Waukesha County
Community Health Survey Report
2020

Commissioned by:
Ascension Wisconsin
Aurora Health Care
Children's Wisconsin
Froedtert Health
ProHealth Care

In Partnership with:
Waukesha County Public Health Division

Prepared By:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Waukesha 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 a random child (17 or younger) in the household through an adult who makes health care decisions for the child.
3. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
4. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
5. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Ascension Wisconsin, Aurora Health Care, Children's Wisconsin, Froedtert Health and ProHealth Care in partnership with Waukesha County Public Health Division.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact the Waukesha County Public Health Division at (262) 896-8430.

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=220). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=180). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in each sample. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between July 24, 2020 and September 4, 2020.

It is important to keep this data in context of COVID-19. On March 25, 2020, a public health emergency, Safer at Home, was declared in Wisconsin where all non-essential businesses were closed for approximately ten weeks. Waukesha County developed Stay Safe to Stay Open, following the federal Guidelines for Opening Up America Again and the Wisconsin Badger Bounce Back plan to safely open up businesses and activities in the county. During the community health survey data collection, non-essential business capacity was at 50%, adult remote options were encouraged and indoor gatherings were limited to 100 people or less with social distancing. As a result, behaviors may be different than in previous years.

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

Margin of Error
With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older with telephones in the

county. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than ±5 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults who were asked about a child in the household).

What do the Percentages Mean?

In 2019, the Census Bureau estimated 318,146 adult residents lived in Waukesha County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 3,180 adults. So, when 9% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 28,620 residents ±15,900 individuals. Therefore, from 12,720 to 44,520 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2019, the Census Bureau estimated 160,635 occupied housing units in Waukesha County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2019 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 1,610 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.

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 2009 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.

Physical activity: The 2008 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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 CDC's Body Mass Index (BMI) of kilograms/meter^2. 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 a tobacco cigarette at least some days.

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. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. Since 2012, the Community Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2009, it was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

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

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2020 (Q26, Q27, Q78, Q79 & Q86)[1,2]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51
Nonbinary/Other/Not Sure	0
Age	
18 to 34	23%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	26%
Some Post High School	23
College Graduate	52
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51
Not Sure/No Answer	9
Married	65%

[1]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution. [2]Race and ethnicity breakdowns had too few cases for statistical reliability in crosstabulations (Q76 & Q77).

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 2009 reporting high blood cholesterol (24%) and the percentage reporting this in 2020 (22%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation
Data that has been found "statistically significant" and "not statistically significant" are both important for stakeholders to better understand county residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data cannot be broken down for race

and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as 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 2020 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 Coverage and Health Care Needed. Each main topic starts on a new page and is in **bold** in the report.
   b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2020 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2020 percentages statistically changed over time.
   c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, "Personally Not Covered Currently," "Personally Not Covered in Past Year" and "Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year" are the sub-topics within Health Care Coverage.
      i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2020 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
      ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
      iii. <u>2020 Findings</u>
         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 2020. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, education, household income and marital status. Overweight status, physical activity and smoking status are included for some analysis. Household income, marital status and presence of children 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. <u>2009 (First Year) to 2020 Year Comparisons</u>
         1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2009 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2020 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 2009 and/or 2020. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2009 to 2020. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
      v. <u>2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons</u>—same format as the 2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons, but compares 2017 to 2020 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 "2020 Findings," "2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons" and "2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons." Statistically significant demographic differences within years are indicated by [1], [2], [3], [4] and/or [5] depending upon the number of years data is available. Statistically significant differences between years are indicated by [a] and/or [b] 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 Waukesha County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Rating Their Own Health	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Excellent/Very Good	68%	64%	57%	60%	63%	*50%*	*50%*
Good	23%	26%	33%	25%	28%	*34%*	*32%*
Fair or Poor	9%	10%	11%	15%	9%	*16%*	*18%*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Health Care Coverage							
Not Covered	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Personally (Currently, 18 Years Old and Older) [HP2020 Goal: 0%]	8%	6%	2%	2%	4%	*9%*	*11%*
Personally (Currently, 18 to 64 Years Old) [HP2020 Goal: 0%]	10%	7%	2%	2%	5%	*11%*	*14%*
Personally (Past Year, 18 and Older)	11%	7%	6%	3%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Household Member (Past Year)	12%	10%	9%	7%	9%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Unmet Health Care Needed in Past Year	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	--	--	17%	17%	13%	*11%*	*12%*
Unmet Need/Care in Household							
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost [HP2020 Goal: 3%]	--	8%	8%	11%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Medical Care [HP2020 Goal: 4%]*	--	4%	9%	12%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Dental Care [HP2020 Goal: 5%]*	--	9%	12%	7%	16%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health Care*	--	<1%	3%	3%	4%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Health Information							
Primary Source of Health Information	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Doctor	--	40%	47%	49%	51%	*NA*	*NA*
Internet	--	28%	30%	30%	32%	*NA*	*NA*
Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field	--	9%	6%	13%	9%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Health Care Services	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Have a Primary Care Physician [HP2020 Goal: 84%]	--	--	--	86%	89%	*82%*	*76%*
Primary Health Care Services							
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner's Office	86%	86%	78%	68%	64%	*NA*	*NA*
Urgent Care Center	4%	5%	8%	21%	21%	*NA*	*NA*
Quickcare Clinic (Fastcare Clinic)	--	--	--	3%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
Hospital Emergency Room	2%	<1%	3%	<1%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center	3%	5%	4%	<1%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
Virtual Health/Tele-Medicine/Electronic Visits	--	--	--	<1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Worksite Clinic	--	--	--	4%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Hospital Outpatient Department	1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	*NA*	*NA*
No Usual Place	4%	2%	6%	3%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Advance Care Plan	40%	39%	40%	46%	46%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Vaccinations (65 and Older)	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Flu Vaccination (Past Year)	75%	64%	73%	74%	82%	*64%*	*64%*
Pneumonia Vaccination (Ever) [HP2020 Goal: 90%]	74%	75%	73%	79%	84%	*77%*	*73%*

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

*In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In previous years, the question was asked of respondents only.

	Waukesha					WI	US
Routine Procedures	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Routine Checkup (2 Years Ago or Less)	84%	85%	85%	86%	90%	*87%*	*88%*
Cholesterol Test (4 Years Ago or Less) [HP2020 Goal: 82%]	82%	79%	84%	84%	81%	*84%*	*87%*
Dental Checkup (Past Year) [HP2020 Goal: 49%]	74%	75%	76%	82%	76%	*71%*[1]	*68%*[1]
Eye Exam (Past Year)	41%	49%	55%	53%	39%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Health Conditions in Past 3 Years	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
High Blood Pressure	22%	26%	33%	31%	29%	*NA*	*NA*
High Blood Cholesterol	24%	25%	26%	26%	22%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health Condition	13%	12%	11%	18%	19%	*NA*	*NA*
Diabetes	6%	7%	9%	12%	10%	*NA*	*NA*
Heart Disease/Condition	6%	9%	7%	12%	8%	*NA*	*NA*
Asthma (Current)	9%	8%	8%	11%	9%	*10%*	*10%*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
High Blood Pressure	--	96%	98%	98%	97%	*NA*	*NA*
High Blood Cholesterol	--	93%	81%	77%	92%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health Condition	--	94%	98%	97%	99%	*NA*	*NA*
Diabetes	--	97%	94%	96%	89%	*NA*	*NA*
Heart Disease/Condition	--	94%	87%	91%	93%	*NA*	*NA*
Asthma (Current)	--	88%	87%	98%	97%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Physical Activity/Usual Week	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2009*	*2009*
Moderate Activity (5 Times/30 Min)	41%	33%	31%	44%	43%	*NA*	*NA*
Vigorous Activity (3 Times/20 Min)	33%	28%	31%	37%	40%	*NA*	*NA*
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Activity	53%	47%	46%	56%	57%	*53%*	*51%*

Body Weight	Waukesha					WI	US
Overweight Status	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0+) [HP2020 Goal: 66%]	63%	65%	70%	69%	70%	*70%*	*67%*
Obese (BMI 30.0+) [HP2020 Goal: 31%]	21%	25%	34%	30%	34%	*34%*	*32%*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Nutrition and Food Security	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2009*	*2009*
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Average Day)	68%	65%	65%	67%	61%	*NA*	*NA*
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Average Day)	30%	29%	25%	39%	31%	*NA*	*NA*
At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Average Day	42%	37%	33%	45%	35%	*23%*	*23%*
Household Went Hungry-Couldn't Afford Enough Food (Past Year)	--	--	--	4%	2%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)	--	14%	12%	9%	10%	*7%*	*9%*
Sigmoidoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)	10%	4%	6%	7%	5%	*3%*	*2%*
Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)	62%	59%	62%	80%	72%	*71%*	*64%*
One of the Screenings in Recommended Time Frame [HP2020 Goal: 71%]	66%	60%	65%	83%	75%	*75%*	*70%*

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. [1]WI and US data for dental visit is from 2018.

	Waukesha					WI	US
Women's Health Screenings	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Mammogram (50+; Within Past 2 Years)	76%	77%	78%	73%	84%	*78%*	*78%*
Bone Density Scan (65 and Older; Ever)	76%	86%	86%	86%	84%	*NA*	*NA*
Cervical Cancer Screening							
Pap Smear (18 – 65; Within Past 3 Years) [HP2020 Goal: 93%]	89%	83%	82%	80%	81%	*81%*	*80%*
HPV Test (18 – 65; Within Past 5 Years)	--	--	55%	47%	51%	*NA*	*NA*
Screening in Recommended Time Frame (18-29: Pap Every 3 Years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV Every 5 Years or Pap Only Every 3 Years)	--	--	88%	84%	88%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Cigarette Smokers or Vapers	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Current Smokers [HP2020 Goal: 12%]	17%	17%	13%	14%	11%	*15%*	*16%*
Current Electronic Vapers (Past Month)	--	--	4%	4%	4%	*4%[1]*	*5%[1]*
Of Current Smokers/Vapers…						*2005*	*2005*
Quit Smoking/Vaping 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit [HP2020 Goal Quit Smoking: 80%]*	58%	45%	55%	67%	55%	*49%*	*56%*
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking/Vaping*	72%	69%	67%	76%	69%	*NA*	*NA*

Exposure to Smoke or Electronic Vapor	Waukesha					WI[2]	US
Smoking Policy at Home	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*'14-15*	*'14-15*
Not Allowed Anywhere	85%	82%	86%	88%	88%	*84%*	*87%*
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	7%	8%	6%	3%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
Allowed Anywhere	2%	2%	<1%	<1%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
No Rules Inside Home	6%	7%	8%	9%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Nonsmokers/Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke/Vapor in Past 7 Days* [HP2020 Goal Nonsmokers: 34%]	26%	10%	8%	7%	8%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Smokeless Tobacco [HP2020 Goal: 0.2%]	--	--	2%	4%	7%	*3%*	*4%*
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	--	--	3%	4%	3%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Alcohol Use in Past Month	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Binge Drinker** [HP2020 Goal 5+ Drinks: 24%]	27%	22%	29%	26%	32%	*22%*	*17%*
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	2%	3%	<1%	2%	2%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Other Drug Use in Past Year	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Cocaine or Other Street Drugs	--	--	--	<1%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers	--	--	--	<1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Heroin	--	--	--	0%	0%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					WI	US
Household Problems in Past Year Associated With…	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Alcohol	3%	3%	6%	1%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs	--	2%	<1%	2%	1%	*NA*	*NA*
Marijuana or THC-Containing Products	--	1%	2%	1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Misuse of Prescription Drugs or Over-the-Counter Drugs	--	1%	1%	1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. [1]Wisconsin and US current vapers is 2017 data. [2]Midwest data.

*In 2020, tobacco cessation, health professional advised quitting and exposure included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only. **In 2009, binge drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks regardless of gender. Since 2012, binge drinking has been defined as 4 or more drinks for females and 5 or more drinks for males to account for metabolism differences.

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Community and Personal Support	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Times of Distress and Looked for Community Resource Support (Past 3 Years)	--	--	--	18%	13%	*NA*	*NA*
Respondents Who Looked for Community Support							
Felt Somewhat/Slightly/Not at All Supported	--	--	--	43%	48%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Mental Health Status	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	*NA*	*NA*
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life Seldom/Never	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Personal Safety Issues in Past Year	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit	4%	1%	3%	5%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	4%	5%	7%	7%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Children in Household	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Primary Doctor/Nurse Who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History	--	86%	89%	97%	99%	*NA*	*NA*
Visited Primary Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (Past Year)	--	93%	95%	89%	97%	*NA*	*NA*
Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past Year)							
Medical Care	--	3%	4%	2%	4%	*NA*	*NA*
Dental Care	--	3%	6%	2%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Specialist	--	3%	1%	<1%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Current Asthma	--	3%	7%	3%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Children 5 to 17 Years Old							
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Average Day)	--	75%	86%	67%	79%	*NA*	*NA*
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Average Day)	--	30%	26%	27%	26%	*NA*	*NA*
5+ Fruit/Vegetables per Average Day	--	36%	48%	47%	47%	*NA*	*NA*
Physical Activity (60 Min./5 or More Days/Week)	--	70%	57%	60%	56%	*NA*	*NA*
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (Past Year)*	--	18%	14%	14%	10%	*NA*	*NA*
Verbally Bullied*	--	18%	14%	14%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Physically Bullied*	--	5%	2%	4%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Cyber Bullied*	--	3%	4%	1%	3%	*NA*	*NA*

	Waukesha					*WI*	*US*
Top County Health Issues	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020	*2019*	*2019*
Coronavirus/COVID-19	--	--	--	--	48%	*NA*	*NA*
Illegal Drug Use	--	--	--	41%	31%	*NA*	*NA*
Overweight or Obesity	--	--	--	18%	22%	*NA*	*NA*
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	17%	20%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health or Depression	--	--	--	10%	18%	*NA*	*NA*
Access to Health Care	--	--	--	21%	18%	*NA*	*NA*
Alcohol Use or Abuse	--	--	--	15%	11%	*NA*	*NA*
Cancer	--	--	--	11%	10%	*NA*	*NA*
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse	--	--	--	17%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Violence or Crime	--	--	--	5%	8%	*NA*	*NA*
Tobacco Use	--	--	--	5%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Infectious Diseases	--	--	--	3%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Access to Affordable Healthy Food	--	--	--	4%	5%	*NA*	*NA*

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. *In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old. In previous years it was asked for children 8 to 17 years old.

