

**Fond du Lac County  
Community Health Survey Report  
2024**

**Commissioned By:  
Aurora Health Care  
Fond du Lac Area United Way  
Fond du Lac County Health Department  
SSM Health**

**Prepared By:  
JKV Research, LLC**

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## Purpose

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

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and 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 2030 goals.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Fond du Lac Area United Way, Fond du Lac County Health Department and SSM Health.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkrresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Fond du Lac County Public Health Division 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. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted.

- 1) A pre-notification postcard was sent on April 1 from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. It also provided a QR code and web address if they wanted to complete the survey online. A Spanish link was also provided.
- 2) On April 21, the questionnaire packet was mailed to addresses who had not completed the online survey. It included a letter from the health department, the 12-page survey and a JKV Research postage-paid return envelope. The respondent with the next birthday was asked to complete the survey. A Spanish paper version was offered as well.
- 3) A reminder postcard was mailed on May 14 providing the links and offering to send a new survey if it was misplaced.

A total of 499 completed questionnaires were returned by June 1. Fifty-five mailings were returned as undeliverable due to vacant lots or the address was not in the county. Therefore, the adjusted sample size was 1,945, resulting in a response rate of 26%. Post-stratification was done by gender and 5-year age group to reflect the 2022 American Community Survey proportion.

### Margin of Error

With a sample size of 499, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 4$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 and older with addresses 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  $\pm 4$  percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., smokers who were asked about trying to quit).

## **What do the Percentages Mean?**

In 2022, the Census Bureau estimated 92,473 adult residents lived in Fond du Lac County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 920 adults. So, when 20% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 18,400 residents  $\pm$ 3,680 individuals. Therefore, from 14,720 to 22,080 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is  $\pm$ 4%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2022, the Census Bureau estimated 42,368 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 2022 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 420 households.

## **Definitions**

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

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

Race/Ethnicity: Race/ethnicity was determined from two questions, Hispanic origin and race. “Respondent of Color” is defined as any respondent who selected Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Asian American, Black/African American, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander or Multiple Races. “White” is defined as any respondent who selected White and Non-Hispanic. Survey years 2017, 2020 and 2024 did not have enough respondents in this category for demographic crosstabs.

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. From 2014 to 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. In 2020, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$50,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$50,001 to \$75,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$75,001. In 2024, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$60,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$60,001 to \$90,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$90,001.

Physical activity: The 2018 recommended amount of physical activity by the American College of Sports Medicine 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 usual week.

Overweight status: Calculated using the Centers for Disease Control’s (CDC) Body Mass Index (BMI) of kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. 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: Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked tobacco cigarettes in the past month.

Binge drinking: Currently, the 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.

## 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 2024 (Q2, Q46, Q47, Q51 – Q54 & Q58)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	49
All Other Responses*	4
Age	
18 to 34	26%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	15
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	26
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	3%
White	97
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	27%
Some Post High School	34
College Graduate	39
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30
Not Sure/No Answer	10
Marital Status	
Married	58%
Not Married	42
Zip Code	
54935	40%
54937	23
All Other	37

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution. <sup>②</sup>Race and ethnicity breakdowns had too few cases for statistical reliability in crosstabulations.

\*All Other Responses include the categories of transgender female, transgender male, nonbinary, prefer not to answer, not sure and other gender identity you most identify with. Gender crosstabulations do not include this group as it is too small for statistical reliability.

## How to Read the Report

### 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 in 2014 reporting who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a usual week (41%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2024 (35%) 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, marital status and zip code). Demographic data cannot be broken down for race and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2030 goals as well as state and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

### Report Setup

- 1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions and comparisons to the most recent state percentages, national percentages and Healthy People 2030 goals, wherever possible. Also included is a summary of the key findings for each topic.
- 2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
  - a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Rating Their Own Health, Health Care Needed and Economic Hardships. Each main topic starts on a new page and is in **bold** in the report.
  - b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2024 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2024 percentages statistically changed over time.
  - c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, “Financial Burden of Medical Care,” “Financial Burden of Prescription Medication,” “Unmet Medical Care,” “Unmet Dental Care,” “Unmet Mental Health Care,” “Unmet Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment” and “Unmet Care Overall” are the sub-topics within Health Care Needed.
    - i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2030 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
    - ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
    - iii. 2024 Findings
      1. First bullet—lists the percentages for sub-topic survey question response categories. Occasionally, a figure is included to visually see the breakdown. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
      2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2024. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, education, household income level, marital status and zip code. Overweight status, physical activity, smoking status and mental health condition are included for some analysis. Household income, marital status, presence of children and zip code are the demographic variables used for household-level questions since respondent-level variables cannot be used. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
    - iv. 2014 (First Year) to 2024 Year Comparisons
      1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2014 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2024 percent to determine if it has remained the same, increased or decreased. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.

2. Remaining bullets—Each remaining bullet first indicates if the demographic variable was significant in 2014 and/or 2024. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2014 to 2024. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
  - v. 2020 (or Most Recent) to 2024 Year Comparisons—same format as the 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons, but compares 2020, or the most recent year, to 2024 percentages instead.
  - vi. Sub-Topic Table—Percentages, whether statistically significant or not, are listed for each survey question analyzed and broken down by demographic variables to determine the bullets for “2024 Findings,” “2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons” and “2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons.” Statistically significant demographic differences within years are indicated by <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup> and/or <sup>4</sup> depending upon the number of years data is available. Statistically significant differences between years are indicated by <sup>a</sup> and/or <sup>b</sup> depending on the number of years of data. The table includes the survey question number in the title.
  - vii. Trend Figure—after all survey questions within the main topic are analyzed, a trend graph containing the sub-topics is included. The prevalence of the analyzed percent is the y-axis (vertical line) and the survey years is the x-axis (horizontal line).
- 3) Appendix A—The survey questionnaire listing each question and the percent breakdowns are included.

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.

## Executive 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.

	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Overall Health</b>						
Excellent/Very Good	54%	49%	48%	43%	52%	50%
Good	34%	33%	39%	37%	32%	33%
Fair or Poor	12%	18%	13%	20%	16%	17%
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past Year</b>						
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	--	17%	23%	23%	8%	10%
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost [HP2030 Goal: 6%]	--	8%	11%	10%	NA	5% <sup>1</sup>
Unmet Need/Care in Household						
Medical Care [HP2030 Goal: 6%]	--	9%	12%	16%	NA	NA
Dental Care [HP2030 Goal: 19%]	--	19%	24%	23%	NA	19% <sup>2</sup>
Mental Health Care	--	9%	7%	14%	NA	NA
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Unmet Care Overall	--	26%	27%	32%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Economic Hardships in Household</b>						
Household Went Hungry Because They Couldn't Afford Enough Food (Past Year)	--	6%	6%	8%	NA	NA
Utility Company Threatened to Shut Off Services in Home (Past Year)	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Unable to Get Childcare When Really Needed (Past Year)	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
Worried/Concerned about Stable Housing in Next Two Months	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
At Least One Problem with Current Place	--	--	--	14%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Health Services</b>						
Have a Primary Care Physician [HP2030 Goal: 84%]	--	86%	87%	89%	76%	84%
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Vaccinations</b>						
Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines	--	--	--	13%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Physical Activity in Usual Week</b>						
Moderate Physical Activity (5 Times/30 Min)	41%	43%	43%	35%	NA	NA
Vigorous Physical Activity (3 Times/20 Min)	33%	32%	33%	25%	NA	NA
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity [HP2030 Goal: 53%]	55%	54%	52%	44%	NA	48%
Muscle Strengthening Activity (2 Days or More) [HP2030 Goal: 37%]	--	37%	34%	39%	36% <sup>3</sup>	36% <sup>3</sup>
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Body Weight</b>						
Overweight Status						
At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	69%	73%	75%	76%	71%	68%
Obese (BMI 30.0+) [HP2030 Goal: 36%]	34%	37%	41%	38%	33%	34%

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available.

<sup>1</sup>2021 data.

<sup>2</sup>2020 data.

<sup>3</sup>2019 data.

	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Nutrition</b>						
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Average Day)	61%	51%	52%	52%	NA	NA
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Average Day)	32%	25%	23%	21%	NA	NA
At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Average Day	43%	32%	26%	25%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Cigarette Smoking</b>						
Current Smoker [HP2030 Goal: 6%]	20%	20%	12%	13%	14%	14%
Of Current Smokers in Past Year...						
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More Because Trying to Quit [HP2030 Goal Quit Smoking: 66%]	62%	53%	40%	13%	NA	55%
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Exposure to Cigarette Smoke in Past 7 Days</b>						
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke [HP2030 Goal Nonsmokers: 17%]	18%	18%	9%	5%	NA	24% <sup>1</sup>
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Electronic Vapers</b>						
Current Vaper (Past Month)	7%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
Of Current Vapers in Past Year...						
Quit Vaping 1 Day or More Because Trying to Quit	--	25%	19%	16%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Exposure to Electronic Vapor in Past 7 Days</b>						
Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Vapor in Past 7 Days	--	8%	6%	9%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Other Tobacco Products in Past Month</b>						
Smokeless Tobacco Use	9%	5%	5%	6%	3%	3%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars Use	6%	5%	3%	6%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Alcohol Use in Past Month</b>						
Drank Alcohol	67%	68%	74%	71%	61%	54%
Binge Drinker* [HP2030 Goal 5+ Drinks: 25%]	28%	26%	37%	27%	20%	17%
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Other Substance Use in Past Year</b>						
Marijuana or THC-Containing Products	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA
Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs	--	--	--	0%	NA	NA
Heroin, Prescription Drugs or Opioids	--	--	--	2%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Vehicle Safety in Past Month</b>						
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	4%	<1%	5%	6%	NA	NA
Driver/Passenger When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products	--	--	2%	4%	NA	NA
Driver/Passenger When Driver Texted/Emailed While Driving	--	--	--	25%	NA	NA

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available.

<sup>1</sup>2017 – 2020 data.

\*Binge drinking is defined as “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males.

	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Mental Health Condition (Past 3 Years)	17%	20%	22%	20%	NA	NA
Self-Harm (Past Year)	--	--	2%	<1%	NA	NA
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	3%	6%	7%	4%	NA	NA
Felt Lonely or Isolated Always/Nearly Always	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	3%	5%	7%	4%	NA	NA
Attempted Suicide (Past Year)	--	--	3%	<1%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Opinions about Mental Health</b>						
Strongly Agree					NA	NA
Mental Health Concern Can be as Serious as Physical Health Concern	--	--	--	67%		
Anyone Can Develop Mental Health Issue	--	--	--	62%	NA	NA
Effective Treatments for People with Mental Health Issues	--	--	--	23%	NA	NA
Strongly Disagree						
Easy to Tell if Someone has Mental Health Issue	--	--	--	24%	NA	NA
Successful People Rarely Struggle with Mental Health Issues	--	--	--	35%	NA	NA
Person Who is Happy/Have it All Cannot be Depressed	--	--	--	54%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Human Trafficking</b>						
Personally Know Someone Who Experienced Human Trafficking	--	--	--	1%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Personal Safety Issues in Past Year</b>						
Someone Physically Hurt You	--	--	3%	<1%	NA	NA
Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will	--	--	0%	0%	NA	NA
Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You	--	--	7%	10%	NA	NA
At Least One of the Safety Issues	--	--	8%	11%	NA	NA
Used Health Care or Community Resources (Of Those Who Reported at Least One Safety Issue)	--	--	21%	2%	NA	NA
Harmed/Threatened to be Harmed Because of Race/Ethnicity/Gender Identity/Sexual Orientation	--	--	--	1%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Top County Social or Economic Issues</b>						
Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care	--	--	--	34%	NA	NA
Community Violence and Crime	--	--	--	32%	NA	NA
Economic Stability, Including Employment and Income	--	--	--	23%	NA	NA
Affordable Childcare	--	--	--	19%	NA	NA
Safe and Affordable Housing	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Access to Healthy Food	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Environmental Health	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Access to Social Services	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Education Access and Quality	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Racism and Discrimination	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac County				WI	US
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors</b>						
Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide	--	--	--	48%	NA	NA
Alcohol, Drug/Substance Use and Tobacco/Vaping	--	--	--	42%	NA	NA
Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity	--	--	--	29%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	24%	NA	NA
Maternal, Infant and Child Health	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Communicable Diseases	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available.

## **General Health**

In 2024, 43% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

## **Health Care Needed**

In 2024, 23% of respondents reported someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Overall, 32% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

## **Economic Hardships**

In 2024, 8% of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they or a family member they live with was unable to get childcare when it was really needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing that they own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, without children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they have problems with the current place they are living; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

## **Health Services**

In 2024, 89% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

## **Vaccinations**

In 2024, 13% of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, hepA, hepB, hib meningitis, polio and chicken pox if the person never had chicken pox. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, without children in the household or in zip code 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

## **Physical Activity**

In 2024, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Twenty-five percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 44% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands two or more days in a usual week; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married, not overweight or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. *From 2014 to 2024, 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 while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in the past week, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

## **Body Weight**

In 2024, 76% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 38% were obese. Respondents who were male or inactive were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, married, did an insufficient amount of physical activity or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to be obese. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

## **Nutrition**

In 2024, 52% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who met the recommended amount of physical activity or in zip codes not 54935 were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were married, met the recommended amount of physical activity or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report this. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

### **Cigarette Smoking**

In 2024, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to be a smoker. Thirteen percent of current smokers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### **Exposure to Cigarette Smoke**

In 2024, 5% of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### **Electronic Vaping**

In 2024, 6% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of current vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### **Exposure to Electronic Vaping**

In 2024, 9% of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### **Other Tobacco Products**

In 2024, 6% of respondents each used smokeless tobacco in the past month or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase.*

### **Alcohol Use**

In 2024, 71% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to have binged in the past month. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease.*

## **Other Substance Use**

In 2024, 8% of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past year. Zero percent of respondents used cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year. Two percent of respondents used heroin, prescription drugs or opioids such as fentanyl in the past year.

## **Vehicle Safety**

In 2024, 6% of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver texted, emailed or otherwise was distracted by a phone while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver texted/emailed while driving in the past month. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.*

## **Mental Health**

In 2024, 20% of respondents reported in the past three years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that they have a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Less than one percent of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, in zip code 54935 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried, in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported they attempted suicide in the past year. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they attempted suicide in the past year.*

## **Opinions About Mental Health**

In 2024, 67% of respondents strongly agreed a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern: respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents strongly agreed that anyone can develop a mental health issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues; respondents who

were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, who were not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or who had a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed it is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents strongly disagreed that people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues; respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Fifty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed that a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this.

### **Human Trafficking**

In 2024, 1% of respondents reported they personally know of someone who experienced human trafficking.

### **Personal Safety Issues**

In 2024, less than one percent of respondents reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year. Ten percent of respondents reported someone verbally or emotionally abused them in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, respondents who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. A total of 11% reported at least one of these three situations; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Of the 11% of respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, 2% reported they used health care or community resources. One percent of respondents reported they were harmed or threatened to be harmed because of their race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation in the past year. *From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year or who reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, of the respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported they used health care or community resources in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally.*

### **Top County Social or Economic Issues**

In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were accessible, affordable and quality health care (34%) or community violence and crime (32%). Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or did not live in zip codes 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top social or economic issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report community violence and crime. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top issue; respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported affordable childcare as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing as a top issue; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to healthy food; respondents who were female or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported environmental health as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to social services as a top issue; female respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four

percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this.

### **Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors**

In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two health conditions or behaviors in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were mental health, mental conditions and suicide (48%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (42%). Respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried or did not have 54935 or 54937 zip codes were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported maternal, infant and child health; respondents who were male or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported communicable diseases; respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported intimate partner and domestic violence; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, unmarried or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this.

## Key Findings

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

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 43% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

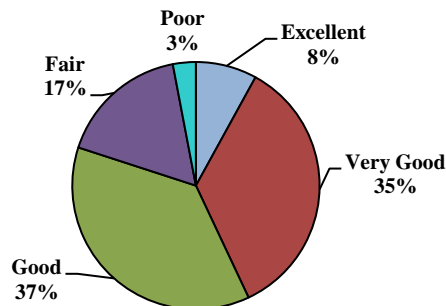
### Rating Their Own Health

*In 2022, 52% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good, 32% reported good while 16% reported fair or poor. Fifty percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 33% reported good and 17% reported fair or poor (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 2)

- Forty-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 20% reported their health was fair (17%) or poor (3%).

**Figure 1. Rating Their Own Health for 2024 (Q13)**



- Male respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to female respondents (12%).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (30% and 14%, respectively).
- Fifty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 18% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 9% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (60%) compared to nonsmokers (14%).

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2014 and 2024, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2014 to 2024, 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, smoking status was not a significant variable. In 2024, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents in zip code 54937 were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reporting fair or poor health.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2020.

- In 2020 and 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2024, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable. In 2024, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reporting fair or poor health.

**Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q13)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a,b</sup>	12%	18%	13%	20%
Gender <sup>4</sup>				
Male <sup>a,b</sup>	12	14	12	28
Female	11	21	11	12
Age <sup>1</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	4	17	8	27
35 to 44	6	8	10	13
45 to 54	11	16	12	16
55 to 64	17	27	16	17
65 and Older	25	21	18	20
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a,b</sup>	14	16	17	31
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	13	18	15	26
College Graduate	8	18	6	7
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	20	25	20	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	12	11	7	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	13	9	5
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married	12	17	11	14
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	12	18	14	30
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a,b</sup>	7	16	8	17
Overweight <sup>a,b</sup>	14	18	14	22
Physical Activity <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive <sup>b</sup>	54	45	28	58
Insufficient <sup>a</sup>	7	15	16	18
Recommended	9	14	8	9
Smoking Status <sup>4</sup>				
Nonsmoker	12	17	12	14
Smoker <sup>a,b</sup>	10	22	12	60
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>				
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	8	18	12	25
54937	22	10	16	16
All Other	14	23	11	17

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

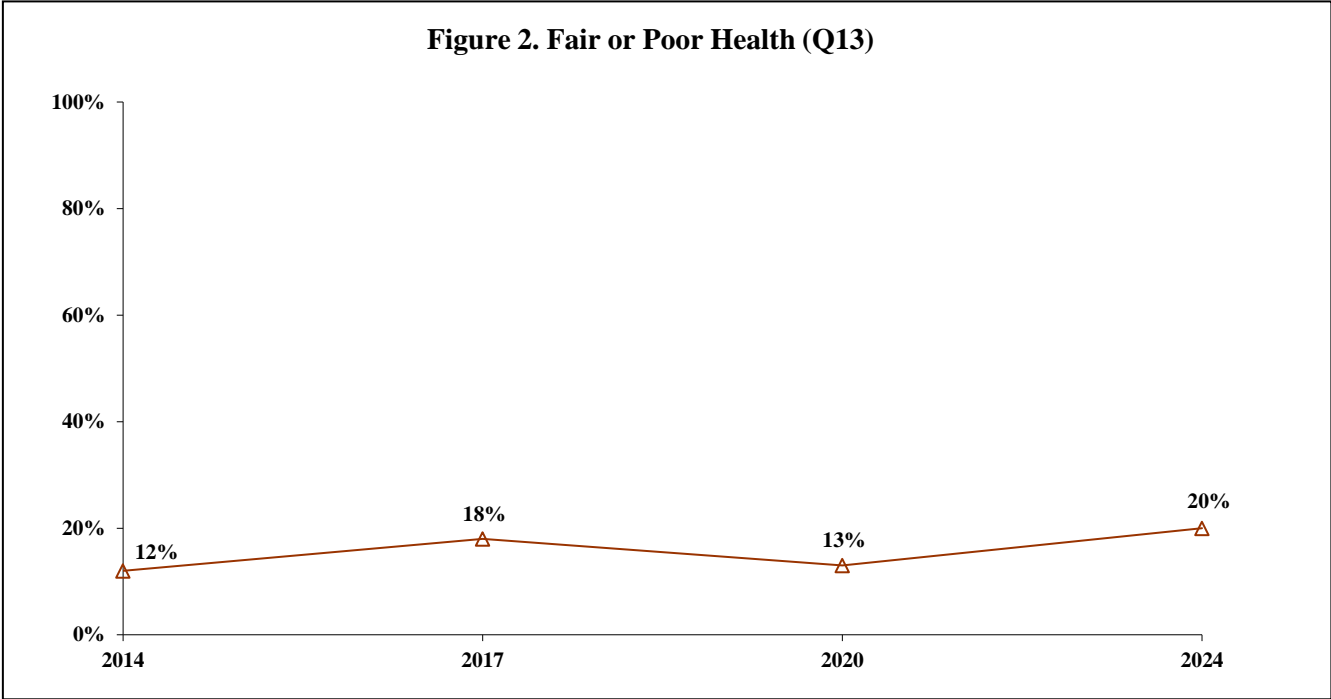
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

# Rating Their Own Health Overall

## Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Health Care Needed (Figure 3; Tables 3 - 9)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 23% of respondents reported someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Overall, 32% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this.

*From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

## Financial Burden of Medical Care

*In 2022, 8% of Wisconsin respondents and 10% of U.S. respondents reported they wanted to see a doctor but could not because they could not afford it in the past year (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 3)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 12% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year compared to 19% of respondents without children in the household.
- Thirty percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported someone delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year compared to 18% of respondents in all other zip codes.

#### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone delayed or did not seek medical care.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care, with a noted increase since 2017.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.
- In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care.

**Table 3. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q3A)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	17%	23%	23%
Household Income <sup>3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	17	26	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	15	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	18	25	12
Marital Status			
Married	18	25	22
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	15	20	24
Children in Household <sup>1,3</sup>			
Yes <sup>b</sup>	25	22	33
No <sup>a</sup>	9	23	19
Zip Code <sup>1,3</sup>			
54935 <sup>a</sup>	18	25	30
54937	8	22	18
All Other	21	22	18

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

### Financial Burden of Prescription Medication

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for people unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines due to cost in the past 12 months is 6%. (Objective AHS-06)*

*In 2021, 5% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay prescription medicines in the past year (2021 National Health Interview Survey).*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 4)

- Ten percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 13% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year compared to 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year compared to 8% of respondents without children in the household.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year compared to 7% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 6% of respondents in zip code 54937.

#### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2017, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.
- In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

**Table 4. Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q3B)<sup>0</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	8%	11%	10%
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	16	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	3	<1	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	7	12	2
Marital Status			
Married	9	12	12
Not Married	8	10	7
Children in Household <sup>3</sup>			
Yes <sup>a</sup>	7	12	14
No	8	10	8
Zip Code <sup>3</sup>			
54935	11	12	14
54937	7	6	6
All Other	3	13	7

<sup>0</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Unmet Medical Care

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for people unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 6%. (Objective AHS-04)*

### 2024 Findings (Table 5)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year compared to 15% of those in zip code 54937 or 11% of respondents in all other zip codes.

Of the 16% of respondents who reported an unmet medical care need in the household (n=80)...

- Of the 80 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 58% reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 56% reported co-payments too high. Fifty percent reported insurance did not cover it while 30% reported not able to take off of work.

### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2017 and 2024, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2017, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2017.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2020 and 2024, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

**Table 5. Unmet Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q4)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a,b</sup>	9%	12%	16%
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	13	18	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	9	4	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	10	7
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	8	11	16
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	10	13	18
Children in Household			
Yes <sup>a,b</sup>	11	10	19
No <sup>a</sup>	6	13	15
Zip Code <sup>2,3</sup>			
54935 <sup>a</sup>	10	17	22
54937 <sup>b</sup>	6	7	15
All Other	8	10	11

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Unmet Dental Care

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for people unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 19%. (Objective AHS-05)*

*In 2020, 19% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay dental care in the past year (2020 National Health Interview Survey).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 6)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to 28% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to married respondents (31% and 17%, respectively).
- Thirty percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to 21% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 14% of respondents in zip code 54937.

Of the 23% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=114)...

- Of the 114 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 66% reported the inability to pay while 37% reported insurance did not cover it as the reason for the unmet need. Thirty-three percent reported co-payments too high. Twenty-three percent reported they were not able to take off of work while 20% reported no insurance.

#### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2017 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2017, respondents not in zip codes 54937 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

**Table 6. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q6)<sup>o</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	19%	24%	23%
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	39	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	16	13	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	14	18	6
Marital Status <sup>1,3</sup>			
Married	13	21	17
Not Married	26	27	31
Children in Household			
Yes	22	20	26
No	16	25	22
Zip Code <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
54935	22	35	30
54937	9	12	14
All Other	21	22	21

<sup>o</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Unmet Mental Health Care

### 2024 Findings (Table 7)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year compared to 18% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year compared to 11% of respondents without children in the household.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year compared to 9% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 8% of respondents in zip code 54937.

Of the 14% of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need in the household (n=71)...

- Of the 71 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 47% reported long wait time as the reason for the unmet need while 39% reported not able to take off of work. Thirty-five percent reported unable to get appointment while 34% reported insurance did not cover it.

### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting someone did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of households with children reporting someone did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2017, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed, with a noted increase since 2017.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting someone did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed, with a noted increase since 2020.

**Table 7. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q8)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a,b</sup>	9%	7%	14%
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	13	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	7	2	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	6	6
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married <sup>a,b</sup>	3	7	14
Not Married <sup>b</sup>	16	8	14
Children in Household <sup>1,3</sup>			
Yes <sup>a,b</sup>	13	9	23
No	6	7	11
Zip Code <sup>3</sup>			
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	9	10	23
54937	12	5	8
All Other	7	6	9

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Unmet Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment

### 2024 Findings (Table 8)

- Six percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking. Twelve percent received the services they needed.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking in the past year compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirteen percent of unmarried respondents reported someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
- Twelve percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking in the past year compared to 3% of those in zip code 54937 or less than one percent of respondents in all other zip codes.

Of the 6% of respondents who reported an unmet alcohol/drug abuse treatment need in the household (n=27)...

- Of the 27 respondents who reported not receiving alcohol/drug abuse treatment needed, 74% each reported insurance did not cover it or poor alcohol/drug abuse care available.

**Table 8. Unmet Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member) (Q10)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	6%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	<1
Not Married	13
Children in Household	
Yes	4
No	6
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	12
54937	3
All Other	<1

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## Unmet Care Overall

### 2024 Findings (Table 9)

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical, dental, mental health care or alcohol/drug abuse treatment needed.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the care needed in the past year compared to 39% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in the household did not receive the care needed in the past year compared to 25% of respondents without children in the household.

### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive care needed.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.

- In 2017 and 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the care needed.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.
- In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone did not receive the care needed, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.

**Table 9. Unmet Care Overall in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q4, Q6, Q8 & Q10) <sup>⓪</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	26%	27%	32%
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	40	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	17	16	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	23	16
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	15	25	31
Not Married	38	30	34
Children in Household <sup>1,3</sup>			
Yes <sup>a,b</sup>	32	24	49
No	21	29	25
Zip Code <sup>2</sup>			
54935	28	37	36
54937	23	20	26
All Other <sup>b</sup>	25	24	33

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

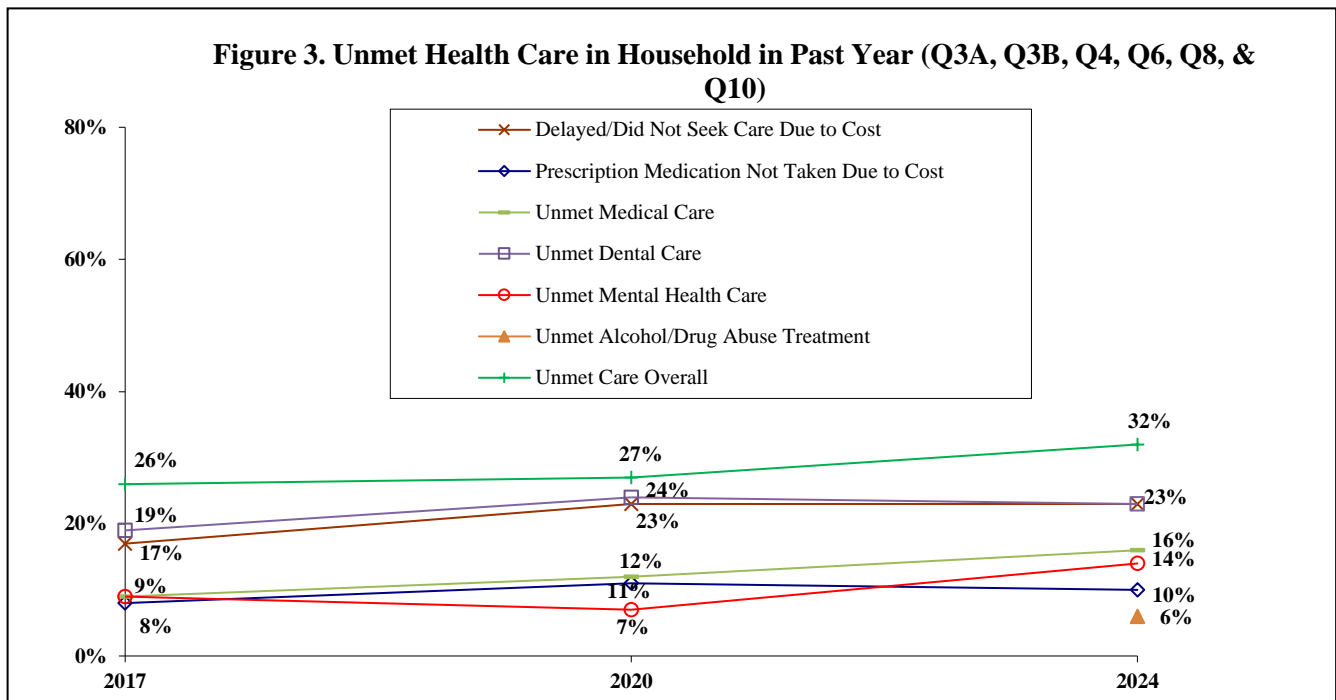
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Health Care Needed Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



## Economic Hardships (Figure 4; Tables 10 - 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 8% of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they or a family member they live with was unable to get childcare when it was really needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing that they own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, without children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they have problems with the current place they are living; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this.

*From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### Food Insecurity

#### 2024 Findings (Table 10)

- Eight percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.
- Twenty 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 year compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food in the past year compared to married respondents (18% and 1%, respectively).
- Sixteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year compared to 4% of those in zip code 54937 or 2% of respondents in all other zip codes.

#### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2017, respondents in zip code 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food, with a noted increase since 2017.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents and a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. In 2024, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2020, respondents in zip codes not 54937 were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 or 54937 and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in all other zip codes reporting they couldn't afford enough food.

**Table 10. Household Went Hungry in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	6%	6%	8%
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	16	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	0	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	3	1	0
Marital Status <sup>2,3</sup>			
Married <sup>a,b</sup>	4	4	1
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	9	9	18
Children in Household <sup>2</sup>			
Yes <sup>b</sup>	6	1	8
No	5	7	8
Zip Code <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	9	8	16
54937 <sup>b</sup>	10	<1	4
All Other <sup>b</sup>	0	6	2

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Utility Company Threatened to Shut Off Services to Home

### 2024 Findings (Table 11)

- Six percent of respondents reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home compared to less than one percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Fifteen percent of unmarried respondents reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home compared to 2% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 11. Utility Company Threatened to Shut Off Services to Home in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member) (Q19)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	6%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	<1
Not Married	15
Children in Household	
Yes	5
No	7
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	14
54937	2
All Other	2

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Unable to Get Childcare When Really Needed

### 2024 Findings (Table 12)

Of the 269 respondents who have a child or any family member that lives with them and a has a child...

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they or a family member they live with was unable to get childcare when it was really needed.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported in the past year they or a family member they live with was unable to get childcare when it was really needed compared to 4% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in top 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 12. Unable to Get Childcare When Really Needed in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member with a Child) (Q20)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	5%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status	
Married	6
Not Married	3
Zip Code	
54935	6
54937	9
All Other	2

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

### **Worried/Concerned about Stable Housing**

#### 2024 Findings (Table 13)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing that they own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing that they own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing that they own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household compared to married respondents (15% and 2%, respectively).
- Nine percent of respondents without children in the household reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing compared to 3% of respondents with children in the household.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing compared to 4% of those in zip code 54937 or 1% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 13. Worried/Concerned about Stable Housing in Next Two Months by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member) (Q21)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	7%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	2
Not Married	15
Children in Household <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	3
No	9
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	15
54937	4
All Other	1

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## **Problem with Current Place**

### 2024 Findings (Table 14)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they have problems with the current place they are living. Six percent of respondents reported mold as a problem while 5% reported water leaks. Three percent reported bug infestation. Multiple responses were accepted.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they have problems with the current place they are living compared to 12% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they have problems with the current place they are living compared to married respondents (20% and 10%, respectively).
- Twenty percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they have problems with the current place they are living compared to 10% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 14. At Least One Problem with Current Place by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member) (Q22)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	14%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	10
Not Married	20
Children in Household	
Yes	11
No	16
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	20
54937	10
All Other	10

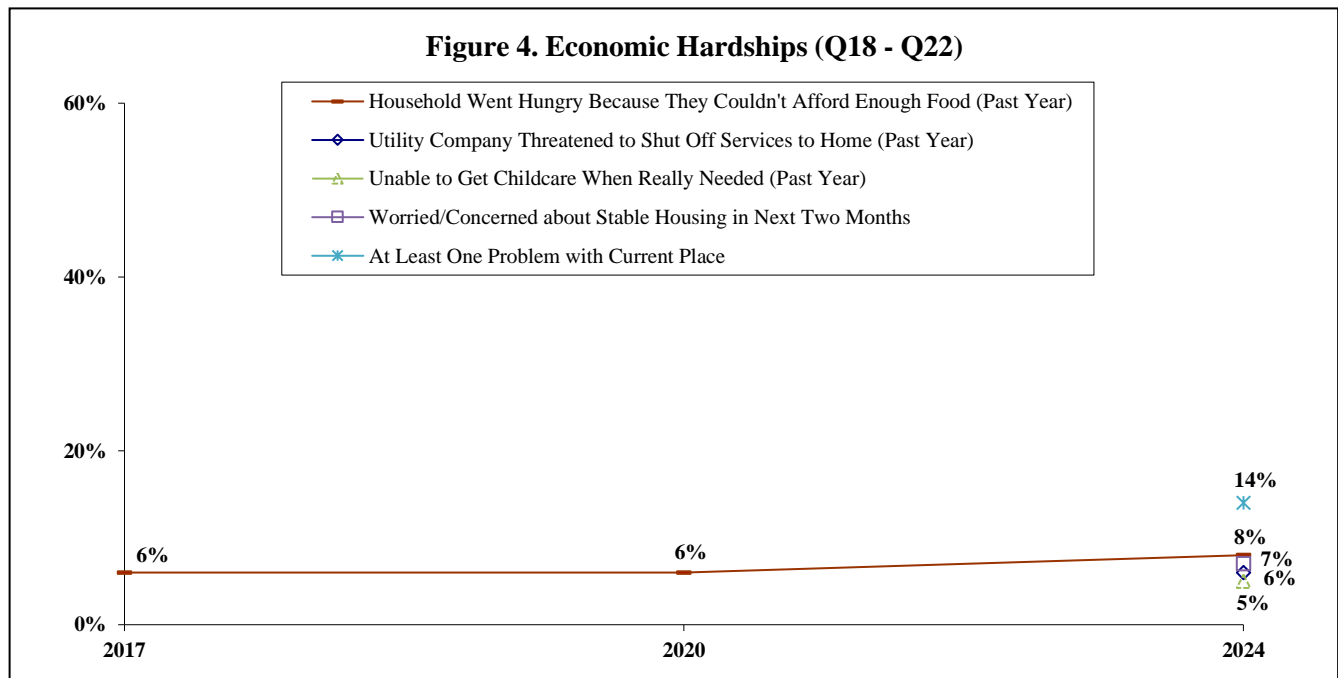
<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## Economic Hardships Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Health Services (Figure 5; Table 15)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 89% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician.

*From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### Primary Care Physician

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for persons with a usual primary care provider is 84% (Objective AHS-07).*

*In 2022, 76% of Wisconsin respondents and 84% of U.S. respondents reported they have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 15)

- Eighty-nine 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 (94%) compared to male respondents (84%).
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 92% of those 45 to 54 years old or 70% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a primary care physician compared to 88% of those with some post high school education or 86% of respondents with a college education.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (97% and 78%, respectively).

#### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who 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.
- In 2017 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2017, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a primary care physician.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2017 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip codes that are not 54935 or 54937 reporting a primary care physician.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who 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.
- In 2020 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2020 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a primary care physician.

**Table 15. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q12)<sup>0</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	86%	87%	89%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male	83	86	84
Female	90	91	94
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	72	71	70
35 to 44 <sup>a,b</sup>	78	84	96
45 to 54	95	95	92
55 to 64	95	93	95
65 and Older	97	98	99
Education <sup>2,3</sup>			
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	83	97	95
Some Post High School	84	81	88
College Graduate	91	85	86
Household Income <sup>2</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	81	78	86
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	93	90	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	87	91	94
Marital Status <sup>2,3</sup>			
Married <sup>a,b</sup>	84	92	97
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	89	80	78
Zip Code			
54935	86	86	88
54937	88	90	89
All Other <sup>a</sup>	84	87	92

<sup>0</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

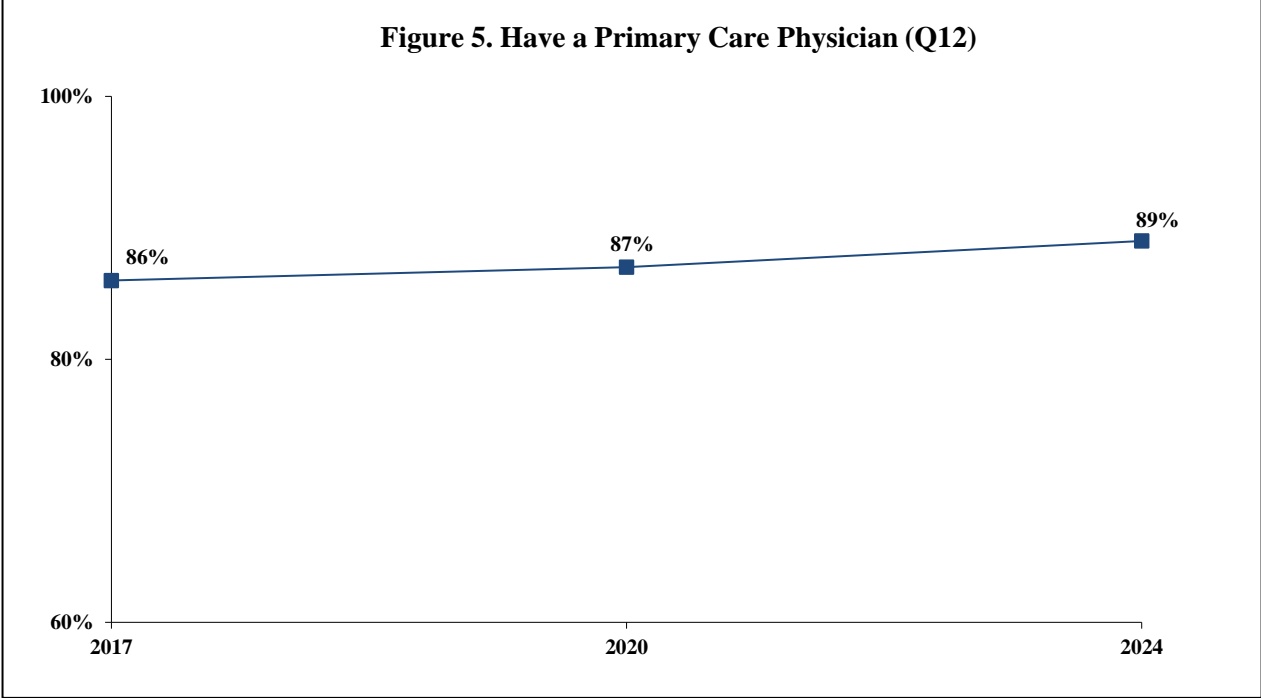
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

**Health Services Overall**

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Vaccinations (Table 16)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 13% of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, hepA, hepB, hib meningitis, polio and chicken pox if the person never had chicken pox. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, without children in the household or in zip code 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

### Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines

#### 2024 Findings (Table 16)

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, hepA, hepB, hib meningitis, polio and chicken pox if the person never had chicken pox.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to 7% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to married respondents (17% and 11%, respectively).
- Fifteen percent of respondents without children in the household reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to 8% of respondents with children in the household.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 and 16% of those in zip code 54937 reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to 8% of respondents in all other zip codes.

Of the 13% of respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines (n=34)...

- Of the 34 respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines, 65% reported lack of trust in health care services or providers as the reason for not having up-to-date vaccinations while 59% reported cost/fee too high. Fifteen percent reported they were uncertain about the safety or side-effects of the vaccine followed by 14% who reported not a priority. (Due to program error total respondents is lower than expected.)

**Table 16. Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q14)<sup>0</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	13%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	11
Not Married	17
Children in Household <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	8
No	15
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	17
54937	16
All Other	8

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Physical Activity (Figures 6 & 7; Tables 17 - 20)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Twenty-five percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 44% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands two or more days in a usual week; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married, not overweight or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this.

*From 2014 to 2024, 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 while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in the past week, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### Moderate Physical Activity

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

#### 2024 Findings (Table 17)

- Thirty-five percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times for 30 minutes or more in a usual week. Forty-nine percent did some moderate activity while 17% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 42% of those 45 to 54 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 21% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 36% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (39% and 29%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (46%) compared to overweight respondents (32%).

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2014, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2024, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education 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 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, 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 2024, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, 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 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2020, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

**Table 17. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17A)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	41%	43%	43%	35%
Gender <sup>3</sup>				
Male <sup>b</sup>	45	47	47	37
Female	38	38	39	33
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	52	32	47	21
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	51	34	44	30
45 to 54	30	66	35	42
55 to 64	33	39	47	43
65 and Older	37	44	41	40
Education <sup>2</sup>				
High School or Less	36	25	46	40
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	42	51	39	30
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	47	51	44	35
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	48	30	42	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	46	46	42	45
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	50	43	36
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married	39	48	42	39
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	44	37	43	29
Overweight Status <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight	49	41	57	46
Overweight <sup>b</sup>	38	43	39	32
Zip Code <sup>3</sup>				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	44	42	38	34
54937	28	44	38	35
All Other <sup>b</sup>	45	42	50	36

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Vigorous Physical Activity

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

### 2024 Findings (Table 18)

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times for 20 minutes or more in a usual week. Thirty-two percent did some vigorous physical activity while 42% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (30%) compared to female respondents (21%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to unmarried respondents (29% and 19%, respectively).
- Forty-three percent of respondents in zip code 54937 met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 25% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 16% of respondents in zip code 54935.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommendation.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old meeting the recommendation.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommendation.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommendation.

- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommendation.
- In 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommendation.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54937 were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54937 meeting the recommendation.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommendation.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old meeting the recommendation.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommendation.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommendation.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommendation.
- In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommendation.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in zip code 54937 were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 meeting the recommendation.

