you or someone in your household not receive the medical care you thought you needed?
[35 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay..... 37%
Poor medical care 31
Uninsured 23
Co-payments too high 20
Insurance did not cover it 18
Other (2% or less)..... 0

9. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you or someone in your household did not get the dental care you needed?

Yes..... 19% →CONTINUE WITH Q10
No 81 →GO TO Q11
Not sure 0 →GO TO Q11

10. Why did you or someone in your household not receive the dental care you thought you needed?
[75 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay..... 60%
Uninsured 45
Insurance did not cover it 18
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance..... 6
Poor dental care..... 5
Other (2% or less)..... 4

11. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you or someone in your household did not get the mental health care you needed?

Yes..... 9% → CONTINUE WITH Q12
No 91 → GO TO Q13
Not sure <1 → GO TO Q13

12. Why did you or someone in your household not receive the mental health care you thought you needed?
 [36 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay.....	24%
Unable to get appointment	21
Insurance did not cover it	17
Specialty physician not in area	17
Inconvenient hours	11
Uninsured	10
Poor mental health care	10
Co-payments too high	5
Other (2% or less).....	0

13. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes.....	86%
No	14
Not sure	<1

14. From which source do you get most of your health information?

Doctor.....	44%
Internet	38
Myself/family member in health care field	8
Other health professional.....	4
Other (2% or less).....	5
Not sure	1

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	64%
Public health clinic	<1
Samaritan Clinic	0
Hospital emergency room	2
Urgent care center or walk-in care	23
Employee clinic	3
Some other kind of place.....	0
No usual place	7
Not sure	<1

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

Yes.....	40%
No	59
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...?

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
17. A routine checkup	68%	21%	4%	6%	2%	0%
18. A cholesterol test.....	58	14	2	4	10	11
19. A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	69	17	4	10	0	<1
20. An eye exam	57	23	6	12	2	1

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

18 to 34 years old	27%
35 to 44 years old	16
45 to 54 years old	20
55 to 64 years old	17
65 and older	20

22. In the past 12 months, have you fallen and injured yourself at home? [110 Respondents 60 and Older]

Yes.....	14%
No	85
Not sure	<1

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
23. You have high blood pressure?.....	26%	75%	0%
24. ...(if yes) [102 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	90	10	0
25. Your blood cholesterol is high?	27	73	<1
26. ...(if yes) [107 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	90	7	3
27. You have heart disease or a heart condition?.....	9	90	1
28. ...(if yes) [35 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	89	6	6
29. You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression? .	20	80	<1
30. ...(if yes) [76 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	96	4	0
31. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	7	94	0
32. ...(if yes) [26 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	92	8	0
33. Do you currently have asthma?.....	7	93	0
34. ...(if yes) [27 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	100	0	0

35. During the past 12 months, how many times did you use an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth? (Do not count getting a spray-on-tan).

0 times	94%
1 or 2 times	1
3 to 9 times	3
10 to 19 times	<1
20 to 39 times	<1
40 or more times.....	<1
Not sure	0

36. When you are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day, how often do you wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher? Would you say...

Never	37%
Rarely	14
Sometimes	15
Most of the time	21
Always.....	14
Not sure	0

37. In the past 30 days, did you text or email while driving a car or other vehicle?

Yes.....	23%
No	77
Not sure	<1

38. 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.....	49%
Two servings	23
Three or more servings.....	27
Not sure	0

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

One or fewer servings.....	45%
Two servings	30
Three or more servings.....	25
Not sure	0

40. Was there a time during the last 12 months that your household was hungry, but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?

Yes.....	6%
No	94
Not sure	0

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

41. Now thinking about the moderate activities 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?
42. How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?
43. On the days you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

No moderate activity	12%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or less than 30 minutes each time	45
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more	43
Not sure	1

44. Now thinking about the vigorous activities 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?
45. How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?
46. 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	44%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or less than 20 minutes each time	23
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more	32
Not sure	1

47. Not including at work, how often do you do physical activities or exercises to **STRENGTHEN** your muscles? Do **NOT** count aerobic activities like walking, running, or bicycling. Count activities using your own body weight like yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights, or elastic bands.

Zero days	57%
1 day	5
2 days.....	8
3 days.....	16
4 days.....	4
5 days.....	6
6 days.....	<1
7 days.....	4
Not sure	<1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

48. 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? [101 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	59%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	19
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	7
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	4
5 or more years ago	7
Never	2
Not sure	2

49. 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? [137 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	42%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	26
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	10
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 or more years ago	6
Never	10
Not sure	<1

50. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [138 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	22%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	14
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)	3
5 or more years ago	8
Never	22
Not sure	28

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

51. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [187 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	22%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	8
5 years ago or more	16
Never	42
Not sure	4

52. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted into the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams? [187 Respondents 50 and Older]

Yes.....	80%	→CONTINUE WITH Q53
No.....	19	→GO TO Q55
Not sure.....	1	→GO TO Q55

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. Was your most recent exam a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy?

53. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [183 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	0%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	0
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago).....	1
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	<1
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago).....	0
10 years ago or more.....	0
Sigmoidoscopy was not most recent test.....	79
Neither test taken.....	19
Not sure.....	0

54. 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).....	18%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....	10
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago).....	13
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	16
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)...	19
10 years ago or more.....	3
Colonoscopy was not most recent test.....	2
Neither test taken.....	19
Not sure.....	<1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never.....	33%
Seldom.....	36
Sometimes.....	25
Nearly always.....	3
Always.....	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never	3%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	37
Always.....	42
Not sure	<1

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

Yes.....	5%
No	95
Not sure	0

These next questions ask about peoples' attitudes toward mental illness and its treatment. How much do you agree or disagree with these statements about people with mental illness.

58. Treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives. Do you...

Strongly agree.....	69%
Slightly agree.....	30
Slightly disagree	<1
Strongly disagree	<1
Neither (volunteered)	0
Not sure	<1

59. People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness. Do you...

Strongly agree.....	22%
Slightly agree.....	37
Slightly disagree	30
Strongly disagree	9
Neither (volunteered)	1
Not sure	2

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.

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

0 days.....	32%	→GO TO Q62
1 to 2 days	19	
3 to 4 days	14	
5 or more days	35	
Not sure	0	

61. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have [five or more drinks (males); four or more drinks (females)] on an occasion?

Zero	60%
1 time.....	9
2 or more times.....	30

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

Yes..... <1%
 No..... 100
 Not sure 0

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
63. Drinking alcohol	3%	97%	0%
64. Marijuana	4	96	0
65. Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs	0	98	2
66. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs.....	4	97	0
67. Gambling.....	1	99	0

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
68. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit	5%	96%	0%
69. Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars	5	95	0

70. In the past 30 days, did you use electronic vapor products such as e-cigarettes, e-hookahs, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens or hookah pens?

Yes..... 4% CONTINUE WITH Q71
 No.....96 →GO TO Q72
 Not sure 0 →GO TO Q72

71. During the past 12 months, have you stopped vaping for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [16 Current Vaporers]

Yes.....25% →GO TO Q73
 No.....75 →GO TO Q73
 Not sure 0 →GO TO Q73

72. 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 using a vapor product? [383 Non-vaporers]

0 days.....92%
 1 to 3 days 7
 4 to 6 days<1
 All 7 days 0
 Not sure 0

73. Which statement best describes the rules about using vapor products inside your home...

Vaping is not allowed anywhere inside your home.....	72%
Vaping is allowed in some places or at some times	1
Vaping is allowed anywhere inside your home or	1
There are no rules about vaping inside your home.....	23
Not sure	3

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

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

Every day.....	14%	CONTINUE WITH Q75
Some days	6	CONTINUE WITH Q75
Not at all	80	→GO TO Q78
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q78

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

Yes.....	53%
No	47
Not sure	0

76. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [78 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	78%	→CONTINUE WITH Q77
No	22	→GO TO Q79
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q79

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

Yes.....	75%	→GO TO Q79
No	25	→GO TO Q79
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q79

78. 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? [319 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	82%
1 to 3 days	10
4 to 6 days	4
All 7 days	4
Not sure	0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	88%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.....	4
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or.....	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home.....	7
Not sure	0

80. In the past 12 months, did you take prescription medications like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for you or that you took only for the experience or feeling it caused?

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

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

81. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....49%
 Female52

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

83. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight/obese.....27%
 Overweight36
 Obese37

84. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes..... 3%
 No97
 Not sure 0

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

White91%
 Black, African American..... 3
 Asian.....<1
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander..... 3
 American Indian or Alaska Native 0
 Another race 1
 Multiple races 2
 Not sure<1

86. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....24%
 A member of an unmarried couple..... 3
 Married51
 Separated 4
 Divorced12
 Widowed 8
 Not sure 0

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

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school	5
High school graduate or GED	27
Some college	18
Technical school graduate	12
College graduate.....	29
Advanced or professional degree	9
Not sure	0

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

Yes.....	44%
No	56

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

Fond du Lac.....	100%
------------------	------

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

Fond du Lac city.....	51%
North Fond du Lac village.....	7
Fond du Lac town.....	6
Ripon city	5
Campbellsport village.....	4
Friendship town.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	24

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

54935.....	50%
54937.....	21
54971.....	6
53010.....	4
53065.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	15

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

92. 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.

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

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

ALL RESPONDENTS

95. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	8
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	11
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	7
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	9
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	8
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	15
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	10
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	5
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	6
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	2
Over \$135,000.....	5
Not sure	3
No answer.....	6

96. Which of the following best describes you?

Heterosexual where you are attracted to people of the opposite sex..	93%
Gay or lesbian where you are attracted to people of the same sex	2
Or bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes.....	2
Not sure	1
No answer.....	2

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	10%	→CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	90	→GO TO Q99
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q99

98. 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, a child, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential.

[40 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	42%
Separated spouse	17
Spouse	10
Ex-spouse	11
Stranger	11
Boyfriend or girlfriend	3
Brother or sister.....	3
Friend	3

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

Yes.....	6%	→CONTINUE WITH Q100
No	94	→GO TO Q101
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q101

100. 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, a child, or someone else? [24 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Spouse	35%
Separated spouse	28
Boyfriend or girlfriend	18
Friend	16
Stranger	10

101. Finally, what are the three largest health concerns in Fond du Lac County?

Illegal drug use	50%
Overweight or obesity	20
Mental health or depression.....	18
Chronic diseases like diabetes or heart disease	17
Prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.....	17
Access to health care (physical, dental or mental care)	17
Alcohol use or abuse.....	15
Cancer.....	13
Affordable health care	8
Tobacco use	6
Driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving.....	5
Access to affordable healthy food	4
Lack of physical activity.....	3
Violence or crime	3
Aging/aging population	3
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	2
Environmental issues (air, water, wind turbines, animal waste)	2
Teen pregnancy.....	1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2017 Community Health Survey

The 2017 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 10 through September 6, 2017. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=220). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=180). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2014 Community Health Survey

The 2014 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 20 through September 13, 2014. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2008 Community Health Survey

The 2008 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 20 through October 27, 2008. 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 both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. 2) A cell phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent. 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.