Rating Their Own Health
In 2020, 63% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 9% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.*

Health Care Coverage
In 2020, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care insurance at least part of the time in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

In 2020, 13% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time 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 or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2015 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.*

Health Care Information
In 2020, 51% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 32% reported they look on the Internet. Nine percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information. *From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported doctor as their source of health information while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who*

reported the Internet as their source of health information, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Health Care Services

In 2020, 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, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 21% reported an urgent care center. Respondents 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Forty-six percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Routine Procedures

In 2020, 90% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 81% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 39% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.*

Vaccinations

In 2020, 56% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Prevalence of Health Conditions

In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (22%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 55 and older, with some post high school education, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high

blood cholesterol. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report this. Eight percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Nine percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 89% reported the condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. *From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.*

Physical Health

In 2020, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Forty percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or not overweight were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2020, 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, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

In 2020, 70% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 34% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. *From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Nutrition and Food Insecurity

In 2020, 61% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, overweight, inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old or with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.*

Women's Health

In 2020, 84% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old

reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 2020, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Five percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 72% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 75% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Alcohol Use

In 2020, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, 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 2017 to 2020.*

Tobacco Use

In 2020, 11% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifty-five percent of current smokers or vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. Sixty-nine percent of current smokers/vapers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping. *From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2020, 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 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapor product users who quit smoking/vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers/vapers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, the tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting questions included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.*

In 2020, 88% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of

nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.*

In 2020, 7% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 3% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. *From 2015 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Other Drug Use

In 2020, less than one percent of respondents reported within the past year they used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons while 6% reported more than one year ago. Zero percent of respondents reported within the past year they used heroin while 3% reported more than one year ago. Two percent reported they used cocaine or other street drugs within the past year while 8% reported more than one year ago. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it has been within the past year since they last used cocaine/other street drugs, used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons or used heroin.*

Household Problems

In 2020, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with marijuana/THC-containing products or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC-containing products, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Community and Personal Support

In 2020, 13% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Forty-eight percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress where they looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource*.

Mental Health Status

In 2020, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from*

2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Personal Safety Issues

In 2020, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Children in Household

In 2020, the respondent was asked if they make health care decisions for children living in the household. If yes, they were asked a series of questions about the health and behavior of a randomly selected child. Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as the child's primary doctor or nurse, with 97% reporting the child visited their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported in the past year the child did not receive the dental care needed while 6% reported the child did not visit a specialist they needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year the child did not receive the medical care needed. Nine percent of respondents reported the child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported the child ate five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for 60 minutes five times a week. Two percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Ten percent reported the 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 9% reported verbal bullying, 3% cyber bullying and less than one percent reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary doctor or nurse while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet medical care need, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child met the recommendation of at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was bullied overall, physically bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was verbally bullied while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Top County Health Issues

In 2020, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were coronavirus/COVID-19 (48%), illegal drug use (31%) or overweight/obesity (22%). Married respondents were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19 as a top health issue. Respondents who were male or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use. Twenty percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported access to health care; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue. Nine percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. Eight percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents who were male or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported tobacco use. Five percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use or prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, chronic diseases, access to health care, alcohol use/abuse, cancer, violence/crime, tobacco use, infectious diseases or access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the county.*

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 63% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 9% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

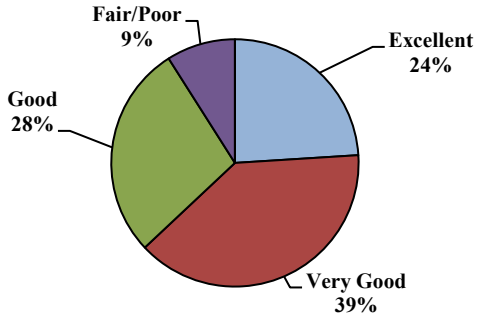
Rating Their Own Health

In 2019, 50% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good, 34% reported good while 16% reported fair or poor. Fifty percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 32% reported good and 18% reported fair or poor (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 2)

- Sixty-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (24%) or very good (39%). A total of 9% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2020 (Q1)



- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (18%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (4%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (1%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (14% and 6%, respectively).

- Twenty-six percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 11% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (24%) compared to nonsmokers (8%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2009 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2009 and 2020, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, 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 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017, smoking status was not a significant variable. In 2020, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q1)[Φ]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	9%	10%	11%	15%	9%
Gender[4]					
Male[b]	10	9	13	21	9
Female	8	10	8	10	9
Age[1,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	7	6	13	0	4
35 to 44	4	7	3	11	12
45 to 54[a,b]	9	12	8	19	1
55 to 64[b]	10	7	7	29	13
65 and Older	19	16	24	20	18
Education[1,2,4]					
High School or Less[b]	14	19	12	27	15
Some Post High School	11	10	8	11	9
College Graduate[b]	5	4	12	14	7
Household Income[1,2,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16	13	18	21	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	21	10	18	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	7	5	5	14	5
Marital Status[2,3,5]					
Married[b]	7	6	6	18	6
Not Married	12	15	18	12	14
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	6	6	7	11	8
Overweight[b]	10	12	13	17	10
Physical Activity[1,2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	26	30	24	39	26
Insufficient	10	6	11	16	11
Recommended[b]	6	9	7	12	6
Smoking Status[1,2,5]					
Nonsmoker[b]	7	7	11	15	8
Smoker	18	25	10	14	24

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

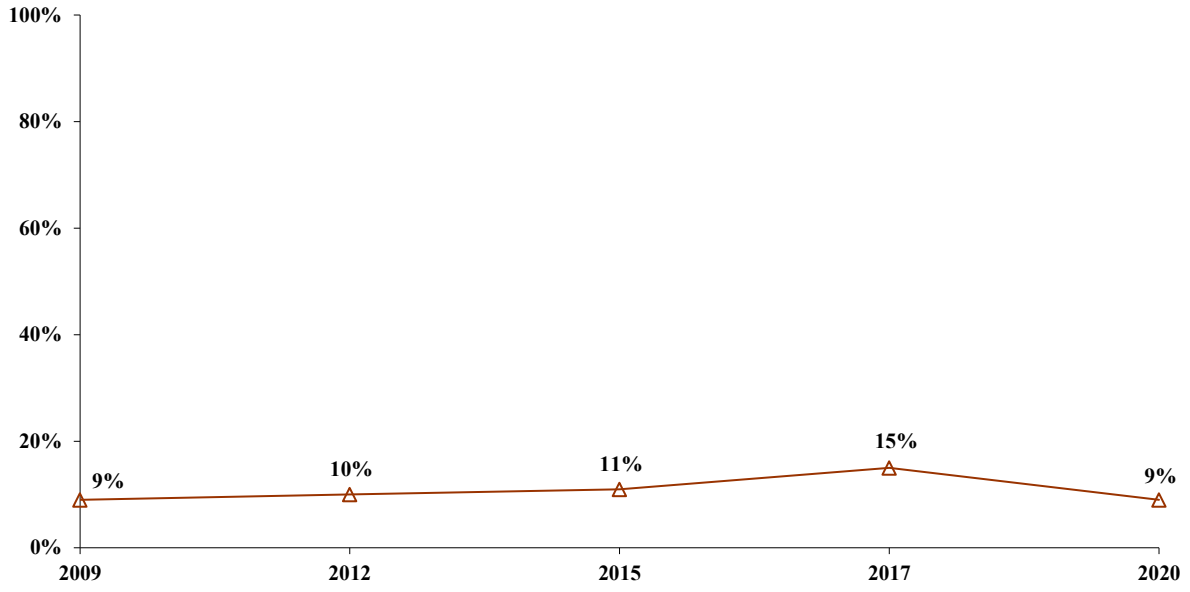
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Rating Their Own Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health (Q1)



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care insurance at least part of the time in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Personally Not Covered Currently

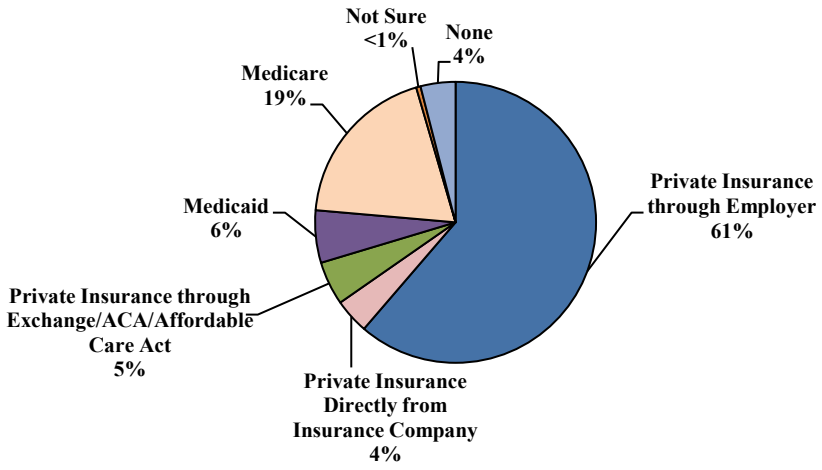
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2019, 9% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Eleven percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Eleven percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 14% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 3)

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-one percent reported private insurance through employer. Four percent reported private insurance directly from insurance company while 5% reported private insurance through the Exchange/ACA/Affordable Care Act. Six percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 19% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2020 (Q2)



- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 8% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older.

- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to 0% of respondents with at least some post high school education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to 6% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.

- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.

- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. From 2009 to 2020, 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 were not currently covered by health insurance.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were not covered currently by health insurance in 2017.

Table 3. Personally No Current Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q2)①

	2009	2012	2015②	2017②	2020
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	8%	6%	2%	2%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	10	7	2	2	5
Gender[2]					
Male	7	8	--	--	6
Female[a]	9	2	--	--	2
Age[1,2,5]					
18 to 34	11	9	--	--	9
35 to 44[a]	6	4	--	--	0
45 to 54	9	3	--	--	8
55 to 64[a]	14	11	--	--	1
65 and Older	0	0	--	--	0
Education[2,5]					
High School or Less	13	6	--	--	16
Some Post High School[a]	6	10	--	--	0
College Graduate[a]	7	2	--	--	0
Household Income[1,2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	16	--	--	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	3	--	--	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	3	2	--	--	<1
Marital Status[1,2]					
Married	5	3	--	--	3
Not Married	13	9	--	--	6

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Personally Not Covered in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 4)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past year.
- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year compared to 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the year compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or less than one percent of respondents with a college education.

- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 12% 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 not covered at least part of the year compared to married respondents (14% and 3%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report no coverage at least part of the time in the past year. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage at least part of the time in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting no coverage at least part of the time.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting no coverage at least part of the time.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage at least part of the time.

- In 2009 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting no coverage at least part of the time.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were not covered currently by health insurance at least part of the time in 2017.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q3)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL[b]	11%	7%	6%	3%	7%
Gender[2]					
Male	10	11	8	--	8
Female	12	3	5	--	7
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 34	14	12	10	--	19
35 to 44	10	4	10	--	6
45 to 54	14	7	7	--	7
55 to 64[a]	18	11	1	--	1
65 and Older	0	1	1	--	0
Education[2,3,5]					
High School or Less	13	6	3	--	23
Some Post High School	11	14	14	--	7
College Graduate[a]	11	2	1	--	<1
Household Income[1,2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	18	10	--	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	3	13	--	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	4	4	--	1
Marital Status[1,2,3,5]					
Married[a]	8	5	4	--	3
Not Married	16	11	10	--	14

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 5)

- Nine percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past year.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to married respondents (14% and 5%, respectively).
- Thirteen percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 5% of respondents without children in the household.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2009 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2009, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q4)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	12%	10%	9%	7%	9%
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	20	18	24	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	16	13	17	4	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	5	4	3	3
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	9	7	5	5	5
Not Married	17	15	15	10	14
Children in Household[4,5]					
Yes	8	10	7	10	13
No[a]	15	10	10	4	5

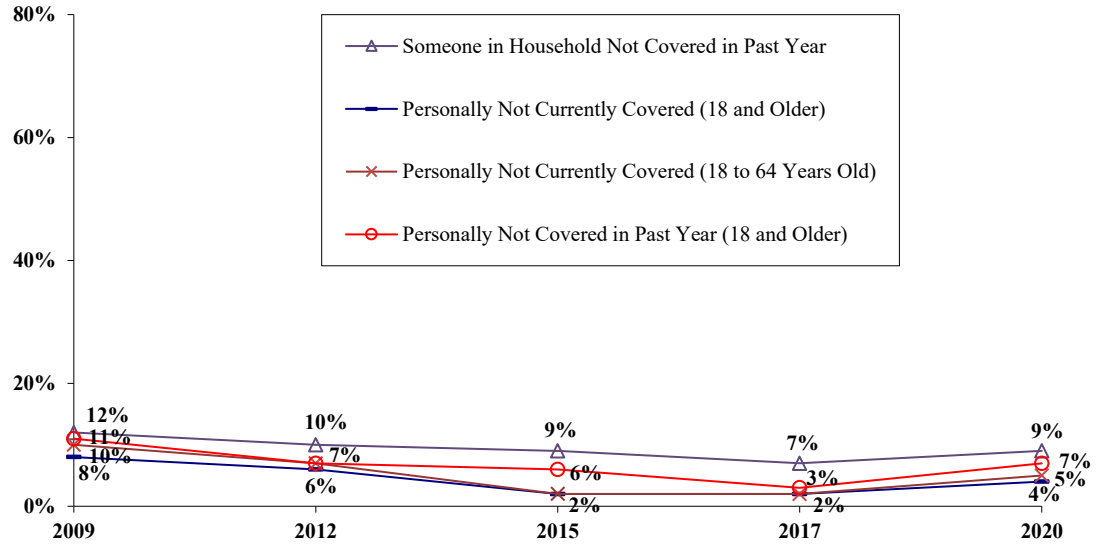
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2009 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 4. Health Care Coverage (Q2 - Q4)



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 13% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time 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 or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2015 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Financial Burden of Medical Care in Past Year

In 2019, 11% of Wisconsin respondents and 12% of U.S. respondents reported in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 6)

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year (23%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (1%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year compared to 9% of those with a high school education or less or 8% of respondents with a college education.