**Table 18. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17B)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a,b</sup>	33%	32%	33%	25%
Gender <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>b</sup>	35	40	39	30
Female <sup>a</sup>	31	24	25	21
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	63	48	49	27
35 to 44 <sup>a,b</sup>	40	23	38	19
45 to 54	16	49	22	23
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	20	19	25	36
65 and Older	14	10	21	21
Education <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a,b</sup>	31	24	33	15
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	33	30	38	22
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	35	40	26	35
Household Income <sup>2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	35	21	28	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	34	24	40	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	44	36	39
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married	31	29	33	29
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	36	35	32	19
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a,b</sup>	46	40	43	26
Overweight	27	29	30	25
Zip Code <sup>3,4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	35	34	28	16
54937 <sup>a</sup>	23	30	40	43
All Other <sup>a</sup>	36	31	33	25

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

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity

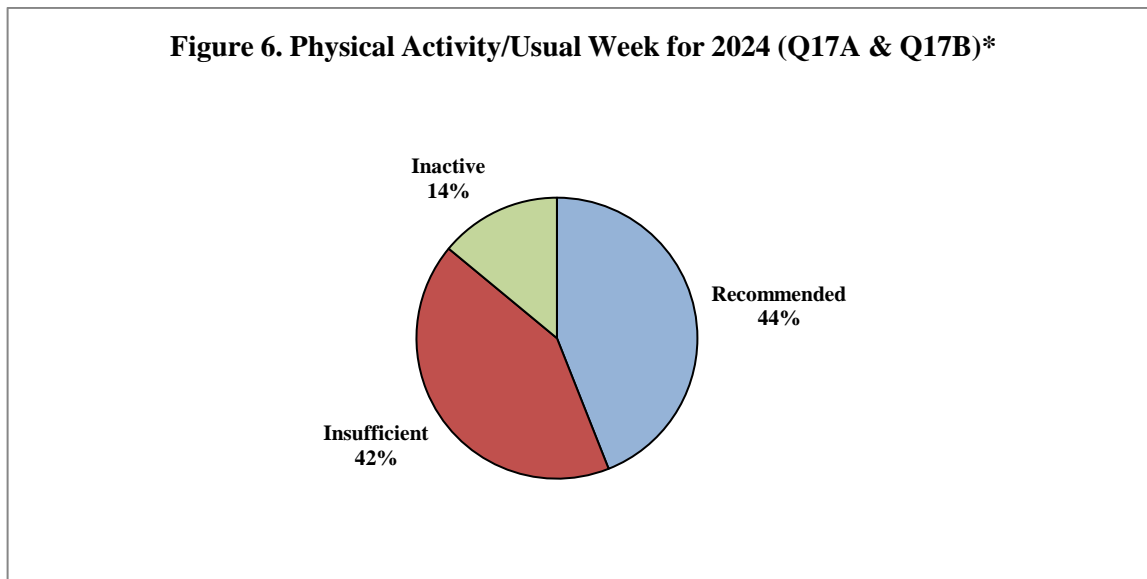
The recommended amount of physical activity by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes 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 usual week.

HP2030 Goal target is 53% moderate intensity at least 150 minutes/week or vigorous intensity at least 75 minutes/week (Objective PA-02).

In 2022, 48% of U.S. respondents met the recommend amount (2022 National Health Interview Survey).

### 2024 Findings (Table 19)

- Forty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty-two percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 14% did no physical activity in a usual 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 in a week (49%) compared to female respondents (40%).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 43% of those 35 to 44 years old or 33% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 46% of those with a high school education or less or 36% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Fifty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 48% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to unmarried respondents (49% and 39%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (54%) compared to overweight respondents (42%).

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2014 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents meeting 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 2024, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, 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 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting 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 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, 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, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents in zip codes that were not 54937 were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 or zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, 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 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2020 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

**Table 19. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17A & Q17B)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a,b</sup>	55%	54%	52%	44%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	62	64	57	49
Female	49	45	46	40
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	75	61	57	33
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	65	37	56	43
45 to 54	38	70	43	49
55 to 64	46	47	52	53
65 and Older	44	47	49	48
Education <sup>2,4</sup>				
High School or Less	51	42	55	46
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	55	58	54	36
College Graduate	61	61	46	51
Household Income <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	61	39	52	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	59	51	53	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47	66	52	55
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married	53	55	51	49
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	59	52	54	39
Overweight Status <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	67	58	65	54
Overweight	50	53	48	42
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	58	51	48	40
54937	40	57	49	52
All Other <sup>a,b</sup>	61	57	57	45

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

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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## **Muscle Strengthening Activity**

*The recommended amount of muscle strengthening by the American College of Sports Medicine is 2 or more times per week.*

*HP2030 Goal target for muscle strengthening exercises per week is 37% (Objective PA-04).*

*In 2019, 36% of Wisconsin respondents and 36% of US respondents reported muscle strengthening at least two times per week (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 20)

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands two or more days in a usual week.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week compared to 32% of those with some post high school education or 27% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week compared to 46% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week compared to unmarried respondents (43% and 32%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week (52%) compared to overweight respondents (34%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week compared to 43% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 29% of respondents in zip code 54935.

### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a usual week.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week. In 2024, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.

- In 2017 and 2024, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.
- In 2017, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54937 were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a usual week.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in zip code 54937 were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in a week.

**Table 20. Two or More Days of Muscle Strengthening Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17C)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	37%	34%	39%
Gender <sup>2</sup>			
Male	39	39	42
Female <sup>b</sup>	36	30	38
Age <sup>1</sup>			
18 to 34	52	41	47
35 to 44	40	35	35
45 to 54	31	32	40
55 to 64	31	30	43
65 and Older	26	26	30
Education <sup>3</sup>			
High School or Less	30	30	27
Some Post High School	38	39	32
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	44	31	53
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	27	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	24	39	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	45	38	52
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>			
Married <sup>b</sup>	36	31	43
Not Married	39	37	32
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Not Overweight	53	41	52
Overweight	31	32	34
Zip Code <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
54935 <sup>a</sup>	45	34	29
54937 <sup>a</sup>	35	43	49
All Other <sup>a,b</sup>	25	29	43

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

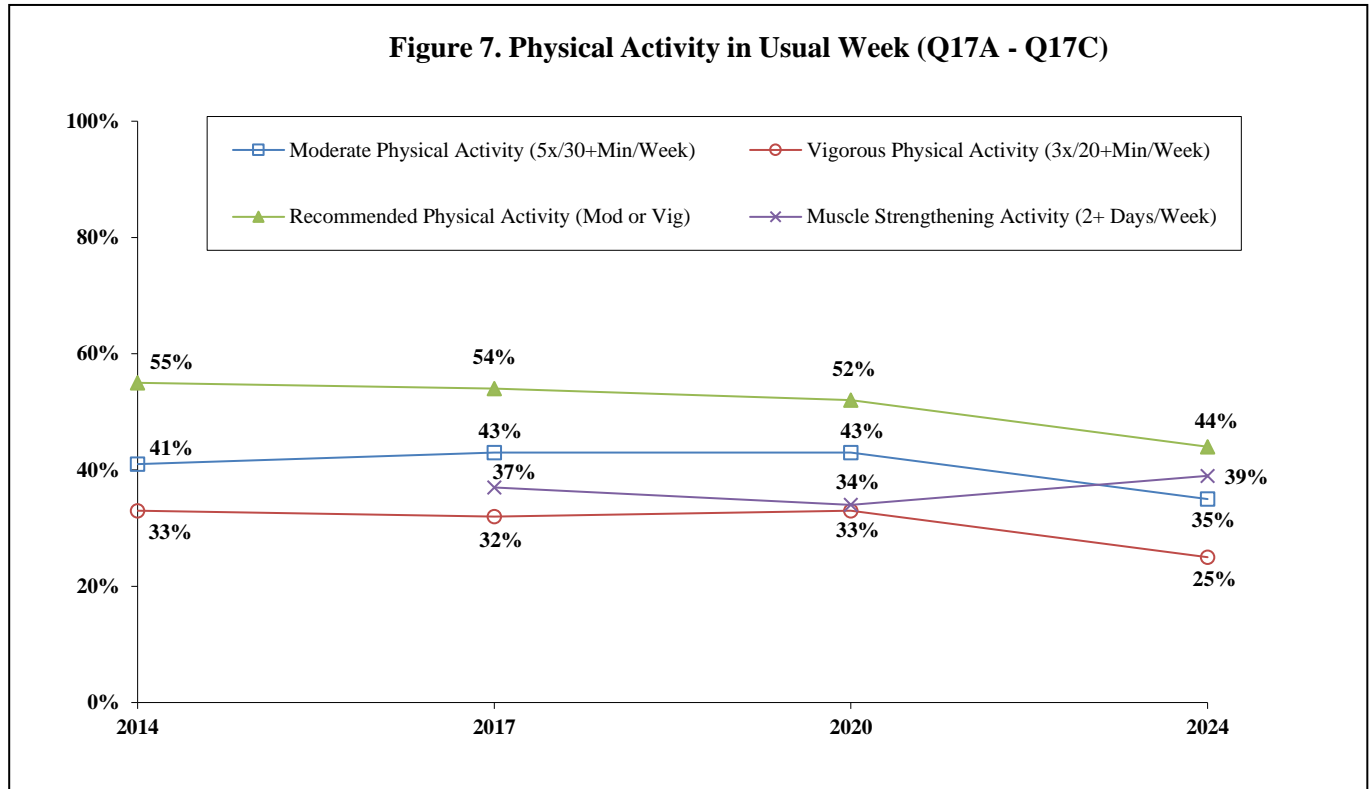
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Physical Activity Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, 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 while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in the past week, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Body Weight (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 21 & 22)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 76% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 38% were obese. Respondents who were male or inactive were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, married, did an insufficient amount of physical activity or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to be obese.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

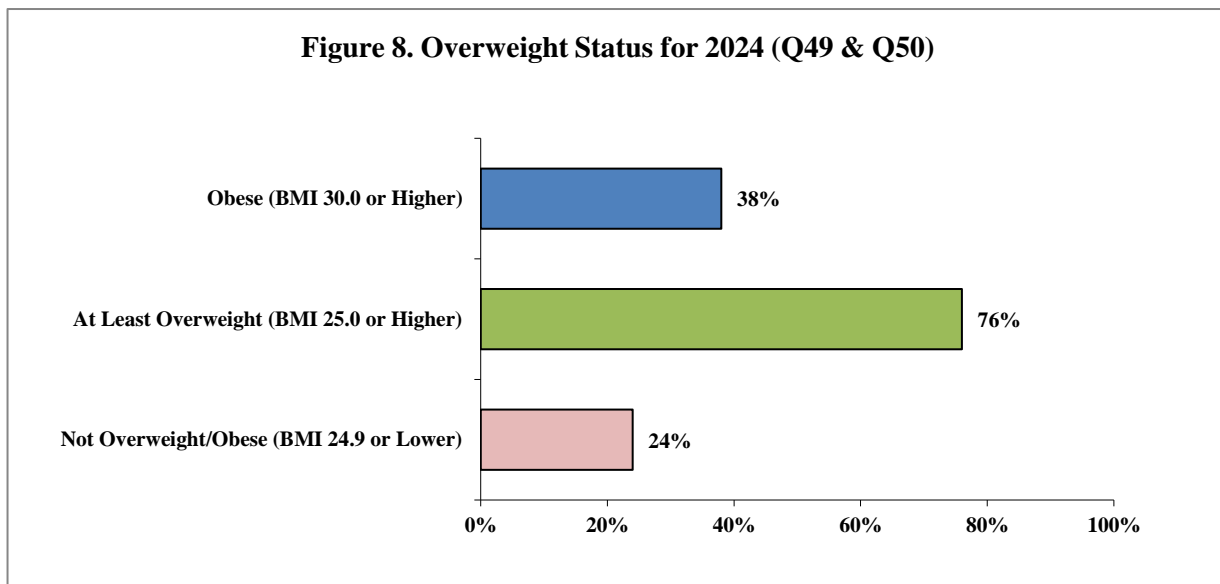
### At Least Overweight

*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/meter<sup>2</sup>.*

*In 2022, 71% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (38% overweight, 33% obese). In the U.S., 68% were classified as at least overweight (34% overweight and 34% obese) (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 21)

- According to the definition, 76% of respondents were at least overweight.



- Male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight (85%) compared to female respondents (66%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to be at least overweight (93%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (74%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (71%).

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2014 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight.
- In 2014, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were at least overweight.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education who were at least overweight.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who were at least overweight.
- In 2014 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2014, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, inactive respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity who were at least overweight.
- In 2014 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 who were at least overweight.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight.
- In 2020, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were at least overweight.
- In 2020 and 2024, inactive respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight.
- In 2020 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54937 who were at least overweight.

**Table 21. At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q49 & Q50)<sup>o</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	69%	73%	75%	76%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	78	80	84	85
Female	61	67	67	66
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	57	63	67	71
35 to 44	72	84	85	78
45 to 54	73	79	84	83
55 to 64	80	68	71	79
65 and Older	71	75	72	74
Education <sup>1</sup>				
High School or Less	67	75	71	77
Some Post High School	81	70	79	73
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	61	74	74	77
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	64	72	65	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	82	71	88	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	64	73	78	70
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	71	78	76	73
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	67	67	74	80
Physical Activity <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Inactive	78	86	89	93
Insufficient	77	72	80	74
Recommended <sup>a</sup>	62	71	69	71
Zip Code				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	65	70	73	76
54937 <sup>b</sup>	76	78	82	72
All Other	74	74	73	78

<sup>o</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Obese

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for obesity is 36%. (Objective NWS-03)*

*In 2022, 33% of Wisconsin respondents and 34% of U.S. respondents were classified as obese (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 22)

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).
- Fifty-four percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old were obese compared to 39% of those 65 and older or 20% of respondents 18 to 34 years.
- Married respondents were more likely to be obese compared to unmarried respondents (46% and 29%, respectively).
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be obese (47%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (34%) or inactive respondents (27%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 were obese compared to 39% of those in zip code 54935 or 27% of respondents in zip code 54937.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education who were obese.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents 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 2024, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be obese. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity who were obese.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to be obese. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54937 who were obese.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were obese.

- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be obese. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were obese.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were obese.
- In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. In 2024, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be obese. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of inactive respondents who were obese.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to be obese. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54937 who were obese.

**Table 22. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q49 & Q50)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	34%	37%	41%	38%
Gender				
Male	36	36	41	35
Female	32	37	41	41
Age <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>b</sup>	22	26	38	20
35 to 44	50	46	44	51
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	35	46	48	54
55 to 64	40	40	40	43
65 and Older	30	32	36	39
Education <sup>3</sup>				
High School or Less	34	38	36	37
Some Post High School <sup>b</sup>	35	40	48	33
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	31	33	37	44
Household Income <sup>2</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	43	38	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	40	36	51	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29	28	42	39
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	32	36	41	46
Not Married <sup>b</sup>	36	37	41	29
Physical Activity <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Inactive <sup>b</sup>	48	67	74	27
Insufficient	45	39	47	47
Recommended <sup>a</sup>	23	29	32	34
Zip Code <sup>4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	30	35	42	39
54937 <sup>a,b</sup>	44	33	45	27
All Other	37	41	38	44

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

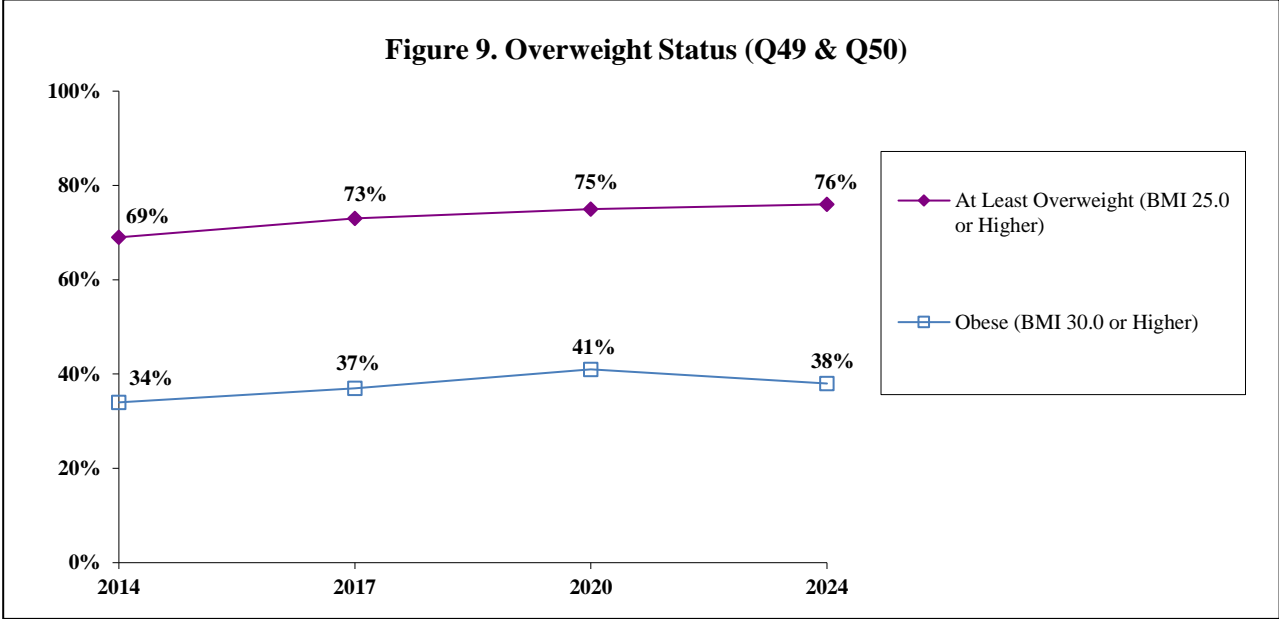
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

# Body Weight Overall

## Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Nutrition (Figure 10; Tables 23 - 25)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 52% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who met the recommended amount of physical activity or in zip codes not 54935 were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were married, met the recommended amount of physical activity or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report this.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

### 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.*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 23)

- Fifty-two 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 on an average day (56%) compared to male respondents (45%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents to 35 to 44 years old reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 47% of those 45 to 54 years old or 42% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 39% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 60% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Sixty-three percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 49% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 26% of inactive respondents.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents in zip code 54937 and 57% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 43% of respondents in zip code 54935.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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 2024, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of inactive respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes not 54935 were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2020 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of inactive respondents and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes not 54935 were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.

**Table 23. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16A)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	61%	51%	52%	52%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	49	42	44	45
Female <sup>a</sup>	71	60	61	56
Age <sup>3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	60	49	56	42
35 to 44	59	66	55	67
45 to 54 <sup>b</sup>	51	43	31	47
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	69	46	55	51
65 and Older	67	53	63	55
Education <sup>1,4</sup>				
High School or Less	50	44	49	39
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	63	53	52	39
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	73	55	56	72
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	60	50	60	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	59	67	56	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	64	46	45	60
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	63	46	50	55
Not Married	58	57	56	48
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a,b</sup>	70	64	63	50
Overweight	57	46	49	52
Physical Activity <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Inactive <sup>a,b</sup>	57	38	46	26
Insufficient <sup>b</sup>	53	52	36	49
Recommended	68	52	65	63
Zip Code <sup>4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	61	51	52	43
54937	70	52	51	58
All Other	54	49	54	57

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## 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.*

### 2024 Findings (Table 24)

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 19% of those 55 to 64 years old or 10% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 14% of those with some post high school education or 8% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 23% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% 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 (27% and 11%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (28%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (18%) or inactive respondents (6%).

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2024 gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2014 and 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2014, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2014 to 2024, 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 three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 or 54937 reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of inactive respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

**Table 24. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16B)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	32%	25%	23%	21%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>				
Male	21	16	21	16
Female <sup>a</sup>	42	33	26	23
Age <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	31	10	28	10
35 to 44	45	31	32	35
45 to 54 <sup>b</sup>	27	44	12	29
55 to 64	33	23	20	19
65 and Older	25	22	23	20
Education <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a,b</sup>	25	17	15	8
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	28	17	24	14
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	45	39	30	33
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	34	15	22	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	32	37	35	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	27	20	28
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married	35	30	22	27
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	27	19	26	11
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	33	24	25	24
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	31	26	22	18
Physical Activity <sup>3,4</sup>				
Inactive <sup>a,b</sup>	30	13	20	6
Insufficient	25	24	14	18
Recommended <sup>a</sup>	37	28	31	28
Zip Code				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	28	24	22	20
54937 <sup>a</sup>	38	28	24	19
All Other	34	24	24	24

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Five or More Fruit or Vegetables

### 2024 Findings (Table 25)

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day compared to 20% of those 55 to 64 years old or 19% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 30% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (28% and 20%, respectively).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 18% of respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 26% of those in zip code 54937 or 19% of respondents in zip code 54935.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 and older reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, 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 2024, 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 fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2014 and 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across overweight status reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across physical activity reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 or 54937 reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2020 to 2024, 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 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2024, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

**Table 25. Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16A & Q16B)<sup>①</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	43%	32%	26%	25%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	34	22	22	23
Female <sup>a</sup>	52	41	31	24
Age <sup>2,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	41	20	34	19
35 to 44 <sup>b</sup>	49	48	25	43
45 to 54	40	43	19	26
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	46	28	24	20
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	43	28	25	23
Education <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	36	28	16	13
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	42	26	26	15
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	55	41	35	41
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	43	29	25	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	50	38	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	42	28	22	30
Marital Status <sup>1,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	49	32	24	28
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	35	32	30	20
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>				
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	47	39	32	26
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	42	30	23	25
Physical Activity <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Inactive <sup>a</sup>	43	18	22	18
Insufficient <sup>a</sup>	32	36	16	18
Recommended <sup>a</sup>	52	33	34	34
Zip Code <sup>4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	41	32	26	19
54937 <sup>a</sup>	51	35	28	26
All Other	42	29	25	31

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

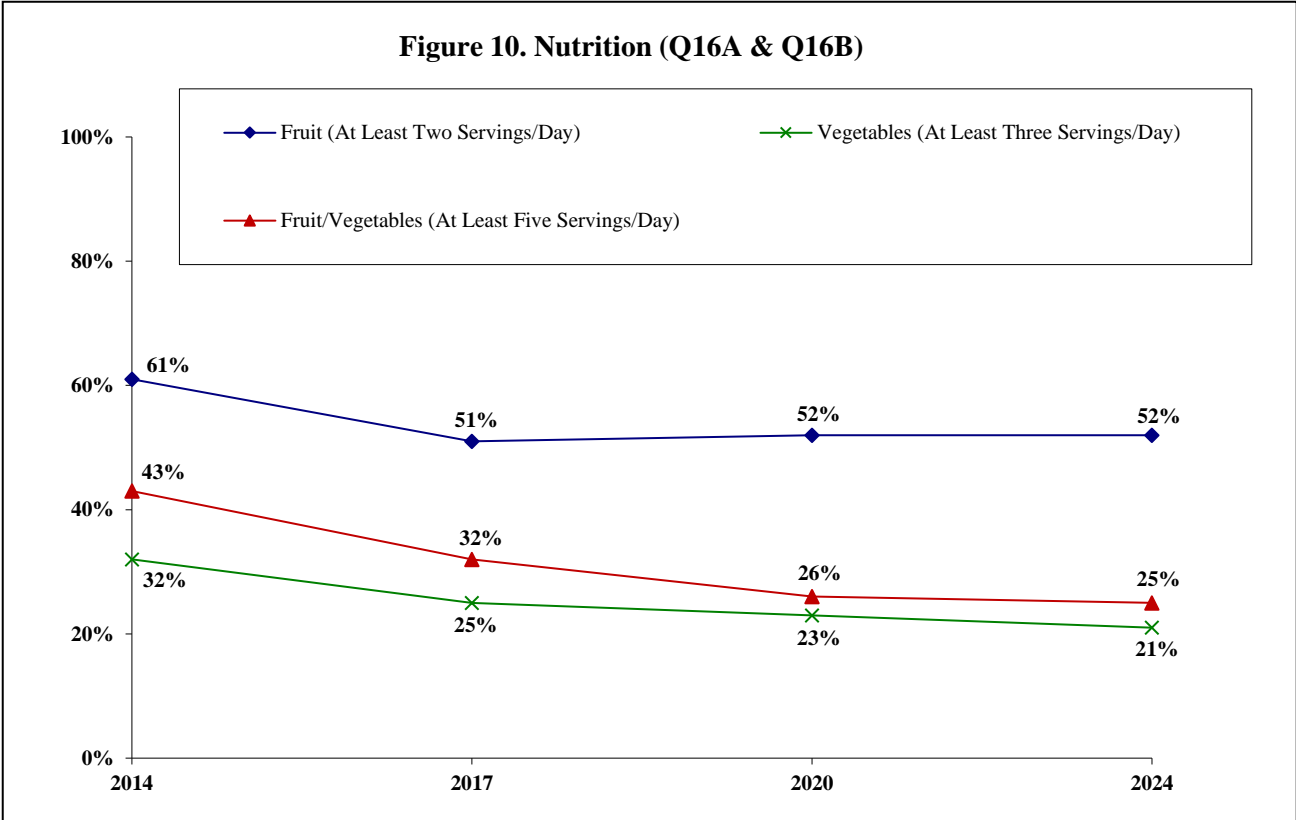
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

# Nutrition Overall

## Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



## Cigarette Smoking (Figures 11 & 12; Table 26)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to be a smoker. Thirteen percent of current smokers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### Current Cigarette Smokers

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for adult smoking is 6%. (Objective TU-02)*

*In 2022, 14% of Wisconsin respondents and 14% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 26)

- Thirteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (past month use).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current tobacco cigarette smokers compared to 7% of those 45 to 54 years old or 6% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education were current smokers compared to 16% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 9% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (25% and 4%, respectively).
- Twenty percent of respondents in zip code 54935 were current smokers compared to 9% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 5% of respondents in zip code 54937.

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2014 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender who were current smokers.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old who were current smokers.

- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education who were current smokers.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2014, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 who were current smokers.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were current smokers.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2020, respondents that were not in zip code 54937 were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 who were current smokers.

**Table 26. Current Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q39)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	20%	20%	12%	13%
Gender <sup>2</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	23	27	11	14
Female <sup>a</sup>	18	12	14	11
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	27	21	24	25
35 to 44 <sup>b</sup>	17	9	5	13
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	25	26	13	7
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	20	32	8	8
65 and Older	8	10	4	6
Education <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a,b</sup>	30	27	7	16
Some Post High School	19	23	19	22
College Graduate <sup>a,b</sup>	7	11	10	2
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	29	21	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	24	19	4	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	9	16	10	1
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married <sup>a,b</sup>	18	22	12	4
Not Married <sup>b</sup>	24	17	13	25
Zip Code <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
54935	20	21	15	20
54937	9	24	5	5
All Other <sup>a,b</sup>	25	15	15	9

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

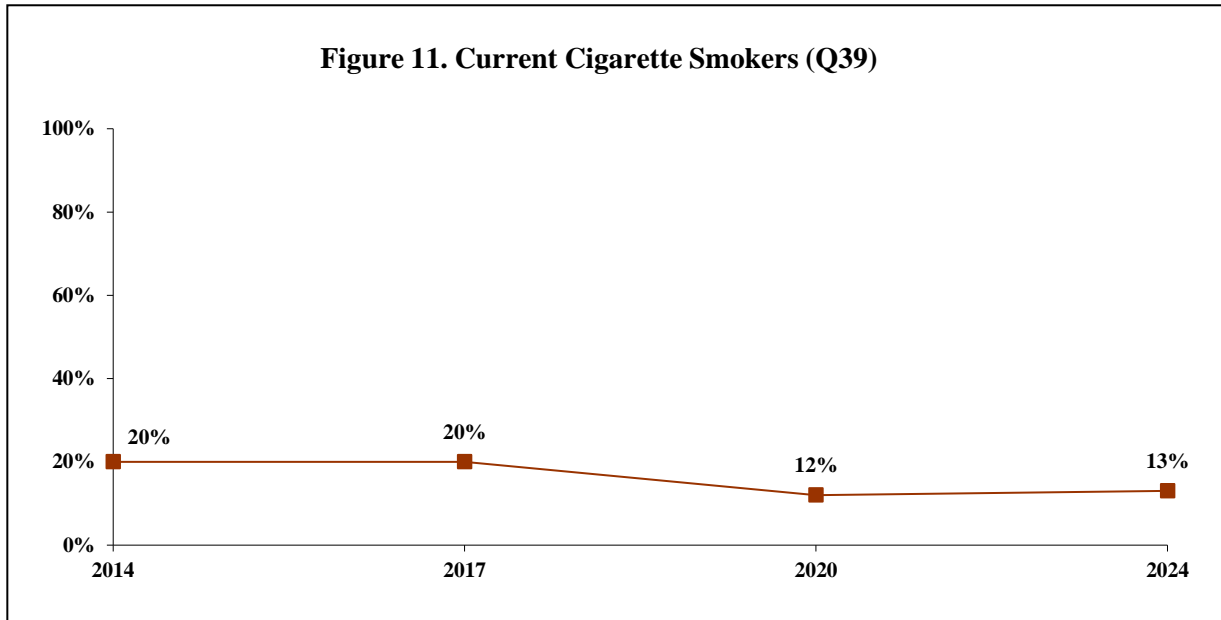
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Cigarette Smoking Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



### **Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past Year as a Result of Trying to Quit**

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 66%. (Objective TU-11)*

*In 2022, 55% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2022 National Health Interview Survey).*

### 2024 Findings

Of the 62 current tobacco cigarette smokers...

- Thirteen percent of the 62 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.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year 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.

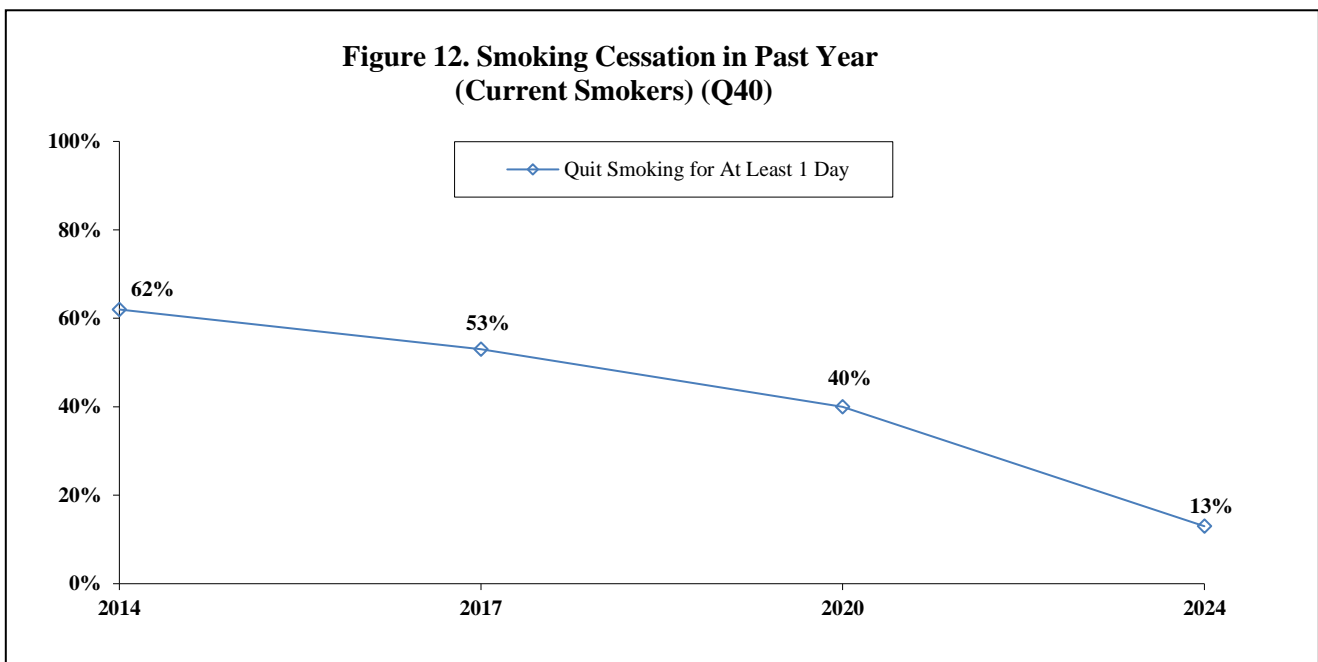
## 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year 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.

## **Smoking Cessation Overall**

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figure 13; Table 27)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 5% of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

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

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke is 17%. (Objective TU-19)*

*24% of U.S. respondents were exposed to second-hand smoke (2017 – 2020 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 27)

Of 419 nonsmoking respondents...

- Five 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.
- Twelve percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 3% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (11% and 2%, respectively).

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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 2014, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting exposure.

- In 2014 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2014 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2014 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across zip code reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2020 to 2024, 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 2020, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting exposure.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2020 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

**Table 27. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q41)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>a,b</sup>	18%	18%	9%	5%
Gender <sup>1,3</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	26	19	11	6
Female <sup>a</sup>	11	16	6	4
Age <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	21	26	14	5
35 to 44 <sup>a,b</sup>	28	18	16	0
45 to 54	18	18	7	12
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	13	16	5	3
65 and Older	10	7	3	4
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	18	16	13	12
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	20	25	10	2
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	16	14	5	3
Household Income <sup>2</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	26	10	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	28	21	13	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	16	10	7	3
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a,b</sup>	14	11	5	2
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	24	25	15	11
Zip Code				
54935 <sup>a</sup>	19	16	10	7
54937 <sup>a,b</sup>	14	18	8	2
All Other <sup>a</sup>	17	20	9	5

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

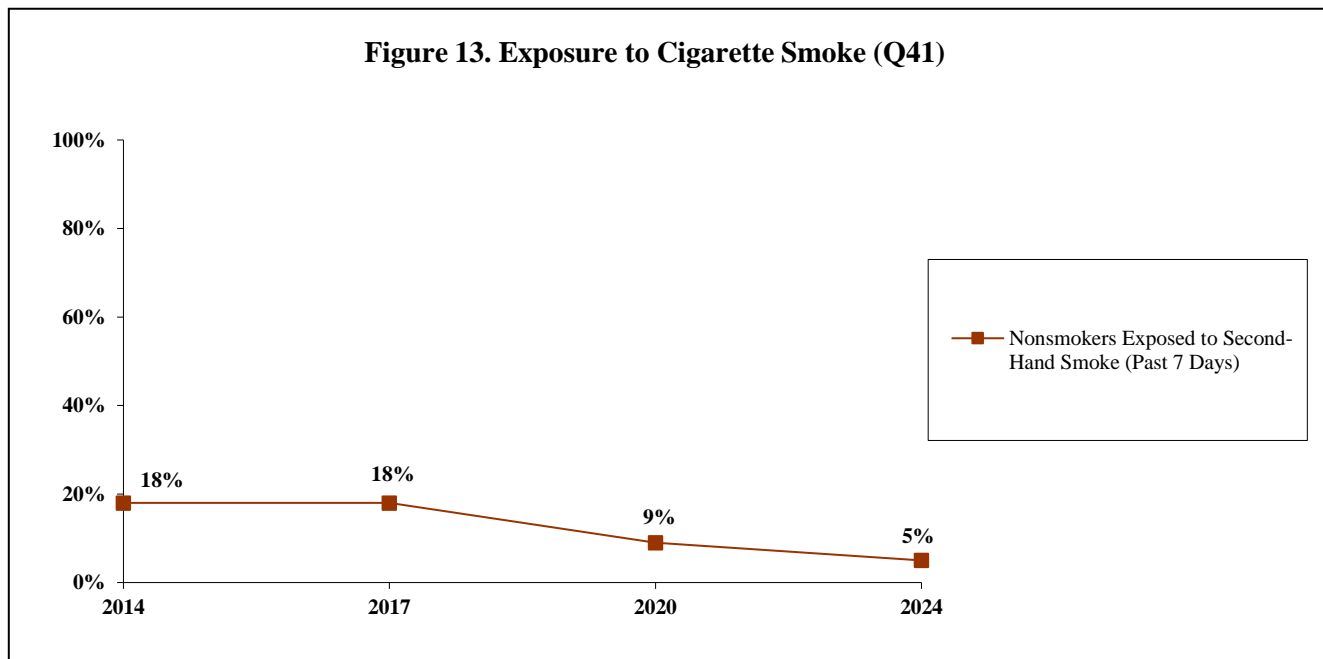
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Electronic Vaping (Figures 14 & 15; Table 28)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 6% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of current vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

### Electronic Vapers

*In 2022, 7% of Wisconsin respondents and 8% of U.S. respondents currently used electronic cigarettes (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 28)

- Six percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month (9%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 4% of those with a high school education or less or less than one percent of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to married respondents (12% and 2%, respectively).
- Fourteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 2% of those in zip code 54937 or less than one percent of respondents in all other zip codes.

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting they used electronic vapor products.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting they used electronic vapor products.

**Table 28. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q36)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	7%	4%	5%	6%
Gender <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>b</sup>	12	4	2	9
Female	2	5	6	3
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>b</sup>	14	5	8	18
35 to 44	2	6	7	1
45 to 54	7	10	5	4
55 to 64	6	0	<1	1
65 and Older	3	0	<1	2
Education <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	12	2	5	4
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	4	3	7	15
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	3	6	2	<1
Household Income <sup>3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	7	4	7	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	7	<1	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	10	4	4	0
Marital Status <sup>1,4</sup>				
Married <sup>b</sup>	3	4	6	2
Not Married <sup>b</sup>	13	5	3	12
Zip Code <sup>4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	5	4	3	14
54937	5	7	4	2
All Other <sup>a,b</sup>	10	2	6	<1

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

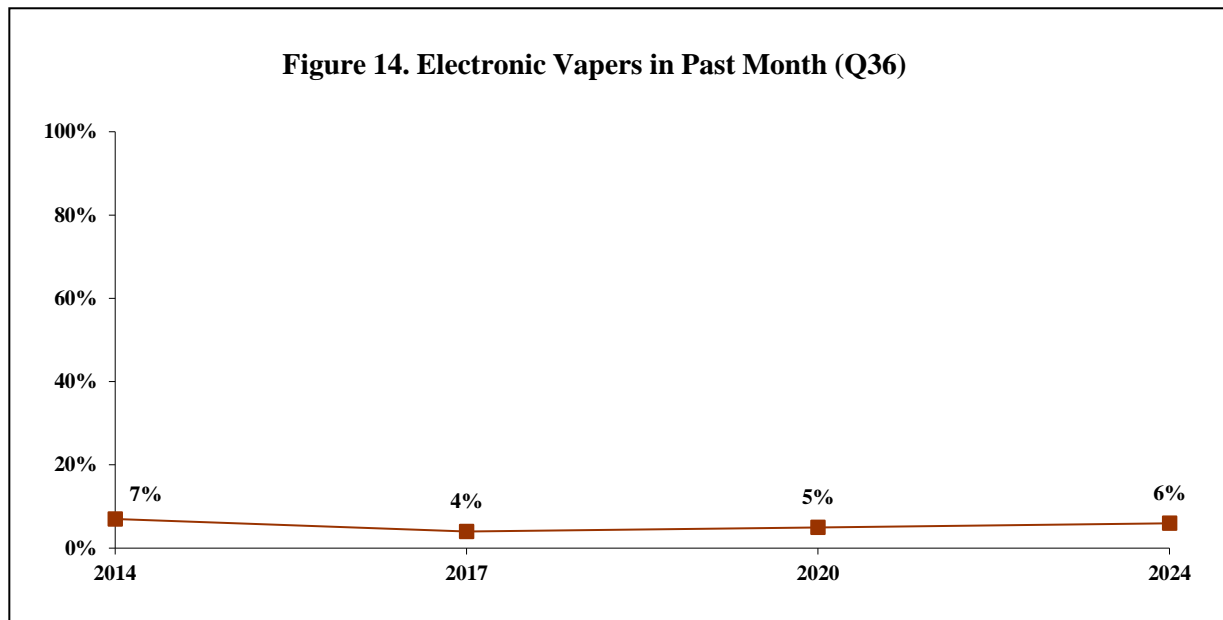
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Electronic Vaping Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Quit Vaping for at Least One Day in Past Year as a Result of Trying to Quit

### 2024 Findings

Of the 31 current electronic vapers...

- Sixteen percent of the 31 current vapers 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.

### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit vaping for one day or longer in the past year 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.

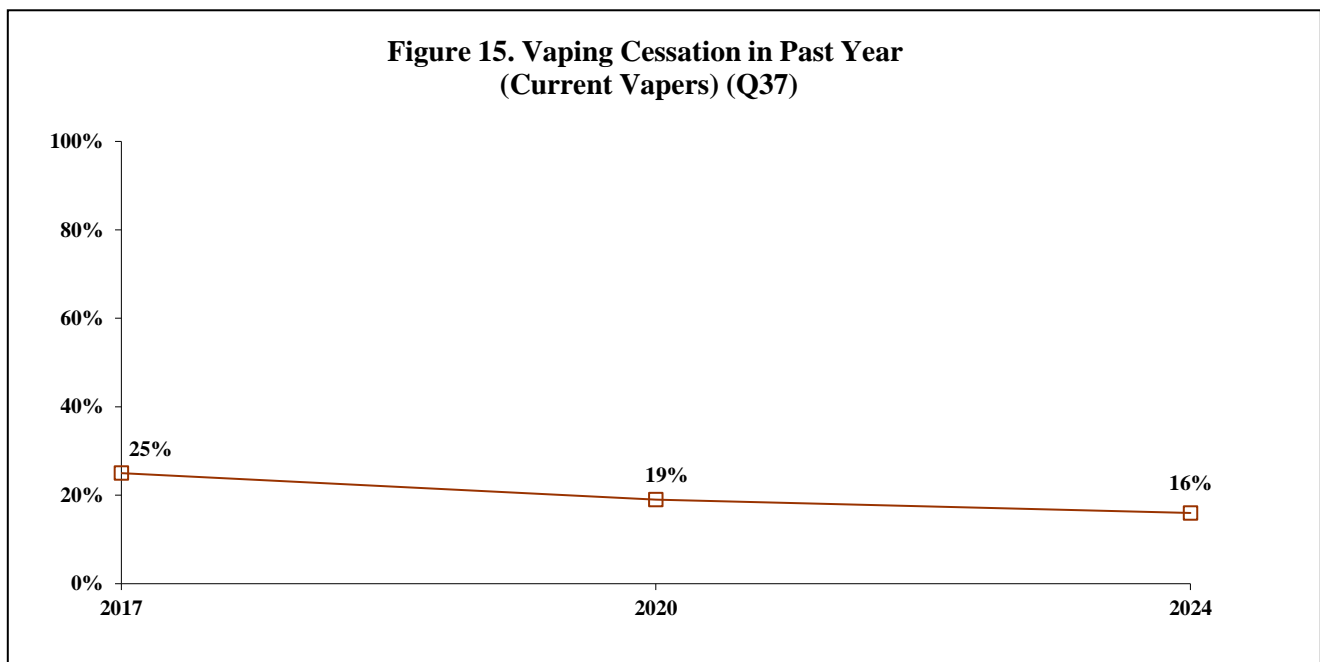
### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit vaping for one day or longer in the past year 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.

### **Vaping Cessation Overall**

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Exposure to Electronic Vapor (Figure 16; Table 29)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 9% of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

*From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

## Exposure to Second-Hand Vapor in Past Seven Days (Nonvapers)

### 2024 Findings (Table 29)

Of 457 nonvaping respondents...

- Nine percent of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor 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.
- Thirty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported second-hand vapor exposure in the past seven days compared to 3% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 35 to 54 years old.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported second-hand vapor exposure compared to 5% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported second-hand vapor exposure compared to 8% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

### 2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure in the past seven days. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting exposure.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting exposure.
- In 2017, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting exposure.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting exposure.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting exposure.
- In 2020, respondents in zip code 54937 were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reporting exposure.