2015 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2015 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care.

- In 2015, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. From 2015 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2015 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q5)[①]

	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	17%	17%	13%
Gender			
Male	19	14	12
Female	15	19	14
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	26	12	14
35 to 44	19	26	23
45 to 54	20	23	14
55 to 64	14	18	13
65 and Older	5	3	1
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less	10	4	9
Some Post High School[b]	19	15	28
College Graduate[a,b]	17	22	8
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	10	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	11	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	18	20	11
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married[a,b]	20	21	13
Not Married	12	10	14

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications in Past Year

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

2020 Findings (Table 7)

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household 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 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year compared to married respondents (10% and 2%, respectively).

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their medication due to prescription costs.

- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2012 to 2020, there was 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 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

- In 2012, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their medication due to prescription costs.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was 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 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with or without children reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q6)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	8%	8%	11%	5%
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	8	10	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	3	4	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	9	6	13	2
Marital Status[4]				
Married[a,b]	9	7	10	2
Not Married	7	8	12	10
Children in Household[1,2]				
Yes[a,b]	13	12	10	2
No[b]	5	5	11	6

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Medical Care in Past Year

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

2020 Findings (Table 8)

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.

- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year compared to 8% 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 someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year compared to married respondents (16% and 5%, respectively).

Of the 9% of respondents who reported an unmet medical care need in the household (n=34)…

  - Of the 34 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 42% reported they were uninsured as the reason for the unmet need while 36% reported Coronavirus/COVID-19, mostly for delayed or canceled appointments. Thirty-two percent reported the inability to pay.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. 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 medical care needed.

- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2012 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

In 2017, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2017, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed. In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q7)[①,②]

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	4%	9%	12%	9%
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	10	7	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8	14	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	2	6	15	5
Marital Status[4]				
Married[b]	3	9	13	5
Not Married[a]	6	8	9	16
Children in Household[2,3]				
Yes	4	12	6	8
No[a,b]	3	6	16	9

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Dental Care in Past Year

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

2020 Findings (Table 9)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.

- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to married respondents (33% and 7%, respectively).

Of the 16% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=65)…

  - Of the 65 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 39% reported Coronavirus/COVID-19 as the reason for the unmet need, mostly for delayed or canceled appointments, while 30% reported uninsured. Nineteen percent reported the inability to pay.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental 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 dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase 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 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2012 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, 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 dental care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

In 2017, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2017 and 2020, 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 2020, 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 dental care needed.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, 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 dental care needed.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q9)[①,②]

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	9%	12%	7%	16%
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	14	20	15	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	25	5	7	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	2	7	6	7
Marital Status[2,4]				
Married	8	7	7	7
Not Married[a,b]	12	18	6	33
Children in Household[2]				
Yes[a,b]	9	16	5	17
No[a,b]	9	9	8	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 10)

- Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Ten percent of unmarried respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Of the 4% of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need in the household (n=16)…

  - Of the 16 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 5 respondents reported Coronavirus/COVID-19 as the reason for the unmet need, mostly for delayed or canceled appointments. Four respondents each reported uninsured, the inability to pay or unable to get appointment.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in 2012.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

In 2017, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in 2017.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q11)[①,②]

	2012[③]	2015[③]	2017[③]	2020
TOTAL[a]	<1%	3%	3%	4%
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	<1
Marital Status[4]				
Married	--	--	--	<1
Not Married	--	--	--	10
Children in Household				
Yes	--	--	--	5
No	--	--	--	3

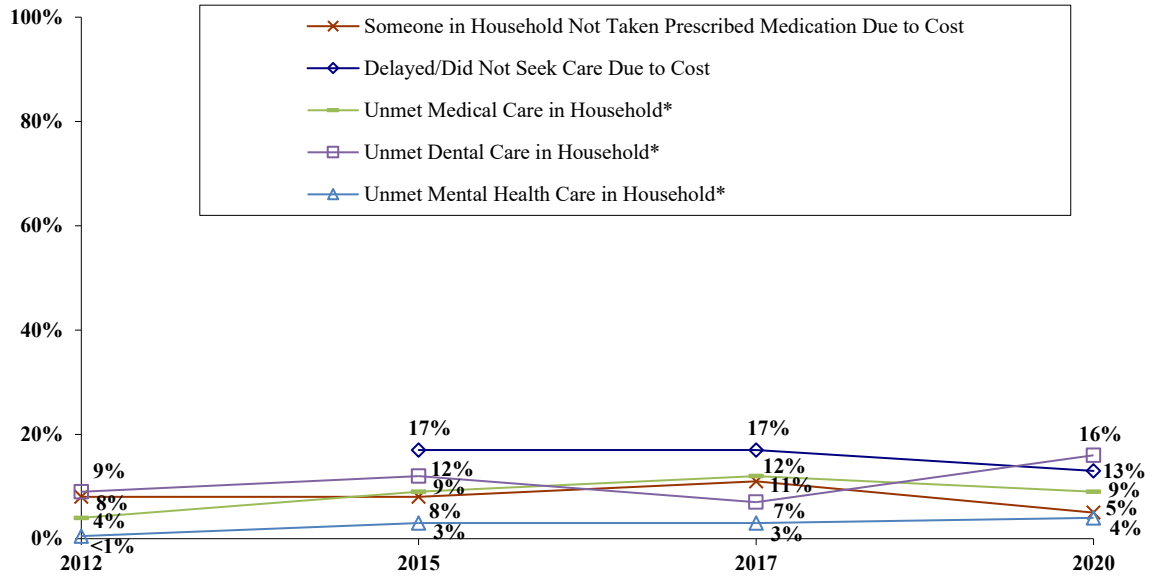
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.
[③]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2015 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Figure 5. Unmet Health Care in Past Year (Q5 - Q7, Q9 & Q11)



*In 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In previous years, the question was asked of the respondent only.

Health Information (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 13)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 51% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 32% reported they look on the Internet. Nine percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information.

From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported doctor as their source of health information while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the Internet as their source of health information, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Source for Health Information

2020 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 32% reported they look on the Internet. Nine percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2020 Findings (Table 11)

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information (67%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (46%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (40%).
- Sixty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 62% of those with some post high school education reported doctor as their source of health information compared to 41% of respondents with a college education.
- Sixty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their source of health information compared to 49% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 43% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 11)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2012 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012.

- In 2012 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting doctor as their source for health information.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 11)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor as their source for health information.

Table 11. Doctor as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	40%	47%	49%	51%
Gender[1]				
Male[a,b]	33	47	44	56
Female	46	47	53	47
Age[1,2,4]				
18 to 34[a]	31	36	43	51
35 to 44	44	42	41	46
45 to 54[a]	33	49	45	51
55 to 64	38	55	54	40
65 and Older	55	58	61	67
Education[3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	32	56	67	64
Some Post High School[a,b]	38	48	42	62
College Graduate	45	44	47	41
Household Income[2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[b]	44	57	69	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a,b]	32	29	35	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	46	45	43
Marital Status				
Married[a]	41	48	46	51
Not Married[a]	38	47	53	52

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Internet as Source for Health Information

2020 Findings (Table 12)

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 38% of those 18 to 34 years old reported the Internet as their source of health information compared to 15% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source of health information compared to 30% of those with a high school education or less or 19% of respondents with some post high school education.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information.

- In 2012 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information.

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 12. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	28%	30%	30%	32%
Gender				
Male	30	29	29	28
Female[a]	26	30	32	37
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 34	38	38	37	38
35 to 44[a]	19	45	29	39
45 to 54	42	30	44	34
55 to 64	31	26	26	36
65 and Older	7	11	12	15
Education[2,4]				
High School or Less	27	16	22	30
Some Post High School[a,b]	35	31	35	19
College Graduate[a,b]	23	34	30	40
Household Income[2,3]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	27	22	11	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	37	45	22	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	33	36	36
Marital Status[3]				
Married	29	29	35	32
Not Married[b]	27	31	24	34

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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

2020 Findings (Table 13)

- Nine percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a college education reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information compared to unmarried respondents (12% and 1%, respectively).

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

Table 13. Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	9%	6%	13%	9%
Gender[1,3]				
Male	13	5	17	10
Female	6	7	10	6
Age[1,2,3]				
18 to 34[b]	11	13	16	6
35 to 44	20	3	25	13
45 to 54	2	4	8	8
55 to 64	6	3	10	9
65 and Older	7	3	7	8
Education[2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	7	1	3	0
Some Post High School	6	3	12	8
College Graduate	13	10	17	13
Household Income[2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	1	2	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	6	6	31	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	8	14	13
Marital Status[4]				
Married	8	7	14	12
Not Married[a,b]	10	4	10	1

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

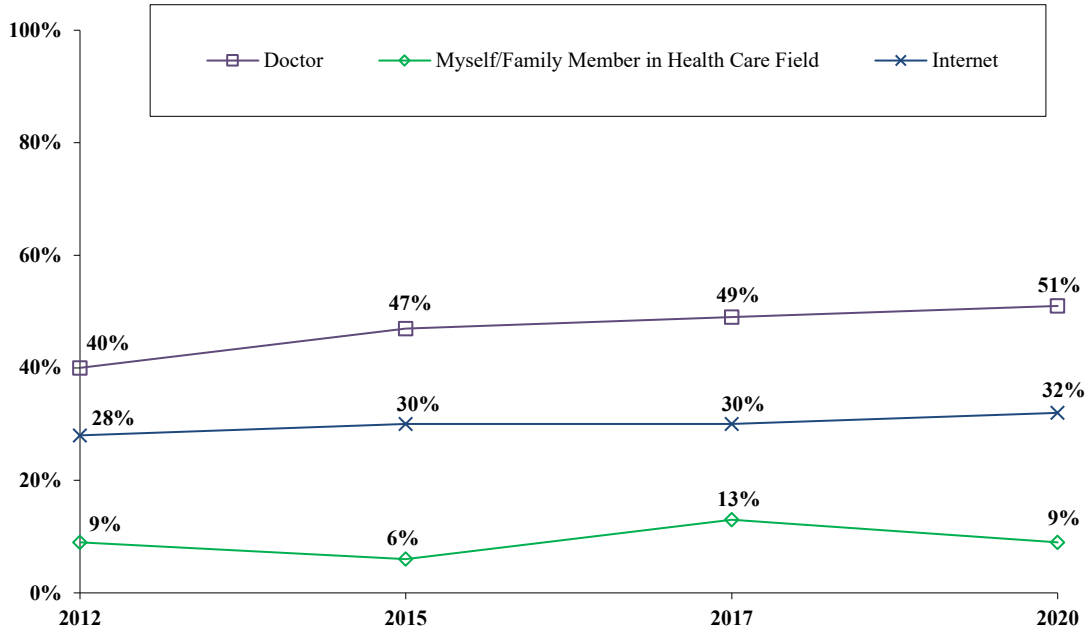
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Information Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported doctor as their source of health information while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the Internet as their source of health information, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Figure 6. Health Information Source (Q18)



Health Care Services (Figure 7; Tables 14 - 17)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 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, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 21% reported an urgent care center. Respondents 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Forty-six percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Primary Care Physician

The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons with a usual primary care provider is 84% (Objective AHS-3).

In 2019, 82% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 14)

- 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 (95%) compared to male respondents (81%).
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 97% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a primary care physician compared to 69% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a primary care physician compared to 88% of those with a college education or 81% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2017 to 2020, 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 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a primary care physician.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a primary care physician.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a primary care physician.

Table 14. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	86%	89%
Gender[1,2]		
Male	79	81
Female	92	95
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	66	69
35 to 44[a]	97	88
45 to 54[a]	83	97
55 to 64	92	91
65 and Older	97	99
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	95	81
Some Post High School[a]	74	98
College Graduate	90	88
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	93	85
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	64	93
Top 40 Percent Bracket	92	88
Marital Status		
Married	86	88
Not Married	86	90

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Primary Health Care Services

2020 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Twenty-one percent reported urgent care center while 3% reported hospital emergency room. Two percent of respondents each reported public health clinic/community center or Quickcare clinic. Seven percent reported no usual place.

Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 15)

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they go to doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 68% of those 55 to 64 years old or 29% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 64% of those with a college education or 50% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, 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 doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2009 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 15. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	86%	86%	78%	68%	64%
Gender[2,4]					
Male[a]	84	80	76	60	61
Female[a,b]	88	93	81	76	66
Age[3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	85	80	69	56	29
35 to 44[a]	87	87	69	60	70
45 to 54	87	88	81	67	76
55 to 64	82	89	83	76	68
65 and Older	88	92	89	82	82
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a,b]	79	84	72	84	50
Some Post High School[b]	85	83	85	57	78
College Graduate[a]	89	91	75	69	64
Household Income[1]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	85	81	71	73	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	84	77	59	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	93	88	82	68	62
Marital Status[3]					
Married[a]	89	88	83	69	67
Not Married[a]	82	84	72	67	57

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 16)

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center when they are sick.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported an urgent care center compared to 14% of those 45 to 54 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 24% of those with a college education reported an urgent care center compared to 10% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported an urgent care center compared to 15% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center.
- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report an urgent care center, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center, with a noted increase since 2009. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2009 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an urgent care center.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center.
- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2017 to 2020, 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 some post high school education reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center.

Table 16. Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	4%	5%	8%	21%	21%
Gender[3]					
Male[a]	5	7	4	24	25
Female[a]	3	3	11	17	17
Age[3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	2	9	4	34	33
35 to 44[a]	5	6	18	20	23
45 to 54	6	7	8	23	14
55 to 64[a]	6	3	7	13	23
65 and Older	2	0	3	9	8
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a,b]	5	8	6	8	25
Some Post High School[b]	4	5	7	30	10
College Graduate[a]	4	4	9	19	24
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	1	5	5	12	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	10	11	21	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	4	7	22	26
Marital Status					
Married[a]	3	5	8	22	20
Not Married[a]	5	6	7	19	22

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Advance Care Plan

2020 Findings (Table 17)

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (55%) compared to male respondents (35%).