**Table 29. Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Vapor in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q38)<sup>①</sup>**

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	8%	6%	9%
Gender			
Male	7	6	7
Female	8	6	10
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	14	13	30
35 to 44	0	3	0
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	12	5	0
55 to 64	6	4	7
65 and Older <sup>b</sup>	3	0	3
Education <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	5	3	3
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	3	10	19
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	14	3	5
Household Income <sup>3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	7	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	6	7	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	8	5	3
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married <sup>b</sup>	8	4	9
Not Married	7	8	9
Zip Code <sup>1,2</sup>			
54935 <sup>b</sup>	6	3	10
54937	3	10	8
All Other	13	6	7

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

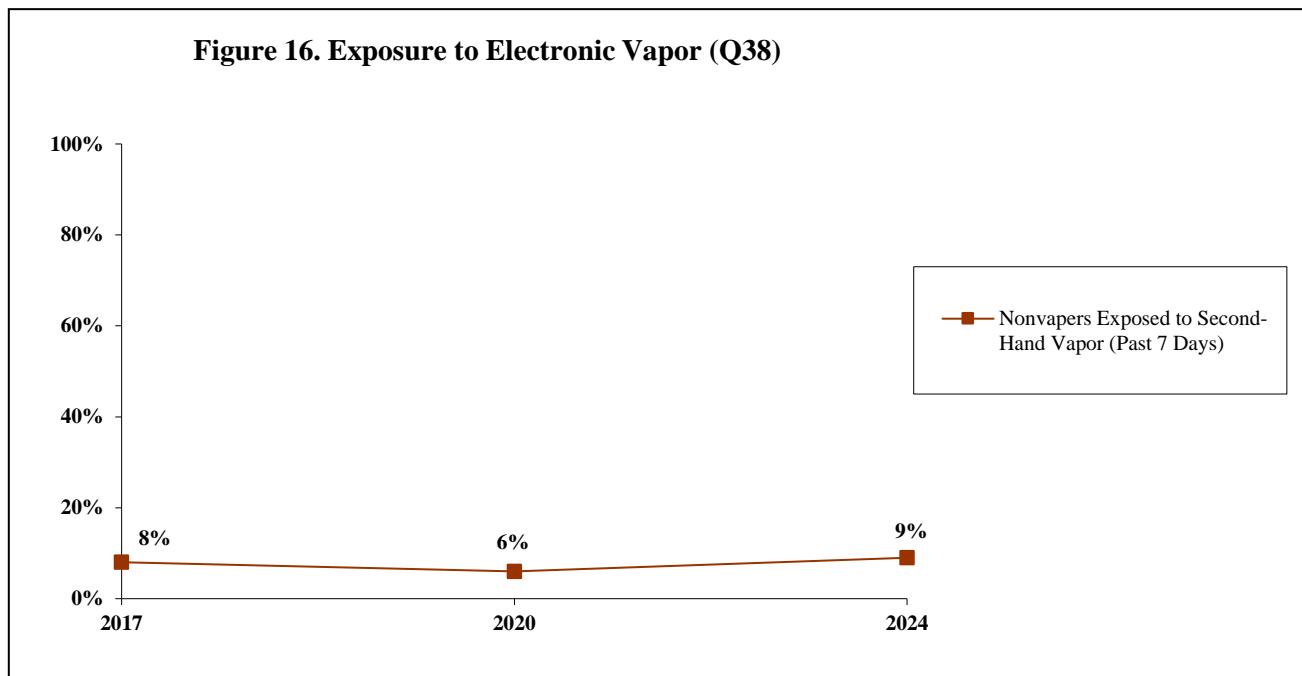
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Exposure to Electronic Vapor Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



## Other Tobacco Products (Figure 17; Tables 30 & 31)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 6% of respondents each used smokeless tobacco in the past month or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase.*

### Smokeless Tobacco

*In 2022, 3% of Wisconsin respondents and 3% of U.S. respondents used chewing tobacco, snuff or snus (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 30)

- Six percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Twelve percent of male respondents reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 0% of female respondents.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 5% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to unmarried respondents (8% and 3%, respectively).
- Nine percent of respondents not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 5% of those in zip code 54937 or 3% percent of respondents in zip code 54935.

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

**Table 30. Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35A)<sup>o</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	9%	5%	5%	6%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	17	8	10	12
Female	<1	1	<1	0
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	16	9	15	7
35 to 44	5	2	2	7
45 to 54 <sup>b</sup>	9	7	3	16
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	8	3	<1	1
65 and Older	3	0	0	<1
Education <sup>1,3</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	14	5	2	5
Some Post High School <sup>b</sup>	7	7	12	6
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	3	3	<1	7
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	7	2	<1	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	1	14	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	13	8	6	<1
Marital Status <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
Married <sup>b</sup>	6	6	4	8
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	14	3	7	3
Zip Code <sup>1,2,4</sup>				
54935	6	2	4	3
54937	5	12	7	5
All Other	15	3	5	9

<sup>o</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

### 2024 Findings (Table 31)

- Six 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 (10%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Twenty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 2% of those 55 and older or 0% of respondents 35 to 54 years old.

- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 1% of those with a college education or 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fourteen 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 middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 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 (12% and 2%, respectively).
- Thirteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 1% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or less than one percent of respondents in zip code 54937.

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. From 2014 to 2024, 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 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, 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 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars, with a noted increase since 2020.

**Table 31. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35B)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	6%	5%	3%	6%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male	10	8	6	10
Female	2	2	<1	2
Age <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	6	13	7	20
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	11	3	5	0
45 to 54	5	2	<1	0
55 to 64	8	3	2	2
65 and Older	3	1	2	2
Education <sup>4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>a,b</sup>	7	9	3	0
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	5	5	5	16
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	6	3	1	1
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	9	11	0	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	0	0	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	8	2	5	<1
Marital Status <sup>2,4</sup>				
Married <sup>a</sup>	8	1	4	2
Not Married <sup>a,b</sup>	4	10	3	12
Zip Code <sup>2,4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	6	9	1	13
54937 <sup>a</sup>	6	0	4	<1
All Other <sup>a</sup>	6	3	4	1

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

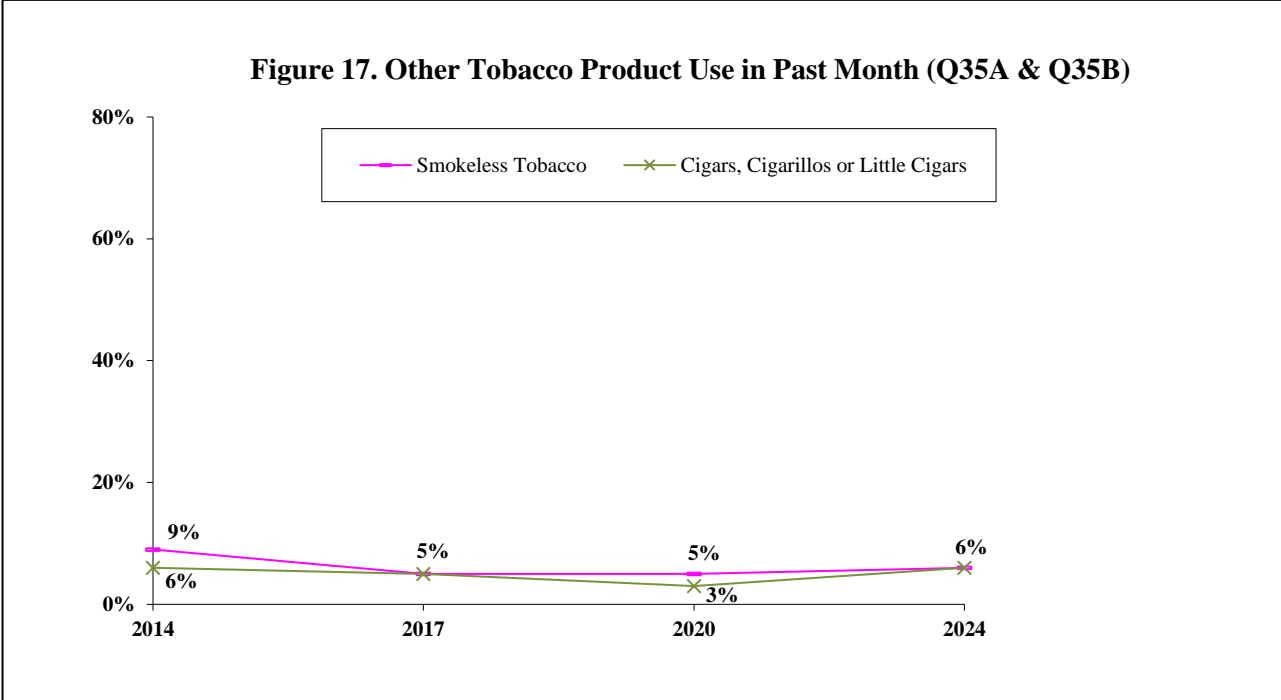
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

# Other Tobacco Products Overall

## Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase.



## Alcohol Use (Figure 18; Tables 32 & 33)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 71% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to have binged in the past month.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease.*

### Alcohol Use in Past Month

*In 2022, 61% of Wisconsin respondents and 54% of U.S. respondents reported at least one drink of alcohol in the past month (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2024 Findings (Table 32)

- Seventy-one percent of respondents had a drink in the past month.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported having a drink in the past month compared to 71% of those with a college education or 62% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 79% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported having a drink in the past month compared to 56% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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 having a drink in the past month. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, 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 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting a drink in the past month.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a drink in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a drink in the past month.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2024, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2020, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable.

**Table 32. Alcohol Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q30)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	67%	68%	74%	71%
Gender <sup>1,3</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	80	70	78	72
Female <sup>a</sup>	55	65	71	70
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>b</sup>	67	79	83	69
35 to 44	79	74	75	74
45 to 54	79	68	76	66
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	61	61	72	76
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	53	53	60	71
Education <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	58	66	65	62
Some Post High School <sup>b</sup>	69	68	86	77
College Graduate	79	69	69	71
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	52	54	62	56
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	81	77	85	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	75	79	79
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	70	73	77	74
Not Married	63	62	70	66
Zip Code <sup>3</sup>				
54935	66	65	70	70
54937	73	70	70	68
All Other	68	69	80	73

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Binge Drinking

*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 2024, Fond du Lac County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.*

*The Healthy People 2030 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) in the past month is 25%. (Objective SU-10)*

*In 2022, 20% of Wisconsin respondents and 17% U.S. 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) (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).*

### 2024 Findings (Table 33)

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (37%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 17% of those 65 and older or 12% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month compared to married respondents (36% and 22%, respectively).

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to have binged.
- In 2014 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting binge drinking.
- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

- In 2020, respondents not in zip codes 54937 were more likely to have binged. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54937 reporting binge drinking.

**Table 33. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q31)<sup>①,②</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	28%	26%	37%	27%
Gender <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>b</sup>	41	37	46	37
Female <sup>b</sup>	16	16	30	19
Age <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	38	38	50	48
35 to 44 <sup>a,b</sup>	32	38	40	12
45 to 54	32	25	38	26
55 to 64	21	19	37	30
65 and Older	12	5	15	17
Education <sup>3</sup>				
High School or Less	29	27	34	25
Some Post High School <sup>b</sup>	27	23	46	32
College Graduate	26	29	30	26
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	21	32	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	41	29	47	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	27	37	29
Marital Status <sup>4</sup>				
Married <sup>b</sup>	27	29	35	22
Not Married	28	23	42	36
Zip Code <sup>3</sup>				
54935 <sup>b</sup>	28	27	41	31
54937	19	27	27	25
All Other <sup>b</sup>	32	26	40	24

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Binge drinking is defined as “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

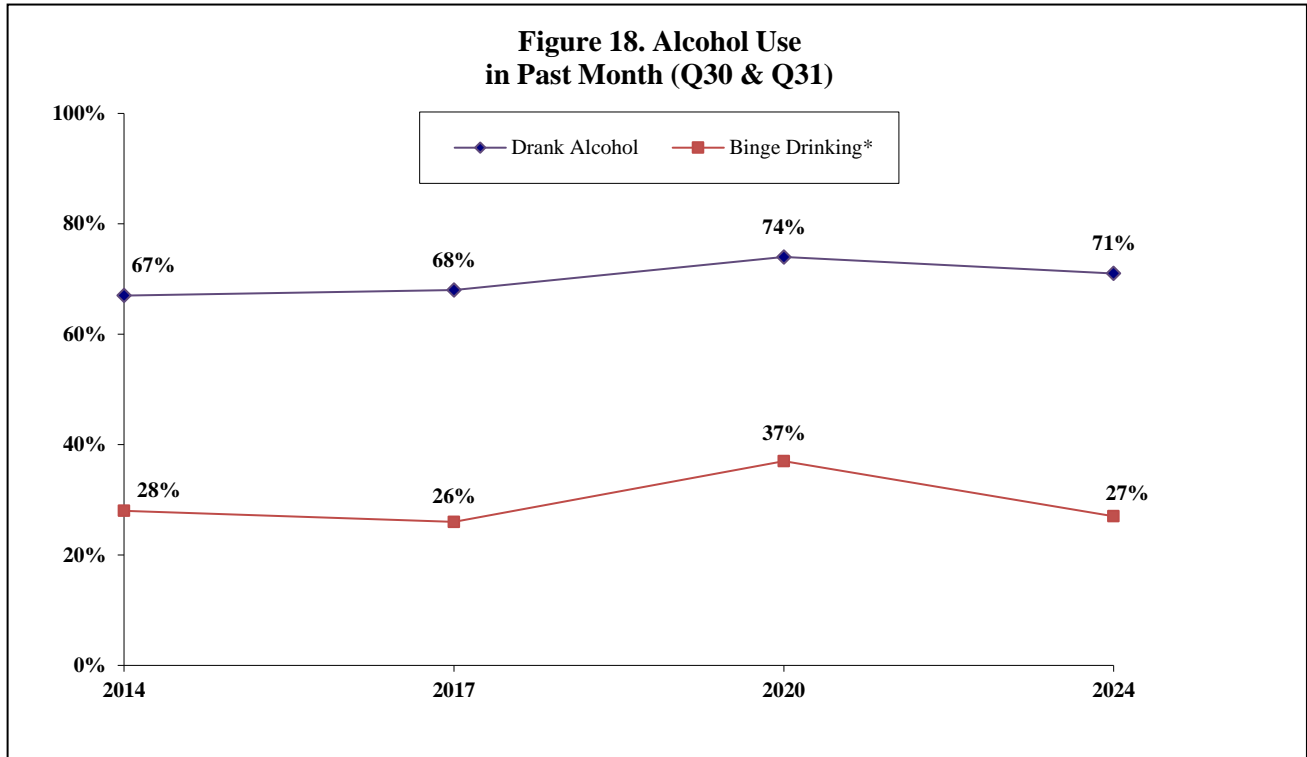
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Alcohol Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease.



\*Binge drinking is defined as “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males.

## Other Substance Use (Table 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 8% of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past year. Zero percent of respondents used cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year. Two percent of respondents used heroin, prescription drugs or opioids such as fentanyl in the past year.

### Marijuana or THC-Containing Product Use

#### 2024 Findings (Table 34)

- Eight percent of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting they used marijuana or THC-containing products in the past year.

**Table 34. Marijuana or THC-Containing Product Use in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q42A)<sup>o</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	9
Age	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	7
65 and Older	6
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	12
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	8
Zip Code	
54935	9
54937	8
All Other	8

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drug Use**

### 2024 Findings

- Zero percent of respondents used cocaine, meth, or other street drugs in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used cocaine, meth, or other street drugs in the past year.

## **Heroin, Prescription Drugs or Opioid Use**

### 2024 Findings

- Two percent of respondents used heroin, prescription drugs or opioids such as fentanyl in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used heroin, prescription drugs or opioids such as fentanyl in the past year.

## Vehicle Safety (Figure 19; Tables 35 - 37)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 6% of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver texted, emailed or otherwise was distracted by a phone while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver texted/emailed while driving in the past month.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.*

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

#### 2024 Findings (Table 35)

- Six percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month (10%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Seventeen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to 2% of those 65 and older or 1% of respondents 35 to 54 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to 4% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to married respondents (11% and 3%, respectively).
- Twelve percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to 4% of those in zip code 54937 or less than one percent of respondents in all other zip codes.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2014.
- 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. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- In 2020 and 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting this.

**Table 35. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23A)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017 <sup>ⓑ</sup>	2020	2024
TOTAL	4%	<1%	5%	6%
Gender <sup>3,4</sup>				
Male <sup>a</sup>	4	--	7	10
Female	3	--	3	2
Age <sup>1,3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>a,b</sup>	0	--	6	17
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	9	--	3	1
45 to 54 <sup>b</sup>	6	--	12	1
55 to 64 <sup>b</sup>	5	--	<1	7
65 and Older	1	--	0	2
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	2	--	5	2
Some Post High School <sup>a,b</sup>	5	--	7	12
College Graduate	5	--	2	4
Household Income <sup>4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	2	--	3	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	7	--	9	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	5	2
Marital Status <sup>3,4</sup>				
Married	3	--	3	3
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	4	--	8	11
Zip Code <sup>4</sup>				
54935 <sup>a,b</sup>	3	--	5	12
54937	3	--	7	4
All Other <sup>a,b</sup>	5	--	4	<1

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## **Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products**

### 2024 Findings (Table 36)

- Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products in the past month (5%) compared to male respondents (1%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products in the past month compared to 2% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 54 years old.
- Nine percent of respondents with a college education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products in the past month compared to 2% of those with a high school education or less or 1% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products in the past month compared to 4% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.
- 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 used marijuana or other THC containing products in 2020.

**Table 36. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23B)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2020 <sup>⓪</sup>	2024
TOTAL	2%	4%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male	--	1
Female	--	5
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34	--	14
35 to 44	--	0
45 to 54	--	0
55 to 64	--	2
65 and Older	--	3
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	--	2
Some Post High School	--	1
College Graduate	--	9
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1
Marital Status		
Married	--	6
Not Married	--	3
Zip Code		
54935	--	6
54937	--	4
All Other	--	3

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>⓪</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Texted or Emailed While Driving

### 2024 Findings (Table 37)

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver texted, emailed or otherwise was distracted by a phone while driving in the past month.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver texted/emailed while driving in the past month compared to 22% of those 45 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they texted/emailed while driving in the past month compared to 23% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 37. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Texted or Emailed While Driving in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q23C)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	25%
Gender	
Male	27
Female	21
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	43
35 to 44	32
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	22
65 and Older	9
Education	
High School or Less	17
Some Post High School	29
College Graduate	26
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23
Marital Status	
Married	23
Not Married	27
Zip Code	
54935	30
54937	20
All Other	23

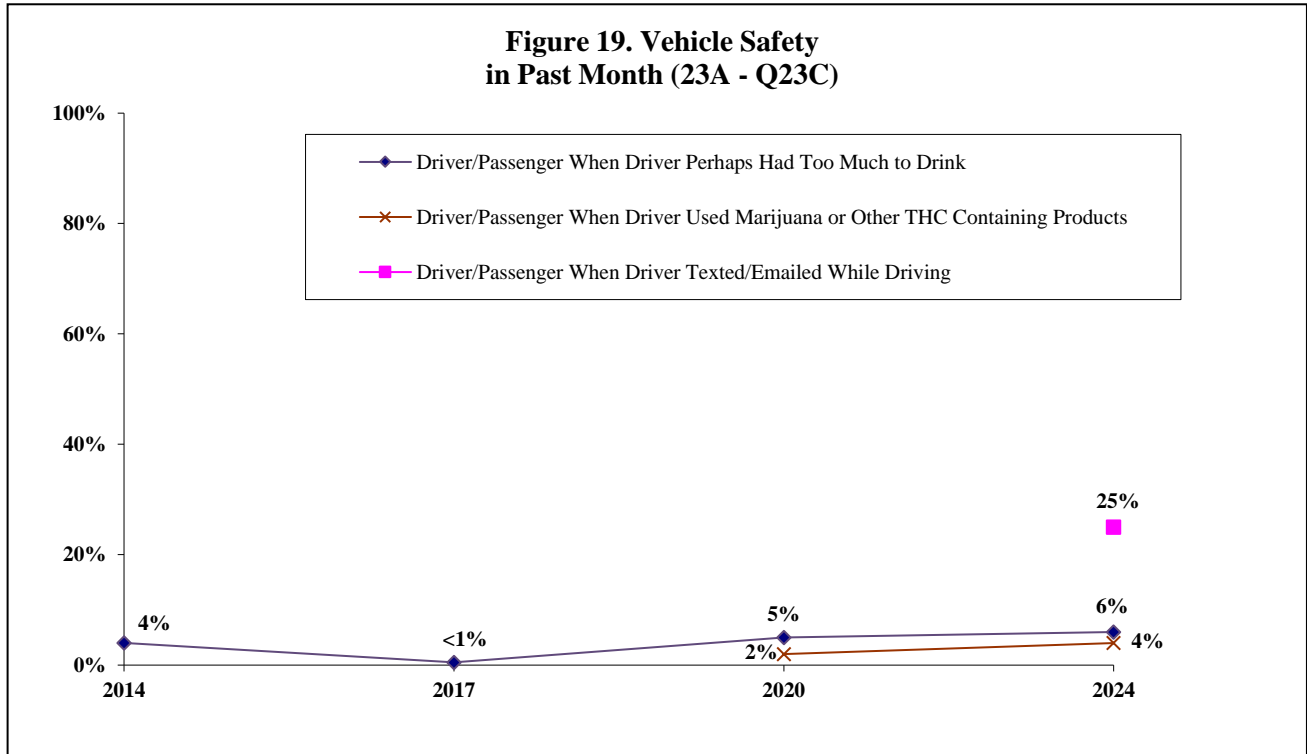
<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Vehicle Safety Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.



## Mental Health (Figures 20 & 21; Tables 38 - 42)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 20% of respondents reported in the past three years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that they have a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Less than one percent of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, in zip code 54935 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried, in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported they attempted suicide in the past year.

*From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they attempted suicide in the past year.*

### Mental Health Condition

#### 2024 Findings (Table 38)

- Twenty percent of respondents reported in the past three years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that they have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, thoughts of suicide or self-injury.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (26%) compared to male respondents (13%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 28% of those 35 to 44 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 11% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 20% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 18 to 44 years old 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 2024, 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 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2014 and 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting a mental health condition.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2020 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2020, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, zip code was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reporting a mental health condition.

**Table 38. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q24)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2014	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	17%	20%	22%	20%
Gender <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Male	13	15	12	13
Female	20	23	30	26
Age <sup>3,4</sup>				
18 to 34	18	21	39	29
35 to 44	20	28	19	28
45 to 54	19	20	21	22
55 to 64	18	15	15	14
65 and Older	10	14	8	11
Education <sup>1,3</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>b</sup>	15	20	13	22
Some Post High School	25	21	25	26
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	10	18	28	16
Household Income <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	20	29	32	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	7	6	21	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a,b</sup>	19	18	19	10
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>				
Married	18	15	20	22
Not Married	15	24	25	19
Zip Code <sup>3</sup>				
54935 <sup>b</sup>	18	21	30	17
54937	16	18	15	19
All Other <sup>a</sup>	14	18	20	25

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Self-Harm

### 2024 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year.

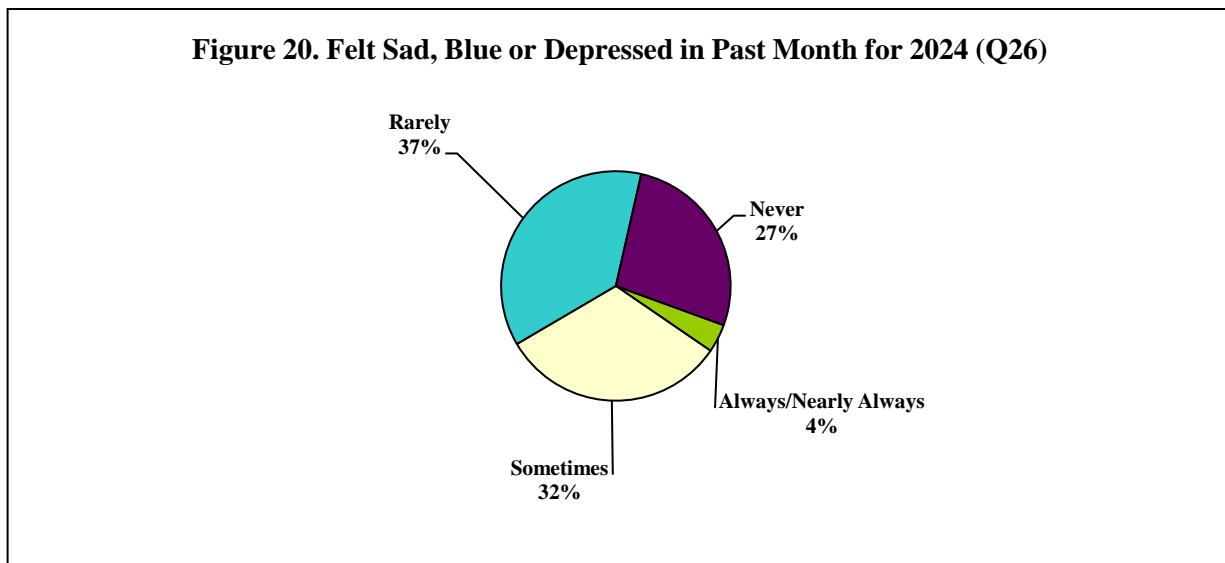
## 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year (2% and <1%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in both study years.

## **Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed**

### 2024 Findings (Table 39)

- Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. This represents up to 7,360 residents.



- Twelve percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 2% of those with some post high school education or less than one percent of respondents with a college education.
- Seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 4% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to married respondents (8% and 1%, respectively).

- Seven percent of respondents not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 3% of those in zip code 54935 or 2% of respondents in zip code 54937.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a mental health condition reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to less than one percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition.

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- 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.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2024, 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 they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

**Table 39. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q26)<sup>ⓐ</sup>**

	2014 <sup>ⓑ</sup>	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	3%	6%	7%	4%
Gender				
Male	--	6	8	5
Female <sup>b</sup>	--	6	7	3
Age <sup>3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>b</sup>	--	5	17	0
35 to 44	--	8	5	12
45 to 54	--	10	9	4
55 to 64	--	4	<1	1
65 and Older	--	4	<1	2
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less	--	5	8	12
Some Post High School	--	6	5	2
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	--	7	11	<1
Household Income <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	--	16	16	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	6	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	--	2	3	0
Marital Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Married <sup>b</sup>	--	1	6	1
Not Married	--	11	10	8
Zip Code <sup>2,4</sup>				
54935 <sup>b</sup>	--	9	9	3
54937	--	7	6	2
All Other	--	2	7	7
Mental Health Condition <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Yes	--	18	24	17
No <sup>b</sup>	--	3	3	<1

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>ⓑ</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## **Felt Lonely or Isolated**

### 2024 Findings (Table 40)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them. This represents up to 10,120 residents.
- Eighteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 7% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to married respondents (15% and 2%, respectively).
- Fifteen percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 3% of those in zip code 54937 or 2% of respondents in all other zip codes.
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them (15%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (5%).

**Table 40. Always/Nearly Always Felt Lonely or Isolated by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q27)<sup>o</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	7%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	5
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	18
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	2
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	14
College Graduate	2
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	2
Not Married	15
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	15
54937	3
All Other	2
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	15
No	5

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## 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.*

### 2024 Findings (Table 41)

- Four percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 7,360 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide (7%) compared to female respondents (2%).

- Twenty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or less than one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 3% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to married respondents (6% and 3%, respectively).
- Eight percent of respondents who did not live in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 3% of those in zip code 54935 or less than one percent of respondents in zip code 54937.
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide (12%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (3%).

#### 2014 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2014 to 2024, 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 considered suicide in 2014.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2020, respondents not in zip codes 54935 were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reporting they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting they considered suicide in the past year.

**Table 41. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q28A)<sup>①</sup>**

	2014 <sup>②</sup>	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL <sup>b</sup>	3%	5%	7%	4%
Gender <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Male	--	3	3	7
Female <sup>b</sup>	--	7	10	2
Age <sup>3,4</sup>				
18 to 34 <sup>b</sup>	--	7	16	<1
35 to 44 <sup>b</sup>	--	6	5	20
45 to 54	--	5	7	1
55 to 64	--	1	4	2
65 and Older	--	3	<1	2
Education <sup>3,4</sup>				
High School or Less <sup>b</sup>	--	5	2	11
Some Post High School <sup>b</sup>	--	4	9	1
College Graduate <sup>b</sup>	--	5	10	3
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>b</sup>	--	10	14	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	6	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	3	1
Marital Status <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Married	--	2	5	3
Not Married	--	9	11	6
Zip Code <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
54935	--	8	4	3
54937 <sup>b</sup>	--	1	9	<1
All Other	--	2	9	8
Mental Health Condition <sup>2,3,4</sup>				
Yes <sup>b</sup>	--	15	26	12
No	--	2	2	3

<sup>①</sup>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.

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2017

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2020; <sup>4</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2014 to 2024; <sup>b</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2020 to 2024

## Attempted Suicide

### 2024 Findings (Table 42)

- Less than one percent of respondents reported in the past year they attempted suicide. This represents up to 4,140 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported in the past year they attempted suicide.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they attempted suicide in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in zip code 54935 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

**Table 42. Attempted Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q28B)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2020	2024 <sup>⓪</sup>
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	3%	<1%
Gender		
Male	3	--
Female	3	--
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	8	--
35 to 44	<1	--
45 to 54	<1	--
55 to 64	<1	--
65 and Older	<1	--
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	<1	--
Some Post High School	2	--
College Graduate	5	--
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	<1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	--
Marital Status		
Married	2	--
Not Married	4	--
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>		
54935	6	--
54937	0	--
All Other	2	--
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>		
Yes	12	--
No	<1	--

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>⓪</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

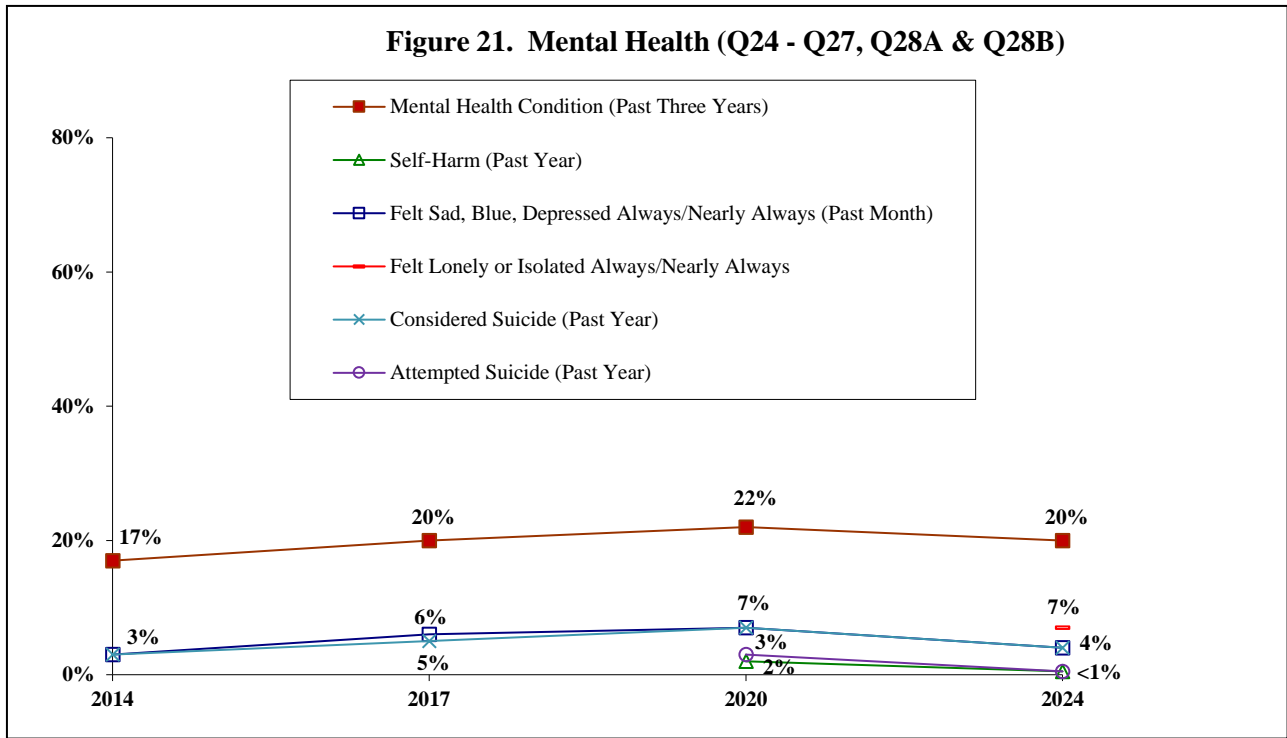
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Mental Health Status Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they attempted suicide in the past year.



## Opinions about Mental Health (Tables 43 - 48)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, 67% of respondents strongly agreed a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern: respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents strongly agreed that anyone can develop a mental health issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, who were not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or who had a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed it is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents strongly disagreed that people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues; respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Fifty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed that a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this.

Data is analyzed using the top box of “strongly agree” as a result of positive response bias. Positive response bias is the tendency of respondents selecting “agree” when they are indifferent. Because of this bias, there is an overestimate of agreement if the “agree” and “strongly agree” categories are combined for analysis. Occasionally in the survey, the question is worded where the bias would be more likely to be “disagree”. When this happens, we analyze the bottom box of “strongly disagree”. With analyzing only the top (or bottom) box, we can be confident the findings are more accurate.

### **Mental Health Concern Can be as Serious as Physical Health Concern**

#### 2024 Findings (Table 43)

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents strongly agreed that a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern while 30% agreed.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 82% of those 45 to 54 years old strongly agreed that a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern compared to 50% of respondents 65 and older.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a college education strongly agreed that a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern compared to 67% of those with some post high school education or 52% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 75% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket strongly agreed a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern compared to 57% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 43. Mental Health Concern Can be as Serious as Physical Health Concern (Strongly Agree) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q29B)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	67%
Gender	
Male	67
Female	68
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	85
35 to 44	62
45 to 54	82
55 to 64	64
65 and Older	50
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	52
Some Post High School	67
College Graduate	76
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75
Marital Status	
Married	67
Not Married	66
Zip Code	
54935	64
54937	75
All Other	64
Mental Health Condition	
Yes	73
No	65

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Anyone Can Develop Mental Health Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 44)

- Sixty-two percent of respondents strongly agreed anyone can develop a mental health issue while 33% agreed.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old strongly agreed anyone can develop a mental health issue compared to 61% of those 55 to 64 years old or 41% of respondents 65 and older.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education strongly agreed anyone can develop a mental health issue compared to 59% of those with some post high school education or 51% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket strongly agreed anyone can develop a mental health issue compared to 69% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 51% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a mental health condition strongly agreed anyone can develop a mental health issue compared to 59% of respondents who did not have a mental health condition.

**Table 44. Anyone Can Develop Mental Health Issue (Strongly Agree) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q29C)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	62%
Gender	
Male	64
Female	62
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	85
35 to 44	64
45 to 54	68
55 to 64	61
65 and Older	41
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	51
Some Post High School	59
College Graduate	73
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	51
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket	69
Marital Status	
Married	63
Not Married	62
Zip Code	
54935	63
54937	66
All Other	59
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	74
No	59

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## Effective Treatments for People with Mental Health Issues

### 2024 Findings (Table 45)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues while 58% agreed.
- Twenty-nine percent of female respondents strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues compared to 16% of male respondents.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues compared to 19% of those 45 to 54 years old or 16% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a college education strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues compared to 14% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents who did not live in zip code 54935 or 54937 strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues compared to 22% of those in zip code 54937 or 18% of respondents in zip code 54935.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a mental health condition strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with a mental health condition compared to 21% of respondents who did not have a mental health condition.

**Table 45. Effective Treatments for People with Mental Health Issues (Strongly Agree) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q29D)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	23%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	16
Female	29
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	36
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	30
65 and Older	21
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	16
Some Post High School	22
College Graduate	28
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29
Marital Status	
Married	29
Not Married	15
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	18
54937	22
All Other	29
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	33
No	21

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Easy to Tell if Someone has Mental Health Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 46)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed it is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue while 52% disagreed.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket strongly disagreed it is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue compared to 26% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents in zip code 54935 strongly disagreed it is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue compared to 22% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 15% of respondents in zip code 54937.

**Table 46. Easy to Tell if Someone has Mental Health Issue (Strongly Disagree) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q29A)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	24%
Gender	
Male	22
Female	27
Age	
18 to 34	29
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	25
55 to 64	22
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School or Less	20
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	23
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26
Marital Status	
Married	22
Not Married	28
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	31
54937	15
All Other	22
Mental Health Condition	
Yes	25
No	24

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Successful People Rarely Struggle with Mental Health Issues

### 2024 Findings (Table 47)

- Thirty-five percent of respondents strongly disagreed people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues while 54% disagreed.

- Forty-six percent of female respondents strongly disagreed people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues compared to 25% of male respondents.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket strongly disagreed people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues compared to 31% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents with a mental health condition strongly disagreed people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues compared to 31% of respondents who did not have a mental health condition.

**Table 47. Successful People Rarely Struggle with Mental Health Issues (Strongly Disagree) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q29E)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	35%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	25
Female	46
Age	
18 to 34	35
35 to 44	38
45 to 54	37
55 to 64	40
65 and Older	29
Education	
High School or Less	32
Some Post High School	34
College Graduate	39
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47
Marital Status	
Married	37
Not Married	33
Zip Code	
54935	33
54937	31
All Other	38
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	48
No	31

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Person Who is Happy/Have it All Cannot be Depressed**

### 2024 Findings (Table 48)

- Fifty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed while 37% disagreed.
- Eighty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old strongly disagreed a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed compared to 43% of those 55 to 64 years old or 37% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a college education strongly disagreed a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed compared to 52% of those with some post high school education or 44% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket strongly disagreed a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed compared to 58% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Sixty-three percent of unmarried respondents strongly disagreed a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed compared to 48% of married respondents.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents with a mental health condition strongly disagreed a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed compared to 50% of respondents with no mental health condition.

**Table 48. Person Who is Happy/Have it All Cannot be Depressed (Strongly Disagree) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q29F)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	54%
Gender	
Male	55
Female	54
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	80
35 to 44	62
45 to 54	48
55 to 64	43
65 and Older	37
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	44
Some Post High School	52
College Graduate	62
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	48
Not Married	63
Zip Code	
54935	50
54937	60
All Other	55
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	69
No	50

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## **Human Trafficking**

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 1% of respondents reported they personally know of someone who experienced human trafficking.

### **Personally Know Somone Who Experienced Human Trafficking**

#### 2024 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported they personally know of someone who experienced human trafficking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they personally know of someone who experienced human trafficking.

## Personal Safety Issues (Figure 22; Tables 49 - 51)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, less than one percent of respondents reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year. Ten percent of respondents reported someone verbally or emotionally abused them in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, respondents who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. A total of 11% reported at least one of these three situations; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Of the 11% of respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, 2% reported they used health care or community resources. One percent of respondents reported they were harmed or threatened to be harmed because of their race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation in the past year.

*From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year or who reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, of the respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported they used health care or community resources in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally.*

### Someone Physically Hurt You

#### 2024 Findings (Table 49)

- Less than one percent of respondents reported someone physically hurt them, for example, hit, kicked, strangled, slapped, punched or threatened to hurt them in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone physically hurt them in the past year.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone physically hurt them in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report someone physically hurt them in the past year.

**Table 49. Someone Physically Hurt You in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q32C)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2020	2024 <sup>⓪</sup>
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	3%	<1%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	5	--
Female	1	--
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	7	--
35 to 44	0	--
45 to 54	5	--
55 to 64	0	--
65 and Older	<1	--
Education		
High School or Less	4	--
Some Post High School	1	--
College Graduate	4	--
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	--
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	1	--
Not Married	6	--
Zip Code		
54935	5	--
54937	2	--
All Other	2	--

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>⓪</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will

### 2024 Findings

- Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were forced to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year.

## 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in both study years.

## **Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You**

### 2024 Findings (Table 50)

- Ten percent of respondents reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse, for example, called names, humiliated in public or used intimidation or manipulation to harm them in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year (15%) compared to female respondents (8%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 3% of respondents 35 to 54 years old or 65 and older.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 4% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to married respondents (20% and 3%, respectively).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 3% of respondents in zip code 54937 or all other zip codes.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse in the past year.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were verbally or emotionally abused.
- In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were verbally or emotionally abused.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were verbally or emotionally abused.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were verbally or emotionally abused.
- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 reporting they were verbally or emotionally abused.

**Table 50. Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q32C)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2020	2024
TOTAL	7%	10%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	7	15
Female	8	8
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	16	29
35 to 44	3	3
45 to 54	10	3
55 to 64	4	5
65 and Older	<1	3
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	6	4
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	5	24
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	11	3
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	5	1
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	5	3
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	12	20
Zip Code <sup>2</sup>		
54935 <sup>a</sup>	8	21
54937	7	3
All Other <sup>a</sup>	7	3

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2020; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p<0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p<0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Combined Personal Safety Issues

### 2024 Findings (Table 51)

- A total of 11% of all respondents reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the three personal safety issues (15%) compared to female respondents (7%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of respondents 35 to 54 years old or 65 and older.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the three personal safety issues compared to 5% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the three personal safety issues compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the three personal safety issues compared to married respondents (21% and 3%, respectively).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported at least one of the three personal safety issues compared to 4% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 3% of respondents in zip code 54937.

### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2020, zip code was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in zip code 54935 were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.

Of the 11% of respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year (n=49)...

- Of the 49 respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, 2% reported they used health care or community resources, for example, went to a hospital or clinic, contacted a behavioral health, domestic violence or sexual assault program, went to a shelter or called a crisis hotline in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally.

#### 2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2024, of the respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported they used health care or community resources in response to being harmed (21% and 2%, respectively).

**Table 51. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q32A – Q32C)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2020	2024
TOTAL	8%	11%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	8	15
Female	8	7
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	16	32
35 to 44	3	3
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	12	3
55 to 64	4	5
65 and Older	<1	3
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	7	4
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	6	23
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	11	5
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	5	1
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	5	3
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	13	21
Zip Code <sup>2</sup>		
54935 <sup>a</sup>	9	21
54937	7	3
All Other	7	4

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

## Harmed or Threatened to be Harmed Because of Race, Ethnicity, Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation

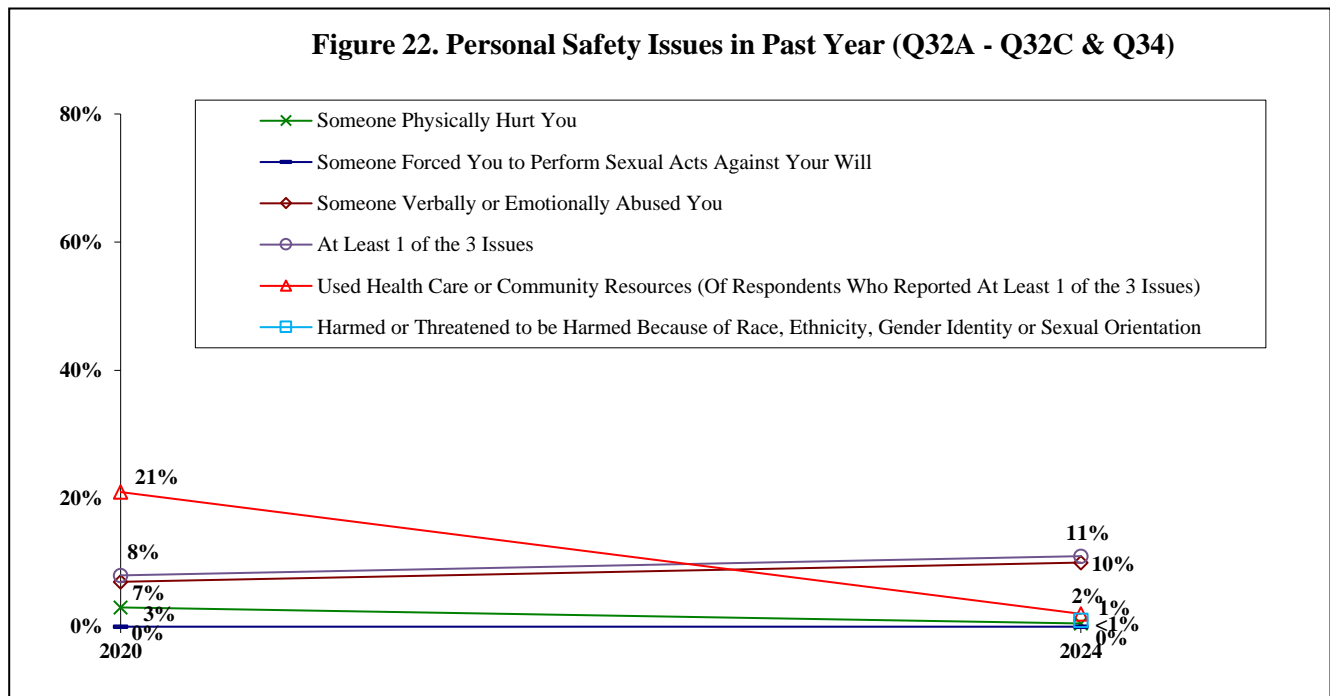
### 2024 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported they were harmed or threatened to be harmed because of their race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were harmed or threatened to be harmed because of their race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation in the past year.