- Eighty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 32% of those 35 to 44 years old or 27% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Fifty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported they had an advance care plan compared to 44% of those with some post high school education or 27% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (50% and 37%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2009.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

Table 17. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	40%	39%	40%	46%	46%
Gender[5]					
Male[b]	40	35	37	45	35
Female[a]	40	42	42	46	55
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	19	12	21	17	27
35 to 44	29	37	22	46	32
45 to 54	42	33	27	40	47
55 to 64	49	49	56	56	40
65 and Older	82	74	77	81	84
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[b]	38	39	43	45	27
Some Post High School	46	34	37	37	44
College Graduate[a]	38	43	40	51	55
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	36	38	49	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	40	31	25	48	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39	43	39	44	47
Marital Status[4,5]					
Married[a]	41	41	43	52	50
Not Married	40	36	34	35	37

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

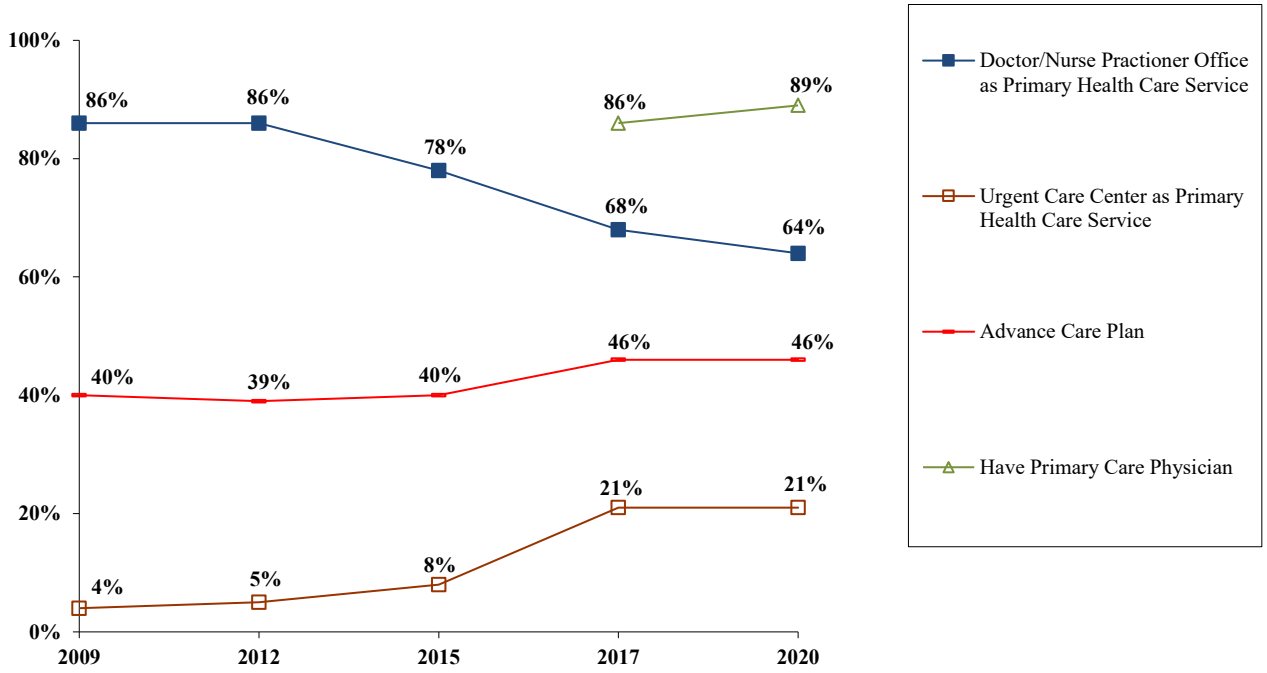
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 7. Health Care Services (Q17, Q19 & Q20)



Routine Procedures (Figure 8; Tables 18 - 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 90% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 81% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 39% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Routine Checkup

In 2019, 76% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup and 11% reported past two years. In 2019, 77% of U.S. respondents reported past year and 11% reported past two years (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 18)

- Ninety percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (96%) compared to male respondents (84%).
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 86% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 93% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 86% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2009. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2009 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents 35 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 18. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q21)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	84%	85%	85%	86%	90%
Gender[2,3,5]					
Male	81	78	80	87	84
Female[a,b]	86	91	89	84	96
Age[2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	88	76	78	63	86
35 to 44[a]	77	90	87	93	93
45 to 54	85	87	76	89	86
55 to 64	80	79	96	93	90
65 and Older[a]	89	95	92	92	99
Education[3,4]					
High School or Less	81	86	84	92	88
Some Post High School[b]	86	79	92	71	89
College Graduate[a]	84	88	80	92	91
Household Income[1,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	82	82	80	94	97
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a,b]	70	81	92	70	93
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87	90	85	88	86
Marital Status[1,4]					
Married	87	86	87	91	88
Not Married[a,b]	79	83	82	78	94

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2019, 84% of Wisconsin respondents and 87% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 19)

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Eight percent reported five or more years ago while 5% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (86%) compared to male respondents (74%).
- Ninety-three percent of respondents 65 and older and 92% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 46% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 82% of those with a college education or 70% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (85% and 73%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, 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 a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2009 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 19. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	82%	79%	84%	84%	81%
Gender[5]					
Male	80	76	85	81	74
Female	84	81	83	86	86
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	66	48	79	56	46
35 to 44	83	81	75	86	87
45 to 54	89	85	88	96	92
55 to 64	84	92	93	96	89
65 and Older	94	95	85	89	93
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less	81	68	79	81	70
Some Post High School[a,b]	77	71	81	70	89
College Graduate[b]	86	91	88	93	82
Household Income[1,2,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	78	78	83	90	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	74	67	69	82	90
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	88	85	88	86	79
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	90	85	88	88	85
Not Married	71	69	78	76	73

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Dental Checkup

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

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

In 2018, 71% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 20)

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 13% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 86% of those 55 to 64 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 62% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 64% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 74% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (83% and 61%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2009 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 20. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	74%	75%	76%	82%	76%
Gender[3]					
Male	72	73	69	79	71
Female	76	75	82	85	79
Age[3,5]					
18 to 34[b]	70	64	71	81	62
35 to 44[b]	74	73	61	86	65
45 to 54[a]	74	79	91	86	88
55 to 64	75	83	79	83	86
65 and Older	77	76	71	75	76
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	62	63	54	75	64
Some Post High School	71	72	72	74	71
College Graduate	80	83	86	89	83
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[b]	49	62	58	70	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	59	73	88	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	85	86	85	82	88
Marital Status[1,3,5]					
Married	83	76	81	82	83
Not Married[b]	61	72	67	81	61

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Eye Exam

2020 Findings (Table 21)

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 34% reported one to two years ago.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 35% of those 18 to 34 years old or 25% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Forty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 34% of those with some post high school education or 29% of respondents with high school education or less.
- Forty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 42% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 28% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (44% and 29%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 21. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q24)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	41%	49%	55%	53%	39%
Gender[1,2,4]					
Male	34	43	52	45	36
Female[b]	48	53	58	60	42
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	33	43	31	53	35
35 to 44[b]	36	41	55	48	25
45 to 54	38	38	61	48	39
55 to 64	45	52	61	46	38
65 and Older	65	69	71	70	58
Education[3,5]					
High School or Less[b]	35	48	57	63	29
Some Post High School[b]	45	49	45	55	34
College Graduate	41	48	63	48	46
Household Income[4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	43	49	55	67	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	39	52	43	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	45	47	57	50	42
Marital Status[4,5]					
Married	45	49	56	48	44
Not Married[b]	36	48	54	61	29

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

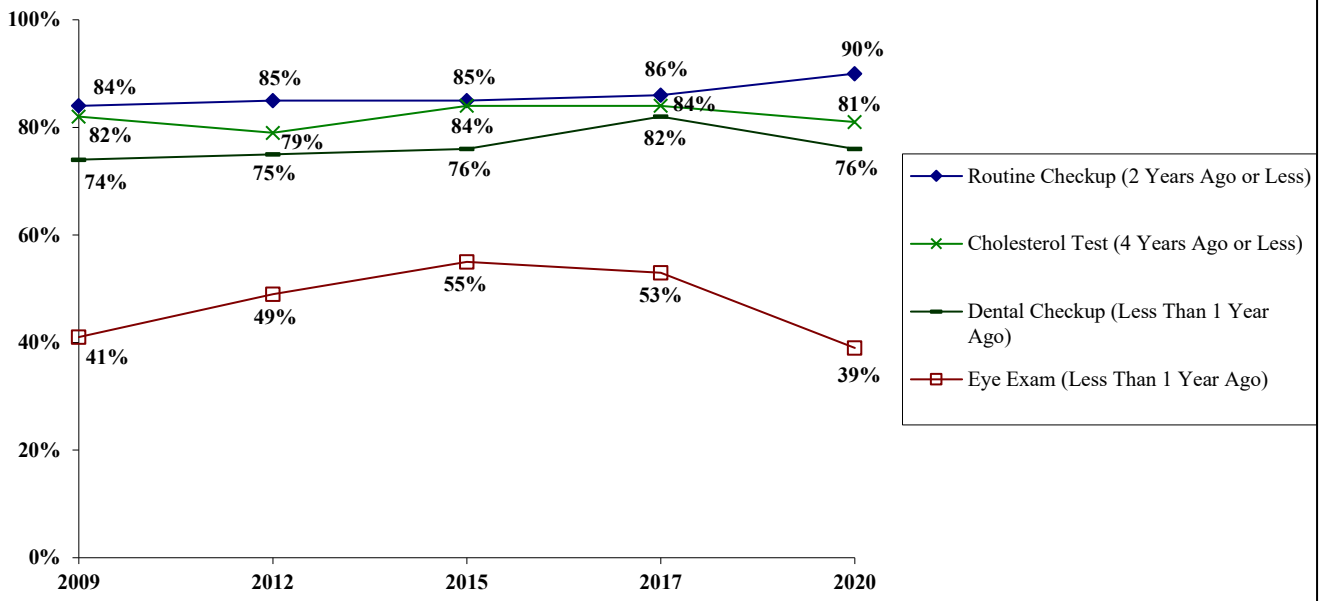
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Figure 8. Routine Procedures (Q21 - Q24)



Vaccinations (Figure 9; Table 22)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 56% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Flu Vaccination in Past Year

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

In 2019, 64% of Wisconsin respondents and 64% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 22)

- Fifty-six percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination in the past year (62%) compared to male respondents (48%)
- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported receiving a flu vaccination in the past year compared to 44% of those 45 to 54 years old or 41% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (59% and 48%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year.
- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2009 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2009 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2009 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a flu vaccination in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, 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 flu vaccination.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 22. Flu Vaccination in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q25)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	45%	45%	46%	60%	56%
Gender[5]					
Male[b]	45	43	48	59	48
Female[a]	46	48	45	61	62
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	36	40	34	44	41
35 to 44	48	37	42	62	59
45 to 54[a,b]	29	33	30	59	44
55 to 64	45	56	54	62	57
65 and Older	75	64	73	74	82
Education[4]					
High School or Less[a]	36	42	51	66	51
Some Post High School	43	47	41	44	54
College Graduate[b]	50	46	49	68	58
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	41	48	49	73	56
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	33	37	30	54	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	50	45	44	62	50
Marital Status[1,5]					
Married[a]	50	43	48	60	59
Not Married[b]	38	49	43	60	48

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Pneumonia Vaccination

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

In 2019, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 73% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of 76 respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

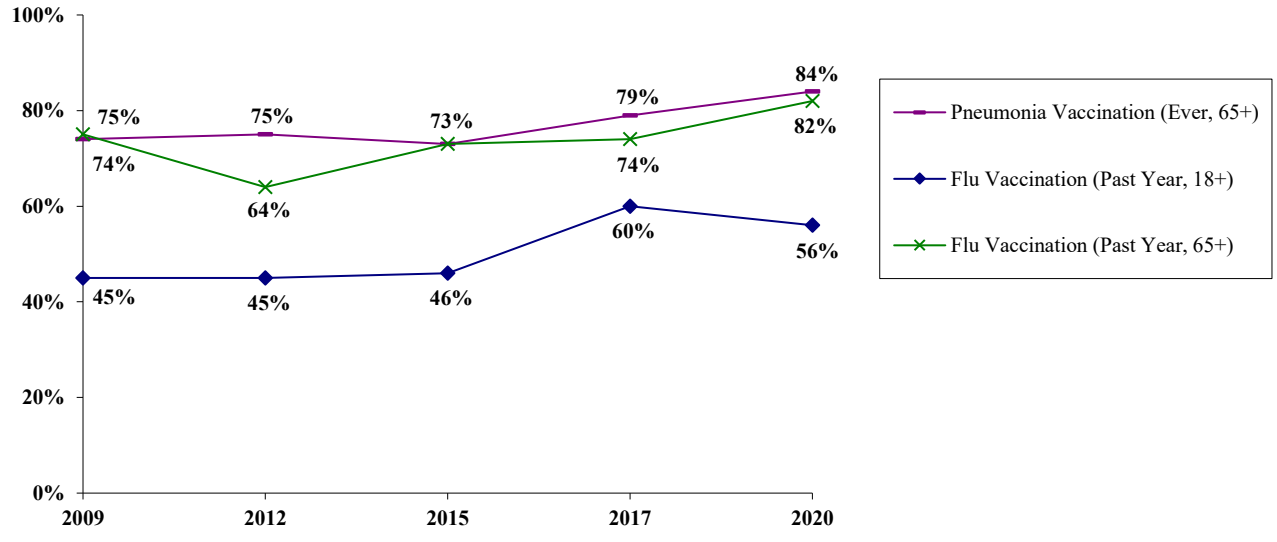
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question in both years.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 9. Vaccinations (Q25 & Q28)



Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 23 - 28)

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they were diagnosed with, or treated for, certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

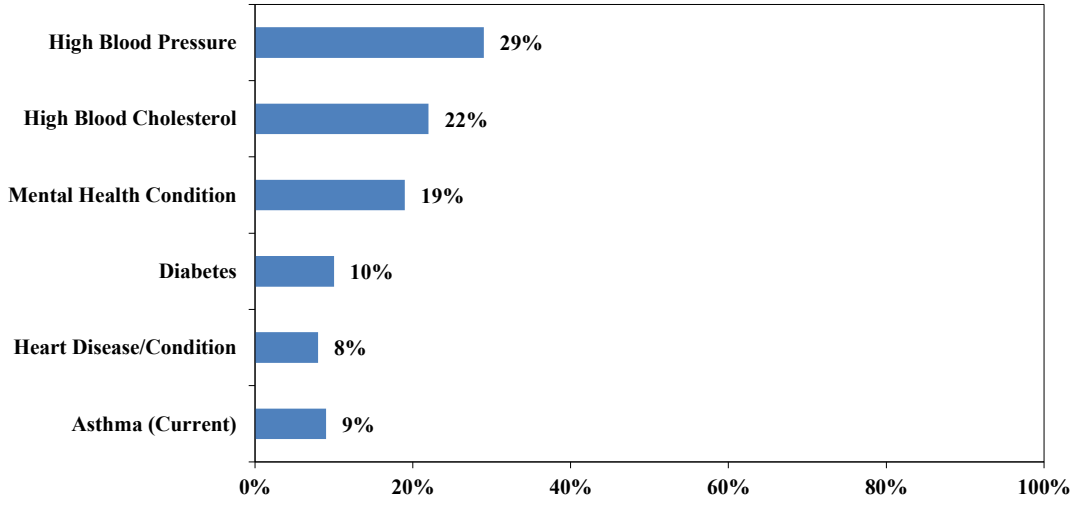
KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (22%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 55 and older, with some post high school education, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report this. Eight percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Nine percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 89% reported the condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

2020 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (22%) or a mental health condition (19%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2020 (Q29, Q31, Q33, Q35, Q37 & Q39)



High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 23)

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (62%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (16%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (4%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported high blood pressure compared to 34% of those with a high school education or less or 22% of respondents with a college education.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (35%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (14%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (65%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (32%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (22%).
    - Of the 116 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 97% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2009 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2009.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (98% and 97%, respectively).