## Personal Safety Issues Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year or who reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, of the respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported they used health care or community resources in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally.

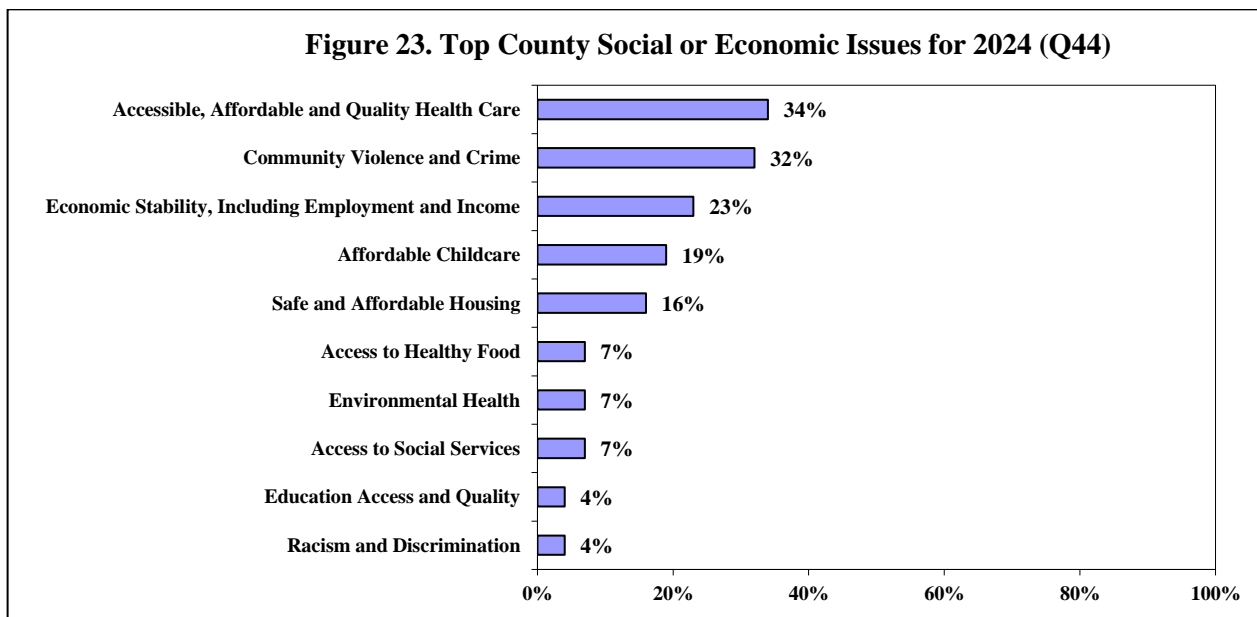


## Top County Social or Economic Issues (Figure 23; Tables 52 - 61)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were accessible, affordable and quality health care (34%) or community violence and crime (32%). Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or did not live in zip codes 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top social or economic issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report community violence and crime. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top issue; respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported affordable childcare as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing as a top issue; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to healthy food; respondents who were female or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported environmental health as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to social services as a top issue; female respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this.

### 2024 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the two largest social or economic issues in Fond du Lac County that must be addressed. Thirty-four percent of respondents reported accessible, affordable, and quality health care including physical, mental and dental health while 32% reported community violence and crime. Eleven percent were not sure while 6% did not answer.



## **Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care as a Top County Social or Economic Issue**

### 2024 Findings (Table 52)

- Thirty-four percent of respondents reported accessible, affordable and quality health care, including physical, mental and dental health as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Fifty-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 26% of those 18 to 34 years old or 25% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top issue compared to 31% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top social or economic issue compared to unmarried respondents (40% and 26%, respectively).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top issue compared to 28% of those in zip code 54935 or 23% of respondents in zip code 54937.

**Table 52. Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	34%
Gender	
Male	29
Female	37
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	26
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	51
55 to 64	47
65 and Older	30
Education	
High School or Less	32
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	39
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	40
Not Married	26
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	28
54937	23
All Other	47

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Community Violence and Crime as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 53)

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported community violence and crime as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report community violence and crime as one of the top social or economic issues (39%) compared to female respondents (27%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported community violence and crime as a top issue compared to 27% of those 55 and older or 22% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

- Forty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported community violence and crime as a top social or economic issue compared to 27% of those with a high school education or less or 26% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report community violence and crime as a top issue compared to married respondents (38% and 28%, respectively).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported community violence and crime as one of the top health issues compared to 30% of those in zip code 54937 or 26% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 53. Community Violence and Crime as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>o</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	32%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	39
Female	27
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	49
35 to 44	30
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	27
65 and Older	27
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	27
Some Post High School	44
College Graduate	26
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	28
Not Married	38
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	38
54937	30
All Other	26

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Economic Stability, Including Employment and Income as a Top County Social or Economic Issue**

### 2024 Findings (Table 54)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported economic stability, including employment and income as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report economic stability, including employment and income as one of the top social or economic issues (27%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 32% of those 45 to 54 years old reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top issue compared to 11% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top social or economic issue compared to 22% of those with a college education or 17% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top issue compared to 23% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 15% of respondents in zip code 54937.

**Table 54. Economic Stability, Including Employment and Income as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	23%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	27
Female	19
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	30
35 to 44	33
45 to 54	32
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	11
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	17
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	22
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27
Marital Status	
Married	23
Not Married	26
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	29
54937	15
All Other	23

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## **Affordable Childcare as a Top County Social or Economic Issue**

### 2024 Findings (Table 55)

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported affordable childcare as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported affordable childcare as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 18% of those with a college education or 13% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported affordable childcare as a top issue compared to 16% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report affordable childcare as a top social or economic issue compared to unmarried respondents (22% and 13%, respectively).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reported affordable childcare as a top issue compared to 17% of those not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or 13% of respondents in zip code 54935.

**Table 55. Affordable Childcare as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	19%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	20
Age	
18 to 34	21
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	18
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	25
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	18
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	22
Not Married	13
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	13
54937	29
All Other	17

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Safe and Affordable Housing as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 56)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report safe and affordable housing as one of the top social or economic issues (22%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 20% of those with a college education reported safe and affordable housing as a top issue compared to 10% of respondents with some post high school education.

**Table 56. Safe and Affordable Housing as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	16%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	12
Female	22
Age	
18 to 34	12
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	19
65 and Older	18
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	21
Some Post High School	10
College Graduate	20
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16
Marital Status	
Married	19
Not Married	14
Zip Code	
54935	20
54937	17
All Other	13

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Access to Healthy Food as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 57)

- Seven percent of respondents reported access to healthy food as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report access to healthy food as one of the top social or economic issues (11%) compared to male respondents (3%).
- Ten percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported access to healthy food as a top issue compared to 7% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

**Table 57. Access to Healthy Food as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	7%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	3
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	8
Education	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	9
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	7
Zip Code	
54935	7
54937	4
All Other	9

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Environmental Health as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 58)

- Seven percent of respondents reported environmental health (clean air, safe water, etc.) as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported environmental health as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a college education reported environmental health as a top issue compared to 5% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twelve percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reported environmental health as a top social or economic issue compared to 6% of those in zip code 54935 or 5% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 58. Environmental Health as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	7%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	7
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	4
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	9
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	4
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	10
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status	
Married	5
Not Married	10
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	6
54937	12
All Other	5

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Access to Social Services as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 59)

- Seven percent of respondents reported access to social services (including welfare programs, housing assistance, etc.) as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report access to social services as one of the top social or economic issues (11%) compared to male respondents (3%).

**Table 59. Access to Social Services as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	7%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	3
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	4
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	9
Education	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	8
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	5
Zip Code	
54935	9
54937	6
All Other	5

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## Education Access and Quality as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

### 2024 Findings (Table 60)

- Four percent of respondents reported education access and quality as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Ten percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported education access and quality as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 2% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 60. Education Access and Quality as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	3
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	3
Education	
High School or Less	2
Some Post High School	2
College Graduate	6
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	<1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status	
Married	5
Not Married	2
Zip Code	
54935	5
54937	5
All Other	2

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Racism and Discrimination as a Top County Social or Economic Issue**

### 2024 Findings (Table 61)

- Four percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported racism and discrimination as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 4% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported racism and discrimination as a top issue compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Six percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported racism and discrimination as a top social or economic issue compared to 4% of those in zip code 54937 or 1% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 61. Racism and Discrimination as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q44)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	2
Female	5
Age	
18 to 34	5
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	4
55 to 64	2
65 and Older	7
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	2
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1
Marital Status	
Married	3
Not Married	5
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	6
54937	4
All Other	1

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

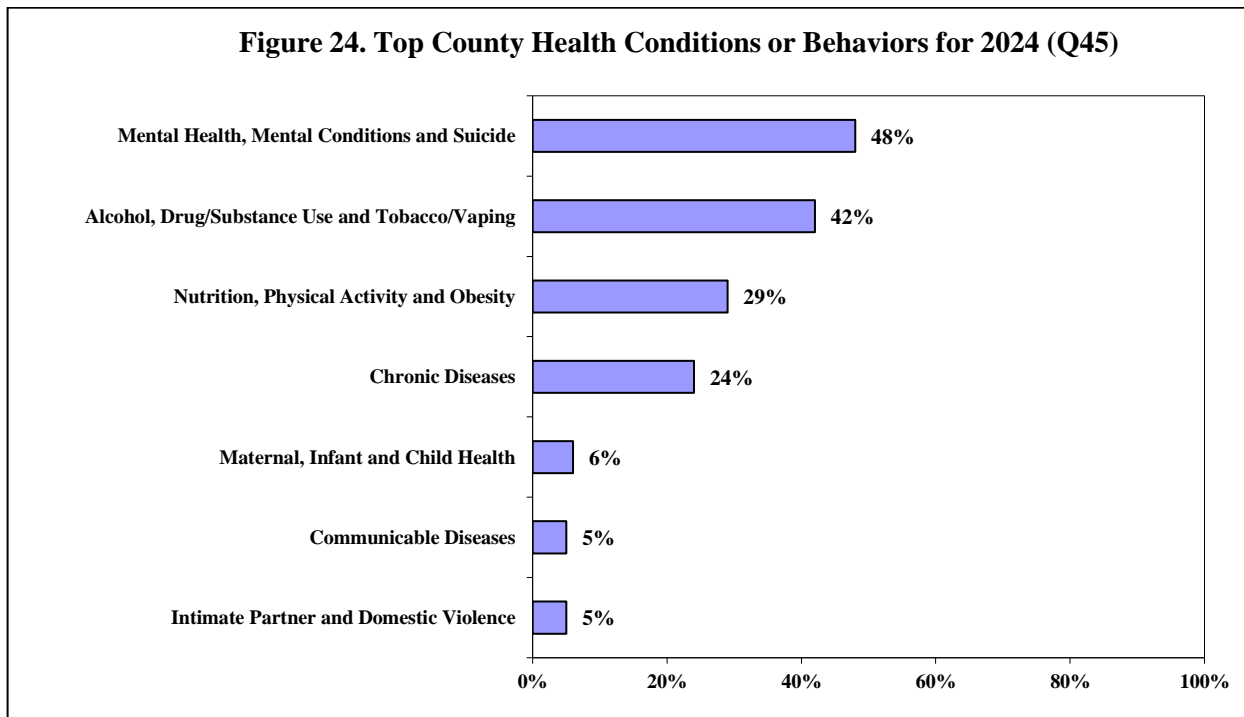
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors (Figure 24; Tables 62 - 68)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two health conditions or behaviors in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were mental health, mental conditions and suicide (48%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (42%). Respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried or did not have 54935 or 54937 zip codes were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported maternal, infant and child health; respondents who were male or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported communicable diseases; respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported intimate partner and domestic violence; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, unmarried or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this.

### 2024 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the two largest health conditions or behaviors in Fond du Lac County that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. Respondents were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide (48%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (42%). Nine percent of respondents were not sure while 4% did not answer.



## Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior

### 2024 Findings (Table 62)

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as one of the top health conditions or behaviors (54%) compared to male respondents (41%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top condition or behavior compared to 37% of those 65 and older or 32% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

**Table 62. Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	48%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	41
Female	54
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	67
35 to 44	62
45 to 54	32
55 to 64	40
65 and Older	37
Education	
High School or Less	47
Some Post High School	47
College Graduate	48
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47
Marital Status	
Married	48
Not Married	46
Zip Code	
54935	49
54937	50
All Other	45

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Alcohol, Drug/Substance Use and Tobacco/Vaping as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior**

### 2024 Findings (Table 63)

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Female respondents were more likely to report alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as a top health condition or behavior (54%) compared to male respondents (32%).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as a top condition or behavior compared to 42% of those 55 to 64 years old or 25% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a college education and 45% of those with a high school education or less reported alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as a top health condition or behavior compared to 34% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as a top condition or behavior compared to 39% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as one of the top health conditions or behaviors compared to unmarried respondents (46% and 36%, respectively).

**Table 63. Alcohol, Drug/Substance Use and Tobacco/Vaping as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	42%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	32
Female	54
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	25
35 to 44	63
45 to 54	44
55 to 64	42
65 and Older	47
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	45
Some Post High School	34
College Graduate	47
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	46
Not Married	36
Zip Code	
54935	38
54937	43
All Other	45

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior**

### 2024 Findings (Table 64)

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top health condition or behavior compared to 20% of those 55 to 64 years old or 19% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education and 32% of those with a college education reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top condition or behavior compared to 18% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top health condition or behavior compared to 27% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 64. Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	29%
Gender	
Male	31
Female	26
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	48
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	32
55 to 64	20
65 and Older	19
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	18
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	32
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23
Marital Status	
Married	27
Not Married	31
Zip Code	
54935	35
54937	25
All Other	26

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

### **Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior**

#### 2024 Findings (Table 65)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported chronic diseases, including cancer, diabetes, heart disease as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Male respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health condition or behavior (30%) compared to female respondents (20%).

- Thirty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported chronic diseases as a top condition or behavior compared to 18% of those 18 to 34 years old or 16% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported chronic diseases as a top health condition or behavior compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top condition or behavior compared to married respondents (29% and 21%, respectively).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 reported chronic diseases as one of the top health conditions or behaviors compared to 21% of those in zip code 54935 or 17% of respondents in zip code 54937.

**Table 65. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	24%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	30
Female	20
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	18
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	30
55 to 64	33
65 and Older	25
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	35
Some Post High School	22
College Graduate	20
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	19
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	21
Not Married	29
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	21
54937	17
All Other	32

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## Maternal, Infant and Child Health as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior

### 2024 Findings (Table 66)

- Six percent of respondents reported maternal, infant and child health as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Male respondents were more likely to report maternal, infant and child health as a top health condition or behavior (8%) compared to female respondents (4%).
- Ten percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 9% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported maternal, infant and child health as a top condition or behavior compared to 2% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

**Table 66. Maternal, Infant and Child Health as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>⓪</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	6%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	8
Female	4
Age	
18 to 34	5
35 to 44	11
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	5
Education	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	8
College Graduate	5
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	4
Zip Code	
54935	7
54937	2
All Other	8

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

## **Communicable Diseases as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior**

### 2024 Findings (Table 67)

- Five percent of respondents reported communicable diseases, including COVID-19, flu, RSV as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Male respondents were more likely to report communicable diseases as a top health condition or behavior (8%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Ten percent of respondents with some post high school education reported communicable diseases as a top condition or behavior compared to 5% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported communicable diseases as a top health condition or behavior compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report communicable diseases as a top condition or behavior compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).
- Ten percent of respondents in zip code 54935 reported communicable diseases as one of the top health conditions or behaviors compared to 3% of those in zip code 54937 or 2% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 67. Communicable Diseases as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>Ⓞ</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	5%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	8
Female	3
Age	
18 to 34	9
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	8
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	10
College Graduate	2
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	3
Not Married	9
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	10
54937	3
All Other	2

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

## **Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior**

### 2024 Findings (Table 68)

- Five percent of respondents reported intimate partner and domestic violence as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Eleven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 9% of those 18 to 34 years old reported intimate partner and domestic violence as a top health condition or behavior compared to 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report intimate partner and domestic violence as a top condition or behavior compared to married respondents (9% and 2%, respectively).
- Thirteen percent of respondents in zip code 54937 reported intimate partner and domestic violence as a top health condition or behavior compared to 3% of respondents in all other zip codes.

**Table 68. Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q45)<sup>®</sup>**

	2024
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	5
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	9
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	11
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	2
Education	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	3
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	2
Not Married	9
Zip Code <sup>1</sup>	
54935	3
54937	13
All Other	3

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

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2024

**APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

FOND DU LAC COUNTY  
2024 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY  
April 1, 2024 to June 1, 2024

[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.]

**County Information**

1. What county do you live in?

Fond du Lac..... 100%

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

54935.....40%  
54937.....23  
54971..... 9  
53010..... 6  
53963..... 4  
53019..... 3  
All others (2% or less)..... 15

**Health Care Coverage**

3. In the *past 12 months*, have **you or someone in your household**...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
A. Delayed or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt, or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?	23%	76%	2%
B. Not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?	10	90	<1

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

Yes..... 16% →CONTINUE WITH Q5  
No .....83 →GO TO Q6  
Not sure ..... 1 →GO TO Q6

5. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the medical care needed?  
 [80 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford.....	58%
Co-payments too high .....	56
Insurance did not cover it .....	50
Not able to take off of work .....	30
Long wait time.....	20
Specialty care not in area.....	18
Unable to get appointment .....	13
Inconvenient hours .....	13
Fear of care needed.....	13
No insurance.....	10
Don't know where to go.....	9
Not a priority .....	8
Lack of child/adult day care .....	4
Physical barriers .....	4
Worried others would judge.....	4
Poor medical care available.....	3
Lack of transportation .....	3
Someone prevented person to get care .....	3
Other (2% or less).....	5

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

Yes.....	23%	→CONTINUE WITH Q7
No .....	76	→GO TO Q8
Not sure .....	<1	→GO TO Q8

7. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the dental care needed?  
 [114 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford.....	66%
Insurance did not cover it .....	37
Co-payments too high .....	33
Not able to take off of work .....	23
No insurance.....	20
Fear of care needed.....	18
Long wait time.....	17
Unable to get appointment .....	14
Inconvenient hours .....	11
Don't know where to go.....	7
Poor dental care available.....	4
Lack of transportation .....	4
Worried others would judge.....	4
Specialty care not in area.....	3
Lack of child/adult day care .....	3
Other (2% or less).....	8

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

Yes.....	14%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q9
No .....	84	→ GO TO Q10
Not sure .....	1	→ GO TO Q10

9. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the mental health care needed? [71 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Long wait time.....	47%
Not able to take off of work .....	39
Unable to get appointment .....	35
Insurance did not cover it .....	34
Co-payments too high .....	15
Cannot afford.....	8
Don't know where to go.....	8
Worried others would judge .....	8
Poor mental health care available.....	7
No insurance.....	6
Fear of care needed.....	6
Lack of child/adult day care .....	4
Inconvenient hours .....	3
Specialty care not in area.....	3
Other (2% or less).....	4

10. Was there a time during the *last 12 months* that **you or someone in your household** needed or considered seeking alcohol or drug abuse treatment but did not get it?

Yes.....	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q11
No, person got the needed services .....	12	→ GO TO Q12
Does not apply, person did not need services in past year .....	82	→ GO TO Q12
Not sure .....	<1	→ GO TO Q12

11. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the alcohol or drug abuse treatment needed? [27 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Insurance did not cover it .....	74%
Poor alcohol/drug abuse care available .....	74
No insurance.....	15
Cannot afford.....	7
Co-payments too high .....	4
Long wait time.....	4
Inconvenient hours .....	4
Specialty care not in area.....	4
Lack of transportation .....	4
Fear of care needed.....	4
Not a priority .....	4
Other (2% or less).....	7

12. 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..... 89%  
 No ..... 11

**General Health**

13. In general, how would you rate your health?

Poor ..... 3%  
 Fair ..... 17  
 Good..... 37  
 Very good..... 35  
 Excellent..... 8

14. Is everyone in your household up-to-date with vaccines including diptheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, hepA, hepB, hib meningitis, polio and chicken pox if the person never had chicken pox?

Yes..... 80% → GO TO Q16  
 No ..... 13 → CONTINUE WITH Q15  
 Not sure ..... 7 → CONTINUE WITH Q15

15. What are the reasons you or someone in your household is not up-to-date with vaccines?  
 [34 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted] (Due to program error total respondents is lower than expected.)

Lack of trust in health care services or providers.....65%  
 Cost/fee too high .....59  
 Uncertain about the safety or side-effects of the vaccine...15  
 Not a priority .....14  
 Cultural or religious reasons..... 3  
 Don't know where to go..... 3  
 Long wait time..... 3  
 Pre-existing condition..... 3  
 Other (2% or less)..... 6

**Nutrition and Physical Health**

16. On an *average day*, how many servings...

		Number of Servings				
		0	1	2	3	4 or More
A.	Of <u>fruit</u> do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned, frozen or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of 100% juice.	14%	35%	31%	13%	8%
B.	Of <u>vegetables</u> do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of cooked, frozen or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of 100% juice.	6	38	35	15	6

17. In a *usual week*, not including at work, on how many days do you...

A. Do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time? Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate.

No moderate activity ..... 17%  
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or  
less than 30 minutes each time ..... 49  
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more ..... 35

B. Do vigorous activities for at least 20 minutes at a time? Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.

No vigorous activity ..... 42%  
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or  
less than 20 minutes each time ..... 32  
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more ..... 25

C. Do physical activities or exercises to strengthen your muscles? Do **not** count aerobic activities like walking, running, 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 ..... 52%  
1 day ..... 9  
2 days ..... 17  
3 days ..... 10  
4 days ..... 4  
5 days ..... 2  
6 days ..... <1  
7 days ..... 4

### Economic Hardships

18. Was there a time during the *past 12 months* that your household was hungry, but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?

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

19. In the *past 12 months*, has the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in your home?

Yes ..... 6%  
No ..... 94  
Already shut off ..... 0  
Not sure ..... 0

20. In the *past 12 months*, have you or any family members you live with been unable to get childcare when it was really needed? [269 Respondents with a child]

Yes ..... 5%  
No ..... 95  
Not sure ..... <1

21. Are you worried or concerned that in the next two months you may not have stable housing that you own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household?

Yes..... 7%  
 No .....91  
 Not sure ..... 2

22. Think about the place you live. Do you have problems with any of the following?

Mold ..... 6%  
 Water leaks ..... 5  
 Bug infestation ..... 3  
 None of the above..... 86  
 Other (2% or less)..... 5

**Vehicle Safety**

23. In the *past 30 days*, did you **drive or ride in a vehicle** when the driver had...

	Yes	No
A. Perhaps too much alcohol to drink?	6%	94%
B. Used marijuana or other THC containing products?	4	96
C. Texted, emailed or otherwise was distracted by a phone?	25	75

**Mental Health**

We appreciate your feedback on mental health issues to best serve our Fond du Lac County residents. For support during or after the survey, contact the Fond du Lac County Crisis Intervention Services at 920-929-3535 or dial 988 for a crisis hotline.

24. During the *past three years*, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have a mental health condition such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, thoughts of suicide or self-injury?

Yes.....20%  
 No .....80

25. During the *past 12 months*, did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?

Yes..... <1%  
 No ..... 100

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

Never .....27%  
 Rarely .....37  
 Sometimes .....32  
 Nearly always..... 3  
 Always.....<1

27. How often do you feel lonely or isolated from those around you?

Never .....41%  
 Rarely .....29  
 Sometimes .....22  
 Nearly always..... 7  
 Always.....<1

28. In the *past year*...

	Yes	No
A. Have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?	4%	96%
B. Have you attempted suicide?	<1	100
C. --If attempted suicide, did the attempt result in an injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse? [1 Respondent]	100	0

29. Please read the following opinions some people hold about mental health and indicate how much you agree or disagree.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Sure
A. It is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue.	24%	52%	14%	4%	6%
B. A mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern.	1	<1	30	67	1
C. Anyone can develop a mental health issue.	1	<1	33	62	3
D. There are effective treatments for people with mental health issues.	5	8	58	23	5
E. People who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues.	35	54	5	<1	6
F. A person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed.	54	37	3	2	3

**Alcohol Use**

An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of hard seltzer, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

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

0 days.....29%  
 1 day .....13  
 2 to 3 days .....16  
 4 to 5 days .....12  
 6 to 7 days .....13  
 8 or more days .....17

31. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many days during the *past month* did you have five or more drinks (males); four or more drinks (females)...

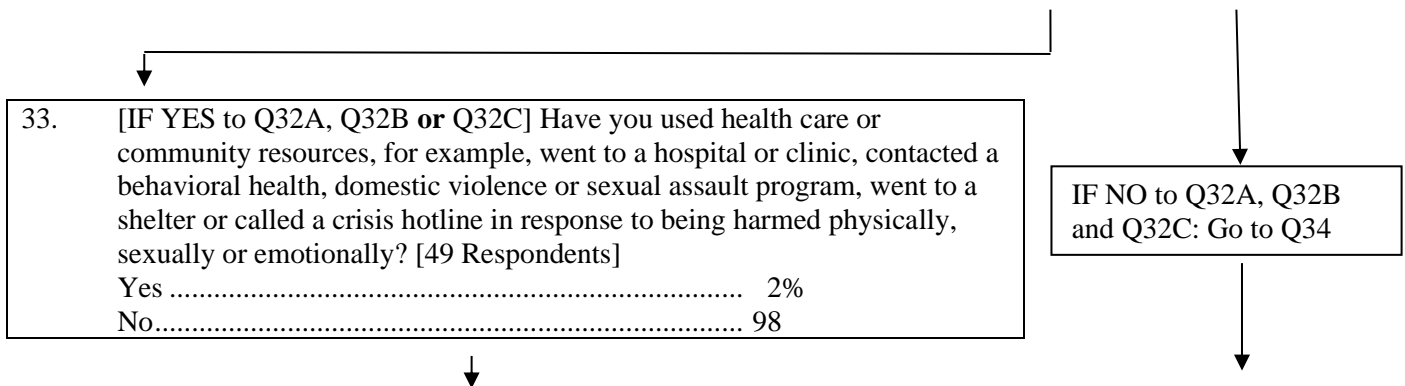
0 days.....	73%
1 day .....	8
2 to 3 days .....	11
4 to 5 days .....	2
6 to 7 days .....	1
8 or more days .....	5

**Personal Safety**

We appreciate your feedback on personal safety issues to best serve our Fond du Lac County residents. Please contact the following resources for support during or after the survey: ASTOP at 920-926-5395, Solutions Center’s Helpline at 920-923-1700 or dial 988 for a crisis hotline.

32. During the *past year*, has anyone...

	Yes	No
A. Physically hurt you, for example, hit, kicked, strangled, slapped, punched or threatened to hurt you?	<1%	99%
B. Forced you to perform sexual acts against your will?	0	100
C. Put you down verbally or used emotional abuse, for example, called you names, humiliated you in public or used intimidation or manipulation to harm you?	10	90



33. [IF YES to Q32A, Q32B or Q32C] Have you used health care or community resources, for example, went to a hospital or clinic, contacted a behavioral health, domestic violence or sexual assault program, went to a shelter or called a crisis hotline in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally? [49 Respondents]

Yes .....	2%
No.....	98

IF NO to Q32A, Q32B and Q32C: Go to Q34

34. During the *past year*, were you harmed or threatened to be harmed because of your race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation?

Yes.....	1%
No .....	99

**Tobacco Product Use**

35. In the *past 30 days*, did you...

	Yes	No
A. Use smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug or spit?	6%	94%
B. Smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?	6	94

36. 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..... 6% CONTINUE WITH Q37  
 No .....94 →GO TO Q38

37. During the *past 12 months*, have you stopped vaping for one day or longer because you were trying to quit?  
 [31 Current Vapers]

Yes.....16% →GO TO Q39  
 No .....84 →GO TO Q39

38. In the *past 7 days*, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was using a vaping product? [457 Nonvapers]

0 days.....92%  
 1 to 3 days ..... 5  
 4 to 6 days ..... 2  
 All 7 days .....<1

39. In the *past 30 days*, did you use regular tobacco cigarettes?

Yes.....13% CONTINUE WITH Q40  
 No .....87 →GO TO Q41

40. During the *past 12 months*, have you stopped smoking cigarettes for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [62 Current Smokers]

Yes.....13% →GO TO Q42  
 No .....87 →GO TO Q42

41. In the *past 7 days*, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [419 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....95%  
 1 to 3 days ..... 5  
 4 to 6 days ..... 0  
 All 7 days .....<1

**Other Drug Use**

42. In the *past year*, have you had...

	Yes	No
A. Marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen?	8%	92%
B. Cocaine, meth, or other street drugs?	0	100
C. Heroin, prescription drugs or opioids such as fentanyl?	2	98

## Human Trafficking

We appreciate your feedback on human trafficking to best serve our Fond du Lac County residents. If you know someone who may be experiencing human trafficking, please call 1-888-373-7888. You can also visit the National Human Trafficking Resource Center.

43. Human trafficking is the recruitment and movement of women, men, and children for the purposes of labor, sex, and other forms of exploitation. Do you personally know of someone who experienced human trafficking?

Yes.....	1%
No .....	95
Not sure .....	3

## County Health Issues

44. What are the **two** largest social or economic issues in our community that must be addressed?

Accessible, affordable, and quality health care including physical, mental and dental health.....	34%
Community violence and crime.....	32
Economic stability, including employment and income.....	23
Affordable childcare .....	19
Safe and affordable housing .....	16
Access to healthy food.....	7
Environmental health (clean air, safe water, etc.).....	7
Access to social services, including welfare programs, housing assistance, etc. ....	7
Education access and quality .....	4
Racism and discrimination .....	4
Social connectedness and belonging.....	3
Accessible and affordable transportation.....	2
Other .....	1
Not sure.....	11
No answer .....	6

45. What are the **two** largest health conditions or behaviors that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents?

Mental health, mental conditions and suicide.....	48%
Alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping .....	42
Nutrition, physical activity and obesity .....	29
Chronic diseases, including cancer, diabetes, heart disease .....	24
Maternal, infant and child health .....	6
Communicable diseases including COVID-19, flu, RSV.....	5
Intimate partner and domestic violence .....	5
Unintentional injury, including falls and motor vehicle accidents .....	3
Reproductive, sexual health, sexually-transmitted infections.....	<1
Other .....	1
Not sure.....	9
No answer .....	4

## About You

46. In what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old .....	26%
35 to 44 years old .....	16
45 to 54 years old .....	15
55 to 64 years old .....	18
65 and older .....	26

47. What gender do you identify with?

Female .....	49%
Male.....	48
Transgender female/transgender male/nonbinary/prefer not to answer/not sure/other gender identity .....	4

48. Which of the following best describes you?

Straight or heterosexual .....	92%
Gay or lesbian.....	1
Bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes .....	5
Prefer not to answer.....	2
Describe your sexual orientation another way.....	<1
Not sure .....	<1

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

50. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight/obese.....	24%
Overweight .....	37
Obese .....	38

51. Are you Hispanic, Latino or Latinx origin or descent?

Yes.....	<1%
No .....	97
Not sure .....	<1
No answer.....	3

52. What race do you identify with most?

American Indian or Alaska Native .....	<1%
Asian or Asian American .....	<1
Black or African American .....	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.....	0
White .....	95
Two or more races .....	<1
Another race .....	0
Not sure .....	0
No answer.....	3

53. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	22%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	4
Married.....	54
Separated.....	<1
Divorced.....	12
Widowed.....	8

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

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school.....	3
High school graduate or GED.....	23
Some college.....	13
Technical school graduate.....	21
College graduate.....	30
Master's degree or higher.....	9

55. Do you...

Own your home.....	75%
Rent your home.....	21
Live in a group home.....	1
Stay with friends or family without paying rent.....	3
Other.....	0
Not sure.....	0

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

Yes.....	31%
No.....	69

57. How many adults, including yourself, live in the household?

1 adult.....	30%
2 adults.....	59
3 adults.....	6
4 or more adults.....	5

58. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	2%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	3
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	5
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	10
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	6
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	13
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	13
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	7
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	6
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	3
Over \$135,000.....	14
Not sure .....	5
No answer.....	5

59. Please list any additional thoughts or comments you have about helping us improve the health of county resident.

- Emergency & non-emergency wait times as SSM Health are long. \* More access and better quality to Wi-Fi (Main Street & Lakeside Park) for checking health concerns online. \* Vouchers for taxi/health care appointments - dentist/appointments. \* Continue to support state/fed, food share, Obamacare programs. \* Food pantry people are remarkable but the food is foreign grown bioengineered outdated at times. \* Food delivery to elderly from Festival (at least once a month). \* I do find the social health network in FdL to be pretty good! Thank you!
- Invest in more police officers; additional focus on illegal drugs. \* Emphasize the importance of the "nuclear family" through all possible means. \* Promote church attendance through all possible means.
- 1) Accessible and affordable health and dental care for disabled adults and children, including better Medicaid coverage. 2) Effective mental health care & treatment for teens and young adults.
- Access to buy/rodent infestation services at a cheaper cost or regulations from health services for home owners to protect their renters.
- Adolescent suicide issues
- Better access to care
- Better regulation of CAFO's - where and how much manure they are spreading on soil not able to absorb nitrates are raising in our wells.
- Classes for seniors who are over-whelmed by technology, i.e., using cellphones while shopping, coupons in stores, etc.
- Cost of medical or dentist is out of control. People can no longer afford to go.
- Drug help! Get fentanyl under control. Young people better informed. It kills and destroys!!
- Even though the Director of the low income housing units valued and was willing to pay for PHN's to make weekly visits and the residents benefited, the program was discontinued. Many of the residents suffered from mental illness or were elderly. Meeting with them provided health evaluations, med checks, safety checks and resources to keep them in their apartments. The same was true for home visits to the elderly. This helped to keep them at home, which, in the long term, is much cheaper than an assisted living or nursing home, plus they are happier. Our county has an aging population and it was interesting to me to see MCH listed in area 45, but not elderly health. It should be a priority.
- Fix the public school system. There is no where to go for those low/middle income parents to take their children who do not want their children involved in this gender/LGBTQ thing & Furrries. They can't afford private Christian schools and can't homeschool because they need both incomes. Shame on you city officials for letting this happen in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin!
- Following question "During the past year, were you harmed or threatened to be harmed cause of...." Should include "age". I know of a woman that would answer "yes".
- Get people to work to improve their self worth and not need hand outs.

- Get them jobs and learn to respect themselves and others they associate with
- Getting vaccinations back in the schools
- Have easy access to therapists/psychiatrists that are happy and paid well. Health center and police to work together, so patients or commitments aren't incarcerated when they need help.
- Have used county services. Well done.
- Homelessness. As a new resident in Fond du Lac I was surprised at the number of evidently homeless who use the Public Library as a daytime shelter. There is a need for affordable housing or at least a daytime site with services for the homeless.
- How to find a support system if you do not have children or close relatives? How to cope with declining health problems?
- I am handicapped. I don't walk the best, that area was never discussed
- I am very pleased with my personal health care.
- I don't see how this survey is going to help the city and county officials never do the right things the city should clean up the housing which would improve health and the county can't seem to get their act together either. I would not advise my friends to move here nothing to offer too many bars for the population which leads to alcoholics.
- I feel strongly about our health care right now. There are not enough health care providers in our area. I recently had to find a new primary doctor; the wait is close to 2 years. In order to see a PA, I had to wait 1 1/2 years. Whenever we need to make an appointment with a specialist, we wait for months to see someone. Communication is not good with primary providers. We always get "call-backs" from other individuals, not our primary provider. They probably don't have the time.
- I feel strongly that mental health care needs major improvement - especially after hours. Also it is dangerous to have the police get involved until they get better training. Not just a county problem - national problem.
- I feel these doctors judge you before you get in the door. I am hurting and nero wants you on meds that make me more depressed and there are more doctors that just want to poke you with needles. [Name, Phone #] I can't even buy teeth stuff or anything else for that matter. With no car I can't even get spare change just to live. I have always helped but never, have I asked for help. I can't even do dishes. I just scared. P.S. I cancel appointments because I can't get there. I don't make promises can't keep and no one seems to care. Pain meds at least help me function. Focus meds can't get right. I need my car fixed so I can get around. I have had to let my abusive (x) back and I am done. He broke the brake line and two tires won't hold air. I have no resources and I really don't know where to turn.
- I noticed that "analytics" is being used more often to determine certain things a person might be trying to get. "People" are no longer making decisions on certain things, a computer is! Renting one room apartments is too expensive and low income housing won't accept, "what I think I am" is, I don't make enough. But I don't make enough to get by each month as comfortable. I struggle.
- I think this a waste at my age.
- I would like to see more tests for cancer but insurance won't pay for it. So when you find out it's usually too late.
- I'm a working RN. Mental health services are an issue - or lack there of. Difficult to find services for children. Bullying in schools is another issue.
- Insurance cost/coverage is outrageous. It's terrible for residents to have to forgo medical attention - simply because of the terrible insurance coverage most employers are offering. Do you want to be in debt for the rest of your life or be healthy, those are your options. I alone have over \$4,000 in medical bills from this year alone and that is with mediocre insurance. When other countries offer FREE health care.
- It is a good thing you are doing.
- it is good to know that other medical facilities are coming to the area to promote competitive care and pricing.
- Just access to programs that people may need.
- just keep listening
- Keep immigrants out.
- Keep politics out of whatever you would do when trying to improve the health of county residents.
- LakeLand Care never is there when I need them Fond du Lac, WI

- Long-term health care. Elderly housing.
- Medication needs to be more affordable. Mental & emotional health needs to be more accessible & not dismissed - esp. in school programs.
- Moral values are fading away. I believe this is why we are seeing all the social problems we see today.
- more education and guidance for dealing with high and/or addicted people at work or in public places. More education on white fragility and racism
- More restrictions on cell phones while driving.
- More single senior interaction by reaching out to them by any means!
- More well testing. Runoff problems into lakes/streams/creeks, etc. Housing for those in need.
- My greatest concern is for the children. I work in education and there is so many kids that do not have their needs met. Parents use money for alcohol, drugs, tattoos, etc. Children are neglected. Social Services have been contacted many times on many children and nothing changes.
- People can't worry about taking care of their health when they can't afford a place to live. This is a crisis.
- People, elderly, that go through health problems - (like cancer) - need more assistance - food, medical, health care.
- Physical fitness is primarily a matter of diet & exercise. Being physically fit leads to mental wellness. One can't be lazy & undisciplined & be physically fit. It only takes 20 minutes twice a day & reasonable food to be in good shape. I am 75 & sadly I am in better shape than most mid-lifers I see & know. Money does not buy good health.
- Planet Fitness in Ripon cheaper than Anytime not as intimidating as the hospital.
- Please help local farmers with family health care insurance.
- Please keep affordable housing, lower property taxes, lower grocery prices make grocery prices low. Keep available health free center.
- Praying.
- Rent is too high. People are homeless because they cannot afford the crazy rent prices. My rent is 965 a month. I have to work 60 hours a week to pay rent and bills with minimal money left for food
- So many needs! We have benefitted from FDL Community Programs (Family group) with our son who is a recovering addict who also has anxiety issues. We are so grateful he is able to get Badger Care for so many of his needs but so many people do NOT have adequate healthcare. I am quite stressed about the mound system we need (with the extreme cost. I don't know how it will happen.
- Stop paying people who are able to work but won't because they are too lazy. Either work or starve! Just like the majority of Americans do!
- Stop pushing COVID vaccines - also some other vaccines not healthy and have caused deaths and chronic serious problems. Masking is ridiculous.
- Take care of Americans first. Take care of our senior citizens. Take care of our veterans.
- Teach people to eat healthier and exercise!
- Thank you for getting this survey out. I hope the results aid in helping improve the health of county & communities.
- That is a BIG question with no easy answer!
- The quality of health care including specialists is sub-standard. We intentionally seek care in neighboring counties.
- There are so few newspapers. Please send information to the radio stations about where people can get help. They can put it on the air. (Facebook, TicTok, etc are not the only places for information.)
- There have been too many accidents on 151 as people are turning into the pedicure, picking up Children on the bus route or turning into neighborhood I think we need to bring back a light at the junction of 151 and county K and decrease the speed limit from 55 to perhaps 45. People go 70 miles an hour on that road and we need to end the accidents by doing something.
- This is a waste. Face it, government gives it fast, then takes away faster! It's the "Little Guy" on the bottom of the "pile" that always gets the "dirty end of the stick".
- This survey is a good start!
- Too many intrusive questions. Unsure of what you are using my answers for.
- Too many slap on the wrist for doing bad things.

- Turn down the political rhetoric that divides family, neighbors etc...
- Vets get put through the ringer when using local medical facilities. Harassment of vets by medical facilities is uncalled for. Why try to take extra money from veterans by a multi million dollar company is shameful!
- We have a grand-daughter and her two kids living with us that came down from Wausau, Wi. She needs help with housing and getting her kids in doctor in Fond du Lac. A job would help and we know she has been trying - she don't know where to turn we are helping her family out the best we can. We want the best for her life has not been easy.
- We need to elect leaders and politicians to address inflation & cost of living. Especially housing, energy and health care.
- We really need more housing options that are not low income or senior living.
- Would love to see UW Campus turned into affordable housing.

## **APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2024 Community Health Survey

The 2024 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from April 1 through June 1, 2024. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted. 1) Pre-notification postcard from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. The postcard provided a QR code and web address to complete online. A Spanish link was also provided. 2) Questionnaire packet to households who had not completed the online survey. 3) Reminder postcard to those who had not yet completed the survey. Four hundred ninety-nine questionnaires were completed. Post-stratification was conducted by sex and age-group to reflect the 2022 American Community Survey proportion of these characteristics. With a sample size of 499, the margin of error is  $\pm 4\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2020 Community Health Survey

The 2020 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 6 through September 30, 2020. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted. 1) Pre-notification postcard from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. The postcard provided a QR code and web address to complete online. A Spanish link was also provided. 2) Questionnaire packet to households who had not completed the online survey. 3) Reminder postcard to those who had not yet completed the survey. Six hundred seventy-four questionnaires were completed. 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 674, the margin of error is  $\pm 4\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 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.