- In 2017, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2017, smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q29)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	22%	26%	33%	31%	29%
Gender[3]					
Male	22	24	38	31	31
Female	22	27	28	30	27
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	2	4	11	13	4
35 to 44	13	16	22	14	16
45 to 54	20	18	19	18	23
55 to 64	43	37	51	56	46
65 and Older	52	59	65	56	62
Education[2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[b]	26	34	51	51	34
Some Post High School[a,b]	21	26	37	25	41
College Graduate	21	21	22	26	22
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[b]	32	38	42	55	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	21	31	29	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	22	23	24	24
Marital Status					
Married[a]	20	25	34	28	29
Not Married	25	27	31	34	29
Overweight Status[2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	18	11	16	20	14
Overweight[a]	24	32	39	35	35
Physical Activity[3,5]					
Inactive[a]	30	38	45	50	65
Insufficient	23	23	37	28	32
Recommended	20	25	24	30	22
Smoking Status[2,4]					
Nonsmoker	24	28	32	28	30
Smoker	14	16	38	43	26

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 24)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.

- Thirty-six percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 33% of those 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 1% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education reported high blood cholesterol compared to 21% of those with a high school education or less or 18% of respondents with a college education.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (27%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (9%).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (39%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (26%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (18%).

    - Of the 88 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.

- In 2009, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2009, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (77% and 92%, respectively).

- In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

Table 24. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q31)[Φ]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	24%	25%	26%	26%	22%
Gender[3]					
Male	25	24	30	30	25
Female	23	25	21	23	20
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	2	3	9	6	1
35 to 44	20	16	20	24	23
45 to 54	32	20	20	22	22
55 to 64	35	41	44	39	36
65 and Older	45	47	39	47	33
Education[5]					
High School or Less	32	27	25	26	21
Some Post High School[a,b]	18	21	26	19	33
College Graduate[b]	24	25	26	31	18
Household Income[2,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	35	26	39	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	18	19	18	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	22	24	24	25	22
Marital Status					
Married	26	27	26	29	22
Not Married	21	20	24	22	21
Overweight Status[2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	20	15	15	11	9
Overweight	26	29	31	34	27
Physical Activity[1,4,5]					
Inactive	26	32	26	54	39
Insufficient	32	24	31	28	26
Recommended	18	23	20	22	18
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	25	26	26	27	22
Smoker	17	19	21	23	27

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 25)

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

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 14% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a mental health condition compared to 18% of those with a high school education or less or 14% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 15% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 74 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 99% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.

- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report 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 2009 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a mental health condition.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition who reported it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (97% and 99%, respectively).

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 25. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35)[Φ]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	13%	12%	11%	18%	19%
Gender[2]					
Male[a]	10	8	10	13	18
Female	16	15	11	21	20
Age[5]					
18 to 34	20	16	13	20	21
35 to 44[a,b]	8	11	9	17	38
45 to 54	13	16	9	23	15
55 to 64	12	11	10	11	14
65 and Older	14	4	12	14	8
Education[1,4,5]					
High School or Less[b]	18	12	10	32	18
Some Post High School[b]	21	15	11	18	31
College Graduate[a]	7	9	10	12	14
Household Income[1,2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	15	16	19	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	20	6	14	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	7	11	18	15
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married	13	8	7	13	16
Not Married[a]	14	18	16	24	24

[Φ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Diabetes in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 26)

- Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.

- Twenty percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 5% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (12%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (4%).

    - Of the 38 respondents who reported diabetes, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting diabetes.

- In 2009 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

- In 2009, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting diabetes.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (96% and 89%, respectively).

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting diabetes.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

- In 2017, smokers were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q37)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	6%	7%	9%	12%	10%
Gender					
Male	7	6	10	9	12
Female[b]	5	8	8	15	7
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 34[b]	0	3	0	12	2
35 to 44[a]	1	0	6	6	10
45 to 54	5	4	8	9	5
55 to 64	14	13	14	11	11
65 and Older	20	16	21	20	20
Education[4]					
High School or Less[b]	5	8	13	27	12
Some Post High School	7	8	6	11	12
College Graduate	6	6	10	6	7
Household Income[2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[b]	8	13	19	30	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	8	3	14	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	4	6	7	8
Marital Status[4]					
Married	5	8	8	9	9
Not Married	7	6	11	17	10
Overweight Status[1,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	3	4	3	2	4
Overweight	8	9	12	16	12
Physical Activity[1,3]					
Inactive	9	14	29	18	16
Insufficient	9	5	10	13	11
Recommended[a]	3	8	4	10	7
Smoking Status[4]					
Nonsmoker	6	7	8	9	9
Smoker	5	10	15	30	14

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 27)

- Eight percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.

- Eighteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 10% of those with some post high school education reported heart disease/condition compared to 4% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (26%) compared to respondents who did at least some physical activity (6%).

    - Of the 29 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with heart disease/condition who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (91% and 93%, respectively).

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 27. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q33)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	6%	9%	7%	12%	8%
Gender[3]					
Male	6	9	10	12	8
Female	6	8	4	11	7
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	0	1	0	0	0
35 to 44	2	0	0	3	7
45 to 54	2	10	5	5	1
55 to 64	8	10	4	21	11
65 and Older[b]	25	24	28	34	18
Education[3,5]					
High School or Less	10	11	15	18	12
Some Post High School	7	6	3	9	10
College Graduate[b]	4	9	8	11	4
Household Income[1,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	12	13	19	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	10	3	13	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	2	5	5	11	3
Marital Status[1]					
Married	4	8	6	10	7
Not Married	9	11	10	14	9
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	5	7	8	10	4
Overweight	7	10	8	13	9
Physical Activity[1,2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	25	19	24	25	26
Insufficient	4	10	4	9	6
Recommended[b]	6	5	7	12	6
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	6	8	7	12	8
Smoker	6	10	11	11	5

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Current Asthma

In 2019, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 10% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 28)

- Nine percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (13%) compared to male respondents (5%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a college education reported current asthma compared to 5% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.
    - Of the 36 respondents who reported current asthma, 97% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma who reported it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (98% and 97%, respectively).
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma.

Table 28. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q39)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	9%	8%	8%	11%	9%
Gender[3,4,5]					
Male	9	8	5	7	5
Female	9	8	10	15	13
Age[1,2,3]					
18 to 34	10	8	3	12	11
35 to 44	18	1	14	11	14
45 to 54	2	4	2	11	7
55 to 64	8	13	8	8	6
65 and Older	5	12	9	14	8
Education[5]					
High School or Less	8	8	13	11	4
Some Post High School	11	10	8	11	5
College Graduate	9	6	6	11	13
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	12	11	12	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	3	5	4	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	8	6	14	9
Marital Status					
Married	8	7	7	9	8
Not Married	11	9	9	14	11

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

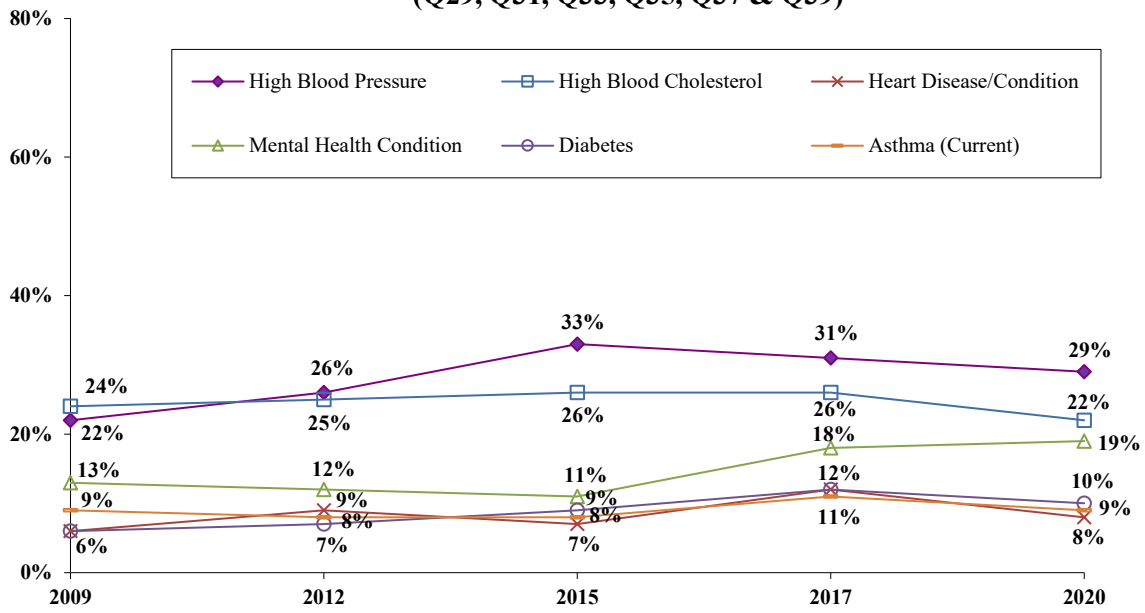
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

Figure 11. Health Conditions in Past Three Years (Q29, Q31, Q33, Q35, Q37 & Q39)



Physical Activity (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 29 - 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Forty percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or not overweight were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2020, 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, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 29)

- Forty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times in a usual week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-nine percent did some moderate activity while 8% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Forty-nine percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 44% of those with some post high school education or 29% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 43% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 25% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (53%) compared to overweight respondents (38%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2009 to 2020, 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 2009 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2017 to 2020, 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 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 29. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q44)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	41%	33%	31%	44%	43%
Gender					
Male	41	30	31	42	41
Female	41	36	31	45	45
Age[4]					
18 to 34[a]	37	33	32	57	56
35 to 44	48	39	29	49	35
45 to 54	33	32	33	34	39
55 to 64	41	34	30	36	44
65 and Older	46	30	29	41	41
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less[b]	38	42	39	63	29
Some Post High School	40	34	26	41	44
College Graduate[b]	43	27	32	39	49
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	37	30	30	55	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	33	48	23	38	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	44	33	33	40	46
Marital Status					
Married	40	31	29	40	41
Not Married	43	36	33	49	46
Overweight Status[1,5]					
Not Overweight	52	37	34	50	53
Overweight	36	31	30	41	38

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 30)

- Forty percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times in a usual week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty-two percent did some vigorous physical activity while 29% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (48%) compared to female respondents (31%).

- Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 32% of those 35 to 44 years old or 17% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week (47%) compared to those with a high school education or less (38%) or respondents with some post high school education (25%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommendation.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommendation.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous activity.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommendation.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 30. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q45)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	33%	28%	31%	37%	40%
Gender[2,4,5]					
Male[a]	37	24	29	42	48
Female	29	33	32	32	31
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	45	34	44	56	53
35 to 44	43	41	33	43	32
45 to 54[a]	25	27	29	35	48
55 to 64[b]	27	25	27	27	43
65 and Older	14	12	15	20	17
Education[3,5]					
High School or Less	27	30	24	38	38
Some Post High School[b]	34	22	25	42	25
College Graduate[a,b]	34	31	37	33	47
Household Income[1,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	19	26	25	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26	32	43	27	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket	40	31	30	43	45
Marital Status					
Married	34	28	31	37	42
Not Married	31	29	31	37	36
Overweight Status[1,2,4]					
Not Overweight	44	38	33	46	47
Overweight[a]	27	24	30	34	37

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

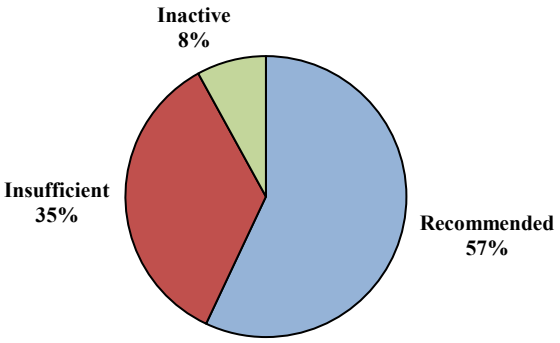
The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons reporting no moderate or vigorous activity is 33% (Objective PA-1).

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

2020 Findings (Table 31)

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-five percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% did no physical activity in a usual week.

Figure 12. Physical Activity/Usual Week for 2020 (Q44 & Q45)*



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

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 47% of those 65 and older or 46% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (70%) compared to overweight respondents (51%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 31. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q44 & Q45)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	53%	47%	46%	56%	57%
Gender					
Male	54	42	46	56	62
Female	51	51	45	55	52
Age[4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	53	48	51	71	69
35 to 44	56	57	45	61	46
45 to 54	48	46	48	48	62
55 to 64	56	49	44	46	57
65 and Older	51	36	36	50	47
Education[4]					
High School or Less[b]	51	51	47	71	53
Some Post High School	54	45	39	55	48
College Graduate[b]	53	46	50	50	62
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	47	42	40	63	58
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	48	52	54	44	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54	49	46	55	59
Marital Status[4]					
Married	52	45	47	51	56
Not Married	54	50	43	63	59
Overweight Status[1,2,5]					
Not Overweight	70	57	49	63	70
Overweight	44	42	45	54	51

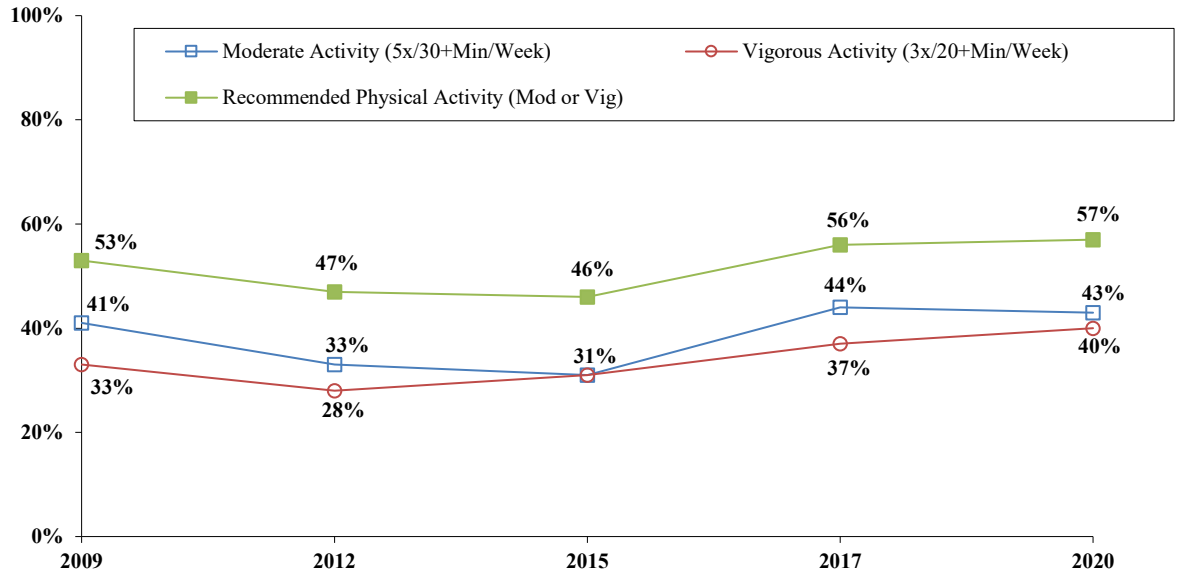
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Physical Activity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, 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, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 13. Physical Activity in Usual Week (Q44 & Q45)



Body Weight (Figures 14 & 15; Tables 32 & 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 70% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 34% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese.

From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

At Least Overweight

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

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

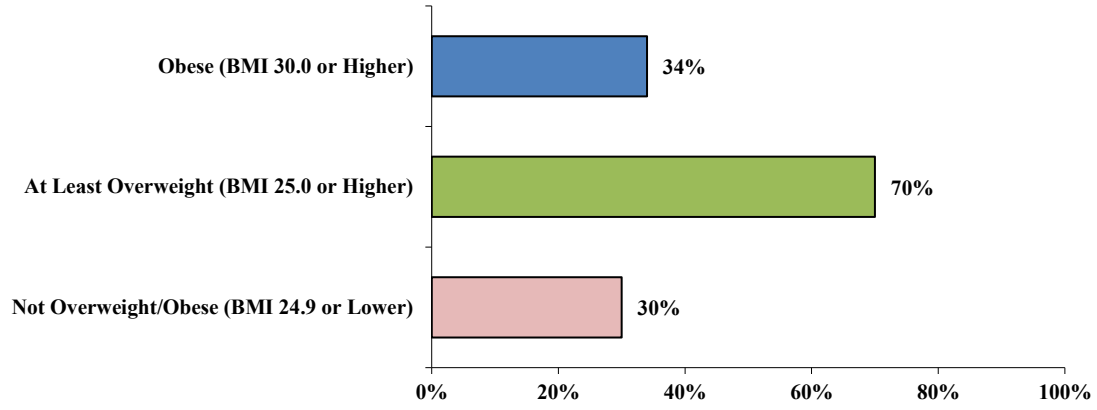
The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

In 2019, 70% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (36% overweight, 34% obese). In the U.S., 67% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 32% obese) (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 32)

- According to the definition, 70% of respondents were at least overweight.

Figure 14. Overweight Status for 2020 (Q74 & Q75)



- Male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight (78%) compared to female respondents (63%).
- Eighty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old were at least overweight compared to 67% of those 45 to 54 years old or 61% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education were at least overweight compared to 71% of those with a high school education or less or 65% of respondents with a college education.

- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were at least overweight compared to 77% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 65% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be at least overweight (80%) compared to respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (63%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2009 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be at least overweight, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be at least overweight, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be at least overweight. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity who were at least overweight.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be at least overweight.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be at least overweight, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be at least overweight.

Table 32. At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q74 & Q75)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	63%	65%	70%	69%	70%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	74	71	82	80	78
Female[a]	52	60	58	59	63
Age[2,5]					
18 to 34	66	49	60	57	61
35 to 44[a]	64	70	78	76	84
45 to 54	56	76	67	72	67
55 to 64	70	65	74	71	72
65 and Older	63	68	73	74	72
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less	67	69	79	71	71
Some Post High School[a,b]	59	66	69	59	81
College Graduate	64	63	68	74	65
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67	69	76	83	77
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	63	74	55	72	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	65	62	73	64	65
Marital Status[4]					
Married	66	67	71	75	70
Not Married[a]	60	64	68	60	71
Physical Activity[1,2,5]					
Inactive	80	63	67	74	80
Insufficient	75	74	73	73	80
Recommended[a]	52	58	68	66	63

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Obese

In 2019, 34% of Wisconsin and 32% of U.S. respondents were classified as obese (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 33)

- Thirty-four percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 46% of those 55 to 64 years old were obese compared to 23% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education were obese compared to 34% of those with a high school education or less or 27% of respondents with a college education.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to be obese (60%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (52%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (20%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender who were obese.
- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as obese. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be obese. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were obese.
- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2009.
- In 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were obese.
- In 2009 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status who were obese
- In 2009 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity who were obese.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be obese. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were obese.
- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be obese. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to be obese. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents who were obese.

- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity who were obese.

Table 33. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q74 & Q75)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	21%	25%	34%	30%	34%
Gender[3]					
Male[a]	20	24	42	31	31
Female[a]	22	27	26	30	38
Age[1,5]					
18 to 34	14	18	30	23	23
35 to 44[a,b]	18	36	40	28	47
45 to 54	29	22	31	32	32
55 to 64	32	30	37	43	46
65 and Older	17	23	35	29	27
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less	21	28	38	43	34
Some Post High School[a,b]	21	29	36	16	52
College Graduate	22	21	32	34	27
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	32	37	44	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	33	19	24	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	18	19	36	26	33
Marital Status[3,4]					
Married[a]	19	25	38	35	32
Not Married[a,b]	24	25	28	24	39
Physical Activity[1,3,5]					
Inactive[b]	50	23	45	29	60
Insufficient[a,b]	21	26	45	32	52
Recommended[b]	19	24	20	29	20

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

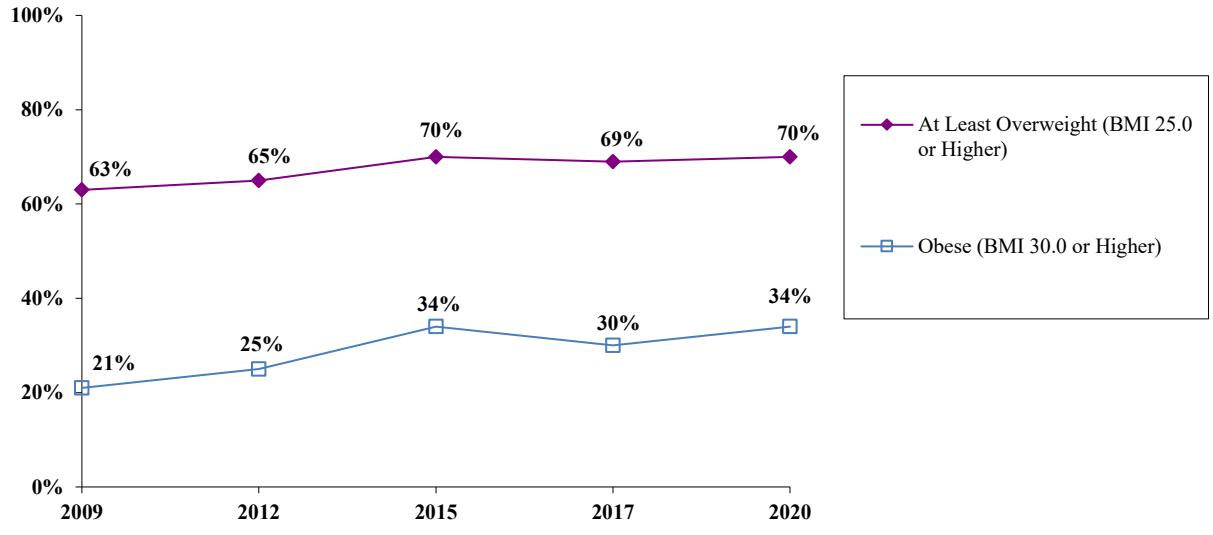
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 15. Overweight Status (Q74 & Q75)



Nutrition and Food Insecurity (Figure 16; Tables 34 - 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 61% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, overweight, inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old or with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

Fruit Consumption on Average Day

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.

2020 Findings (Table 34)

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day compared to 60% of those 45 to 54 years old or 46% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (68%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (47%).
- Sixty-eight percent of inactive respondents and 66% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 52% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, 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 two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2020, respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day.

Table 34. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q41)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	68%	65%	65%	67%	61%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	57	55	58	61	56
Female[a]	78	75	71	73	66
Age[1,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	82	67	72	53	61
35 to 44	60	67	55	74	74
45 to 54	66	64	68	69	60
55 to 64[b]	51	56	62	79	46
65 and Older	74	69	63	63	65
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	60	57	41	51	54
Some Post High School	74	59	65	65	67
College Graduate[b]	67	74	73	75	63
Household Income[1,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	46	60	48	50	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	68	56	54	62
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	75	65	76	70	59
Marital Status[1,3,4]					
Married[a,b]	74	67	70	76	61
Not Married	59	62	56	52	63
Overweight Status[5]					
Not Overweight[a,b]	74	67	71	63	47
Overweight	64	64	62	68	68
Physical Activity[1,3,5]					
Inactive	58	70	45	70	68
Insufficient	59	63	66	61	52
Recommended[a]	75	66	69	70	66

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vegetable Consumption on Average Day

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.

2020 Findings (Table 35)

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day (45%) compared to male respondents (16%).
- Forty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 40% of those 55 to 64 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 21% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 23% of those with a high school education or less or 20% of respondents with some post high school education.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2009, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2009. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 35. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q42)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	30%	29%	25%	39%	31%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male[a,b]	26	19	18	29	16
Female[a]	34	37	33	49	45
Age[1,4,5]					
18 to 34	44	30	29	29	42
35 to 44[b]	36	38	23	63	31
45 to 54[b]	25	32	20	45	22
55 to 64[a]	16	27	29	39	40
65 and Older	20	17	26	22	21
Education[1,4,5]					
High School or Less	18	23	19	16	23
Some Post High School[a,b]	33	30	28	35	20
College Graduate[b]	33	31	26	50	40
Household Income[1,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	26	10	25	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	18	24	39	25	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	38	33	24	42	30
Marital Status[1,3]					
Married[b]	35	27	30	41	31
Not Married	23	31	18	36	33
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight[b]	32	34	29	45	32
Overweight	29	26	23	37	31
Physical Activity[1,2,3,4]					
Inactive	13	16	10	15	27
Insufficient	25	23	20	32	27
Recommended[b]	36	37	35	47	35

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Five or More Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day

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

2020 Findings (Table 36)

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day (46%) compared to male respondents (24%).

- Forty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 31% of those with some post high school education or 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 41% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day (44%) compared to those who were inactive (27%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (23%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2009 to 2020, 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 2009 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, 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 2009, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2009 to 2020, 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 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2009 to 2020, 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 at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2009 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2017 to 2020, 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 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

Table 36. Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q41 & Q42)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	42%	37%	33%	45%	35%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[b]	31	28	25	33	24
Female[b]	52	46	41	56	46
Age[1,4]					
18 to 34[a]	62	36	37	29	37
35 to 44[b]	39	43	36	66	39
45 to 54[b]	38	43	30	48	28
55 to 64	24	35	33	49	38
65 and Older	37	28	28	34	35
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	26	23	15	21	26
Some Post High School[a]	49	35	35	39	31
College Graduate[b]	44	47	38	58	41
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	26	29	14	31	41
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	31	37	29	44
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	51	46	38	49	29
Marital Status[1,3]					
Married[a,b]	48	39	42	47	33
Not Married	33	34	20	41	38
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight[a,b]	48	40	36	50	30
Overweight	39	35	32	43	37
Physical Activity[1,3,4,5]					
Inactive	13	41	20	30	27
Insufficient[b]	33	32	26	38	23
Recommended[a]	53	41	44	51	44

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Food Insecurity in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 37)

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food.

Table 37. Household Went Hungry in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q43)①

	2017	2020②
TOTAL[a]	4%	2%
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	0	--
Not Married	10	--
Children in Household[1]		
Yes	6	--
No	2	--

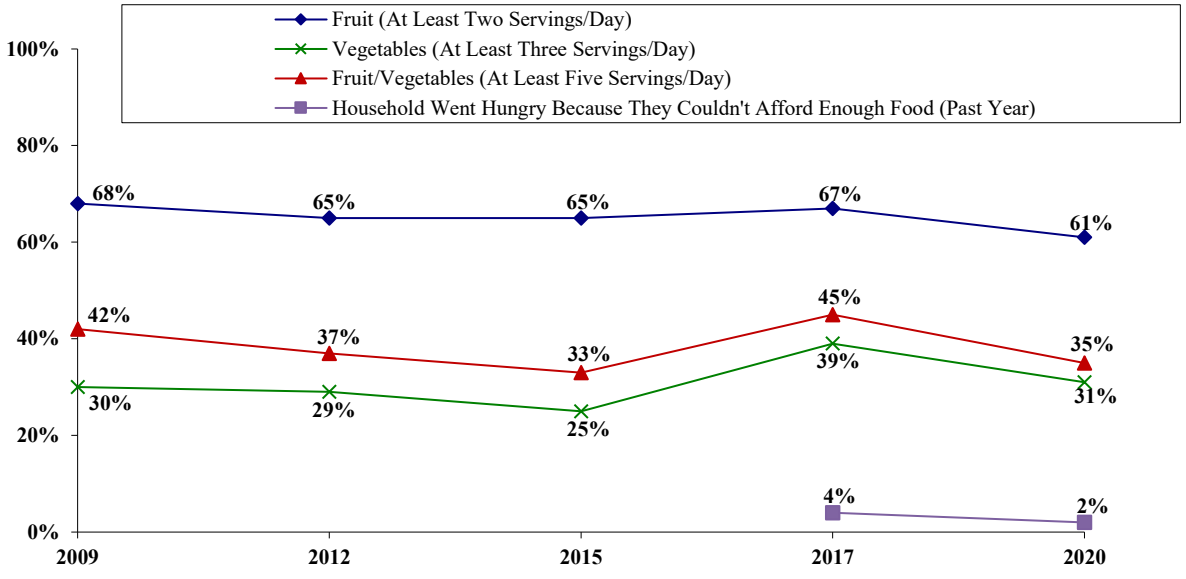
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Nutrition and Food Insecurity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

Figure 16. Nutrition and Food Insecurity (Q41 - Q43)



Women's Health Screenings (Figure 17; Tables 38 - 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 84% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Mammogram

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

In 2018, 78% of Wisconsin women and 78% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of the 100 female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2020 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of the 43 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Pap Smear

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

In 2018, 81% of Wisconsin women and 80% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 38)

- Eighty-one percent of the 150 respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 67% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 73% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 71%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 38. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q48)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	89%	83%	82%	80%	81%
Education[2,4,5]					
Some Post High School or Less[a]	85	72	84	69	67
College Graduate	93	95	80	91	90
Household Income[1,5]					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	78	80	82	85	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket	96	88	81	79	88
Marital Status[2,4,5]					
Married	92	88	80	85	88
Not Married	84	73	85	71	71

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

HPV Test

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

2020 Findings (Table 39)

- Fifty-one percent of the 150 respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported an HPV test within the past five years compared to 40% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

2015 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2015, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an HPV test within the past five years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an HPV test within the past five years. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

Table 39. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q49)[①]

	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	55%	47%	51%
Education[2,3]			
Some Post High School or Less	53	36	40
College Graduate	57	57	58
Household Income[2]			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	52	33	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57	58	52
Marital Status			
Married	54	52	48
Not Married[b]	57	39	58

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

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

2020 Findings (Table 40)

- Eighty-eight percent of the 150 respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- Ninety-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to 73% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to 80% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 76%, respectively).

2015 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

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

- In 2015, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2015.

- In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

- In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

Table 40. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q48 & Q49)[①]

	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	88%	84%	88%
Education[2,3]			
Some Post High School or Less	87	73	73
College Graduate[a]	87	93	96
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	85	87	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	84	93
Marital Status[2,3]			
Married	87	91	94
Not Married	88	72	76

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

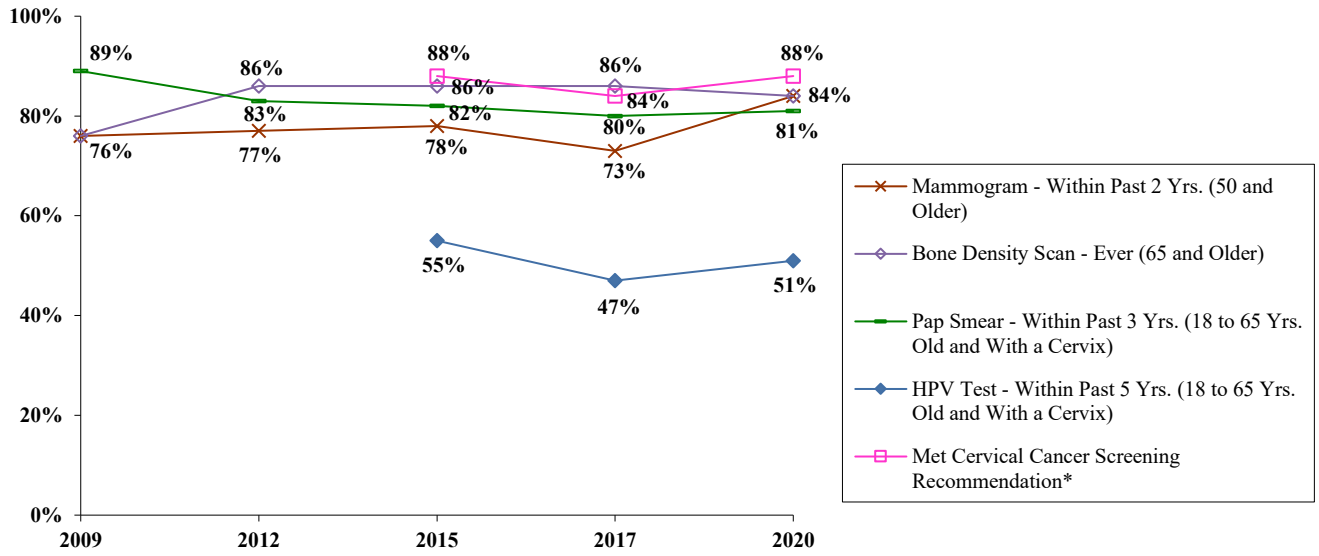
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Women's Health Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 17. Women's Health Screenings (Q46 - Q49)



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 18; Tables 41 - 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Five percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 72% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 75% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Blood Stool Test

In 2018, 7% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a blood stool test within the past year (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 41)

- Ten percent of the 196 respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-six percent reported never while 7% were not sure.
- Male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year (14%) compared to female respondents (5%).

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 41. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q50)[①]

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	14%	12%	9%	10%
Gender[3,4]				
Male	15	11	15	14
Female	13	13	4	5
Education				
Some Post High School or Less	15	12	12	10
College Graduate	12	12	6	9
Household Income[3]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	13	14	18	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15	9	3	7
Marital Status[3]				
Married	15	13	5	9
Not Married	12	12	15	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Sigmoidoscopy

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

In 2018, 3% of Wisconsin respondents and 2% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 42)

- Five percent of the 195 respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Eighty-six percent reported never.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years.

[4]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in both study years.

Table 42. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q51)①

	2009	2012②	2015②	2017②	2020②
TOTAL	10%	4%	6%	7%	5%
Gender					
Male	9	--	--	--	--
Female	11	--	--	--	--
Education					
Some Post High School or Less	11	--	--	--	--
College Graduate	9	--	--	--	--
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	13	--	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	--	--	--
Marital Status[1]					
Married	5	--	--	--	--
Not Married	15	--	--	--	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colonoscopy

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

In 2018, 71% of Wisconsin respondents and 64% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a colonoscopy in the past ten years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 43)

- Seventy-two percent of the 196 respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-two percent reported never.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

[5]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2009 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

Table 43. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q52)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	62%	59%	62%	80%	72%
Gender[4]					
Male[b]	67	54	65	88	72
Female[a]	57	64	60	73	71
Education[3]					
Some Post High School or Less[a]	58	56	68	75	77
College Graduate[b]	66	64	54	85	66
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	59	56	54	76	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	67	61	67	86	74
Marital Status					
Married	65	59	61	80	76
Not Married[b]	58	60	63	80	63

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

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

In 2018, 75% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 44)

- Seventy-five percent of the 195 respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2009 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 44. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q50 - Q52)[①,②,③]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	66%	60%	65%	83%	75%
Gender[4]					
Male[b]	67	55	68	92	77
Female	64	64	62	76	73
Education					
Some Post High School or Less[a]	65	57	71	79	80
College Graduate[b]	66	64	58	87	70
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	64	57	61	80	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	61	68	87	77
Marital Status					
Married	70	60	65	82	78
Not Married[b]	62	60	66	85	69

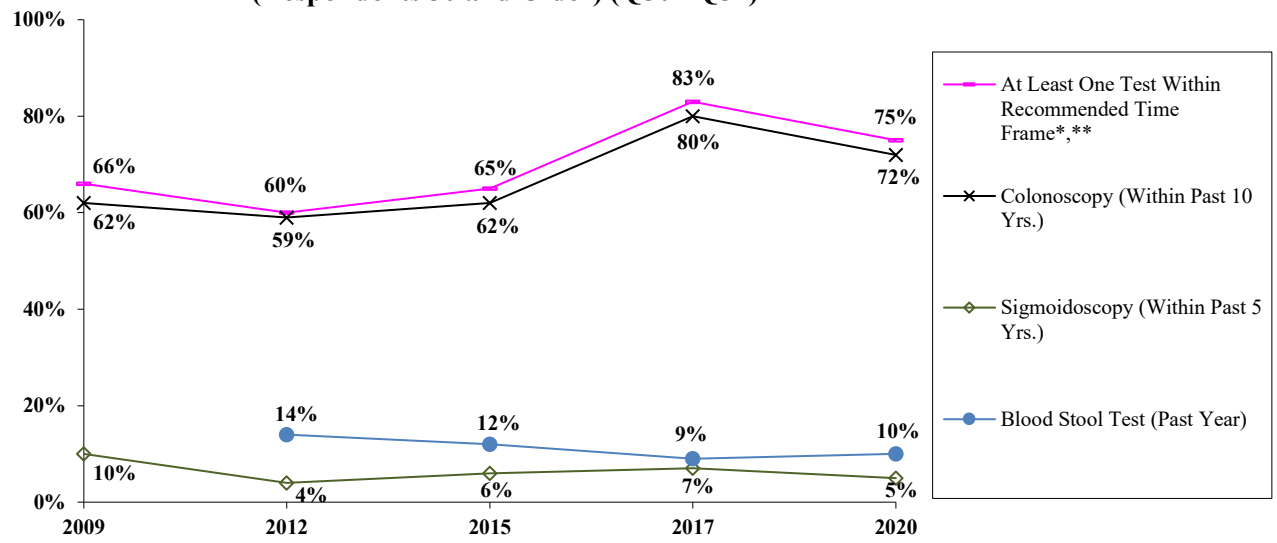
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
[③]Recommended timeframe: blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; 2demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; 3demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 18. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q50 - Q52)



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
**Recommended time frame: blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping (Figures 19 & 20; Tables 45 & 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 11% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifty-five percent of current smokers or vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. Sixty-nine percent of current smokers/vapers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.

From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2020, 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 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapor product users who quit smoking/vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers/vapers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, the tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting questions included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.

Current Cigarette Smokers

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

In 2019, 15% of Wisconsin respondents and 16% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 45)

- Eleven percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 12% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2009 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2009 to 2020, 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 2009, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents who were current smokers.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were current smokers.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

Table 45. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q68)①

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	17%	17%	13%	14%	11%
Gender[4]					
Male	19	20	10	8	13
Female[a,b]	15	15	16	20	8
Age[1,2,4]					
18 to 34[b]	19	28	8	28	11
35 to 44	13	17	10	9	17
45 to 54[a]	27	13	18	11	11
55 to 64	16	17	17	7	6
65 and Older	3	9	13	12	7
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	32	33	26	26	17
Some Post High School	12	19	17	21	12
College Graduate[a]	13	7	5	5	7
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	30	33	28	36	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	19	33	5	9	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	6	11	9	13
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married	14	10	10	7	9
Not Married[b]	20	27	18	25	13

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Electronic Vapers in Past Month

In 2017, 4% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents currently used electronic cigarettes (2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 46)

- Four 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 (5%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 1% of those 35 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to married respondents (7% and 2%, respectively).

2015 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.

- In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2015 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2015. From 2015 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.

Table 46. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q67)[①]

	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	4%	4%	4%
Gender[3]			
Male[a]	6	2	2
Female	2	5	5
Age[1,3]			
18 to 34[a]	3	8	13
35 to 44[a]	13	3	1
45 to 54	3	3	1
55 to 64	1	0	1
65 and Older	0	3	0
Education[2]			
High School or Less[b]	7	0	6
Some Post High School	1	7	3
College Graduate	4	2	2
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	1	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	4	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	6	4
Marital Status[2,3]			
Married	3	2	2
Not Married	5	6	7

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

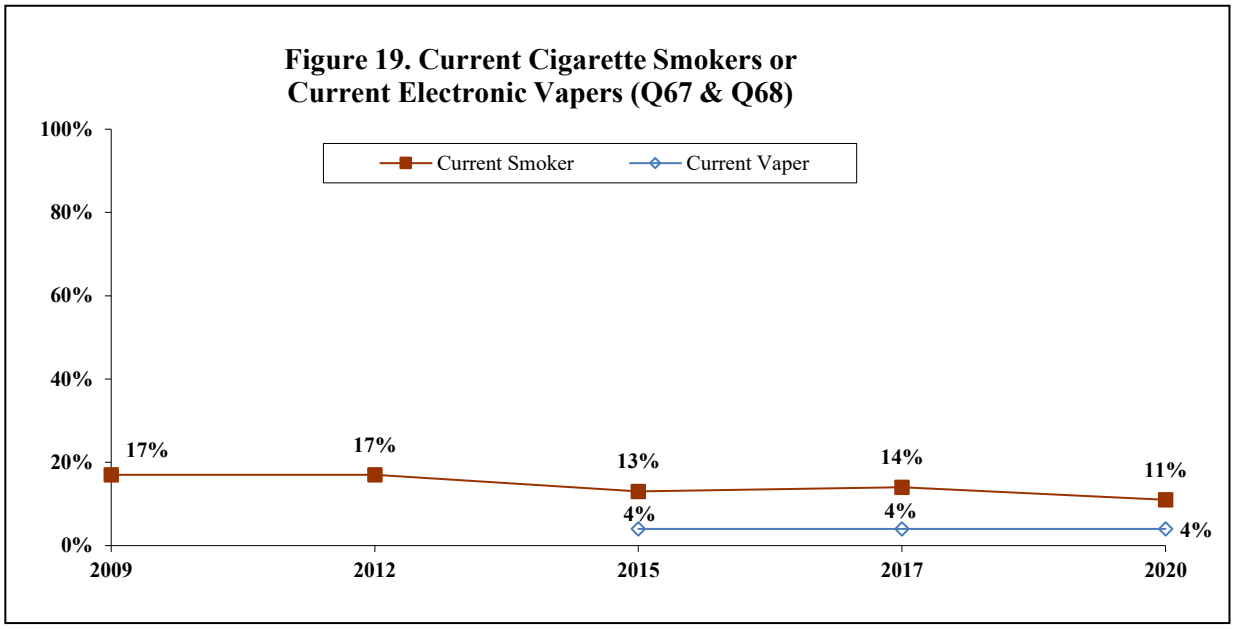
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cigarette Smoking or Vaping Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2020, 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 2017 to 2020.



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

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

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

2020 Findings

Of the 53 current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapers…

- Fifty-five percent of the 53 current smokers or vapers reported they quit smoking or 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.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2009, the tobacco cessation question was of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking or 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.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, the tobacco cessation question was of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking or 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.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit in Past Year

2020 Findings

Of the 35 current smokers or vapers who have seen a health professional in the past year…

- Sixty-nine percent of the 35 current smokers or vapers who have seen a health professional in the past year reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2009, the advising to quit question was asked of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, advising to quit was asked of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.

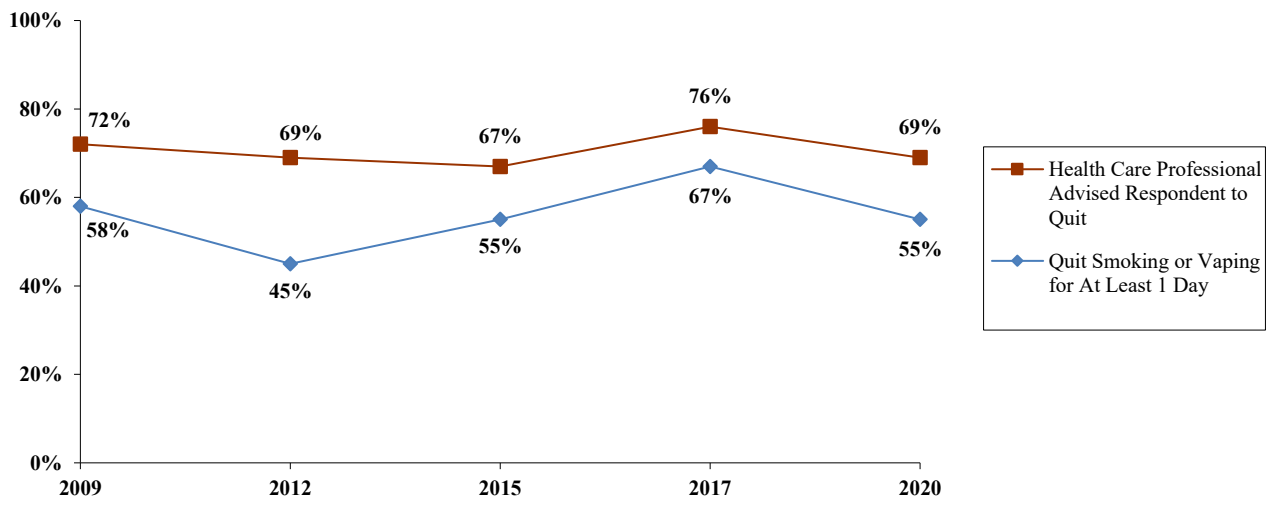
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking or Vaping Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapor product users who quit smoking/vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers/vapers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, the tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting questions included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.

Figure 20. Smoking or Vaping Cessation in Past Year (Current Tobacco Smokers or Electronic Vapor Product Users)* (Q69 & Q71)



*In 2020, tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor (Figures 21 & 22; Tables 47 & 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 88% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.

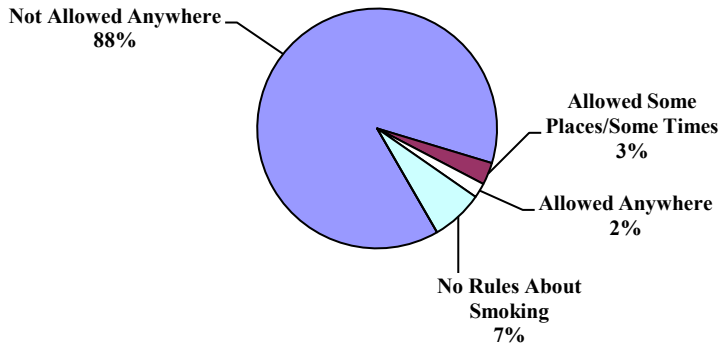
Smoking Policy Inside Home

In 2014-2015, 84% of Midwest respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home. In 2014-2015, 87% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2014-2015 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

2020 Findings (Table 47)

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 3% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Seven percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 21. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2020 (Q72)



- Respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (92%) compared to respondents without children in the household (84%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2009 and 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents and a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2017, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 47. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q72)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	85%	82%	86%	88%	88%
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	62	73	79	67	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	83	79	75	88	90
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94	90	92	93	91
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married[b]	90	88	91	95	88
Not Married[a,b]	77	74	78	78	87
Children in Household[1,2,3,5]					
Yes	93	92	92	90	92
No	79	76	81	86	84

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 48)

Of 347 nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents…

- Eight percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or 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 smoking or vaping.

- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 13% of those 35 to 44 years old reported second-hand smoke or vapor exposure in the past seven days compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported second-hand smoke or vapor exposure compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.

- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke or vapor exposure compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure compared to married respondents (20% and 2%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 48)

In 2009, the question was asked of nonsmoking respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked of nonsmoking and nonvaping respondents.

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking/nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days.

- In 2009 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure in the past seven days. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 and older reporting exposure.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting exposure.

- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting exposure.

- In 2009 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 48)

In 2017, the question was asked of nonsmoking respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked of nonsmoking and nonvaping respondents.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonsmoking/nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

Table 48. Nonsmokers or Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke or Vapor in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q73)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	26%	10%	8%	7%	8%
Gender					
Male[a]	28	9	7	8	9
Female[a]	23	11	9	6	7
Age[1,2,5]					
18 to 34[a]	37	13	9	5	14
35 to 44	22	22	10	8	13
45 to 54[a]	29	3	4	5	10
55 to 64[a]	23	10	10	11	3
65 and Older[a]	14	6	5	5	1
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less	30	11	18	19	19
Some Post High School[a]	27	11	8	5	6
College Graduate[a]	24	9	5	4	4
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	15	12	14	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	34	19	10	4	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	22	7	5	5	4
Marital Status[1,4,5]					
Married[a]	22	11	8	5	2
Not Married[a,b]	32	9	9	10	20

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

[②]In 2020, the question included nonvapers being exposed to vapors. In all other years, the question was asked of nonsmokers only.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

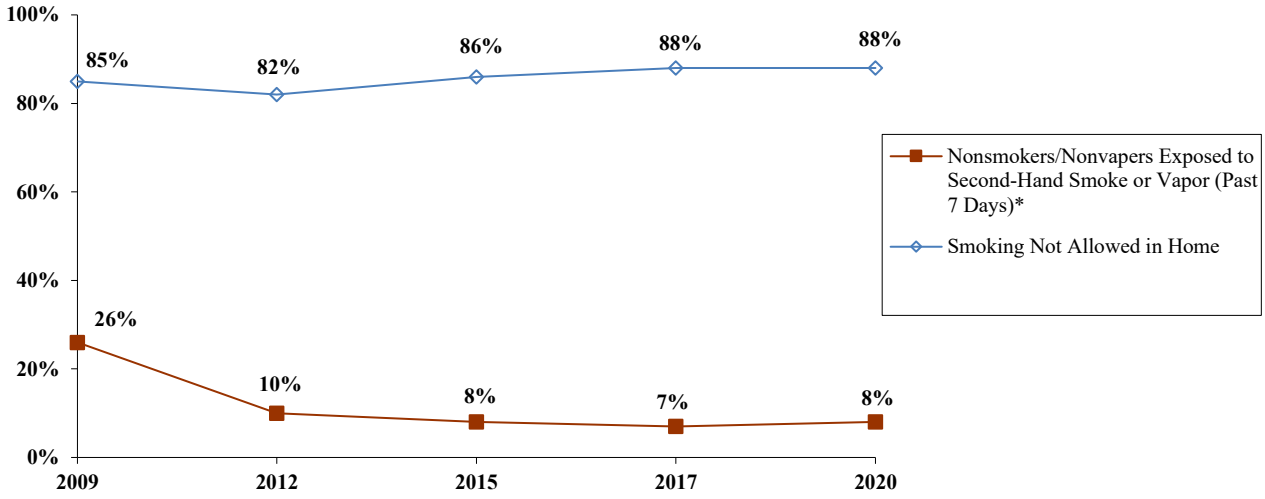
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.

Figure 22. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor (Q72 & Q73)



*In 2020, the question included nonvapers being exposed to vapors. In all other years, the question was asked of nonsmokers only.

Other Tobacco Products (Figure 23; Tables 49 & 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 7% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 3% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

From 2015 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Smokeless Tobacco in Past Month

The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokeless tobacco users is 0.2% (Objective TU-1.2).

In 2019, 3% of Wisconsin respondents and 4% of U.S. respondents used chewing tobacco, snuff or snus (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 49)

- Seven percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month (12%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 10% of those 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with some post high school education and 12% of those with a high school education or less reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 1% of respondents with a college education.
- Ten percent of respondents in the top 40 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 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2015 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

- From 2015 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use in 2015.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2020, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 49. Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q65)①

	2015②	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	2%	4%	7%
Gender[3]			
Male[b]	--	5	12
Female	--	2	2
Age[2,3]			
18 to 34	--	15	10
35 to 44[b]	--	1	12
45 to 54[b]	--	0	10
55 to 64	--	0	0
65 and Older	--	0	1
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less[b]	--	0	12
Some Post High School	--	11	13
College Graduate	--	<1	1
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	0	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	--	5	10
Marital Status			
Married	--	4	7
Not Married	--	4	7

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 50)

- Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

2015 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

- In 2017, there were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

Table 50. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q66)[①]

	2015[②]	2017	2020[②]
TOTAL	3%	4%	3%
Gender			
Male	--	4	--
Female	--	3	--
Age			
18 to 34	--	5	--
35 to 44	--	9	--
45 to 54	--	0	--
55 to 64	--	3	--
65 and Older	--	3	--
Education			
High School or Less	--	0	--
Some Post High School	--	6	--
College Graduate	--	3	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	4	--
Marital Status			
Married	--	4	--
Not Married	--	4	--

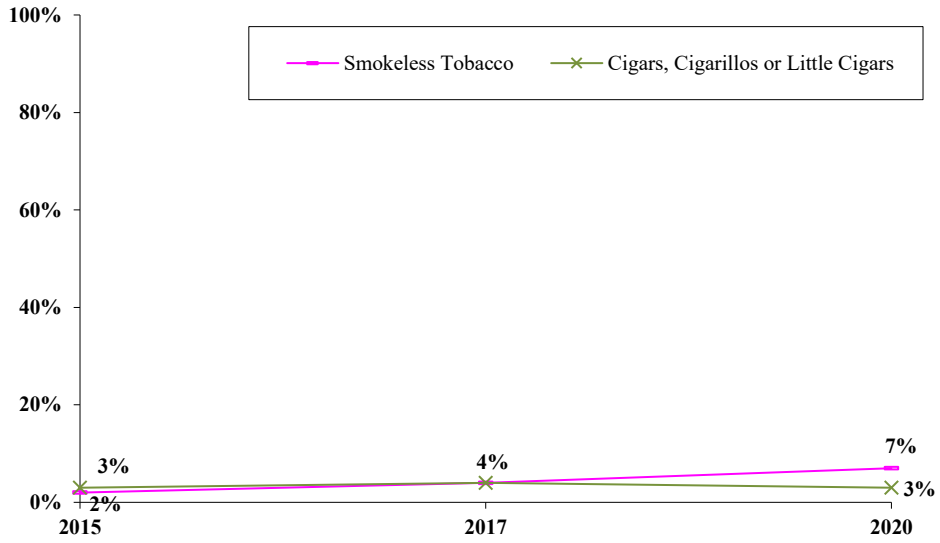
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Other Tobacco Products Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2015 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2015 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 23. Other Tobacco Product Use in Past Month (Q65 & Q66)



Alcohol Use (Figure 24; Table 51)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, 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 2017 to 2020.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2020, Waukesha County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2019, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 51)

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (49%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (25%) or respondents 65 and older (11%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 26% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

In 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2020, the Waukesha County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting binge drinking.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged.

Table 51. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q56)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	27%	22%	29%	26%	32%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	40	30	35	32	31
Female[a,b]	15	16	24	20	32
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	49	33	26	42	40
35 to 44[a]	23	29	57	37	49
45 to 54	24	26	32	25	25
55 to 64[b]	20	18	30	14	33
65 and Older	8	4	5	8	11
Education[2,4]					
High School or Less[b]	29	20	20	14	27
Some Post High School	24	31	26	37	34
College Graduate[b]	28	18	34	24	32
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	23	18	15	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	16	42	36	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	28	33	31	37
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	23	20	31	27	32
Not Married	32	26	27	25	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2020, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in 2009, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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

2020 Findings

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

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

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, 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.

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, 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.

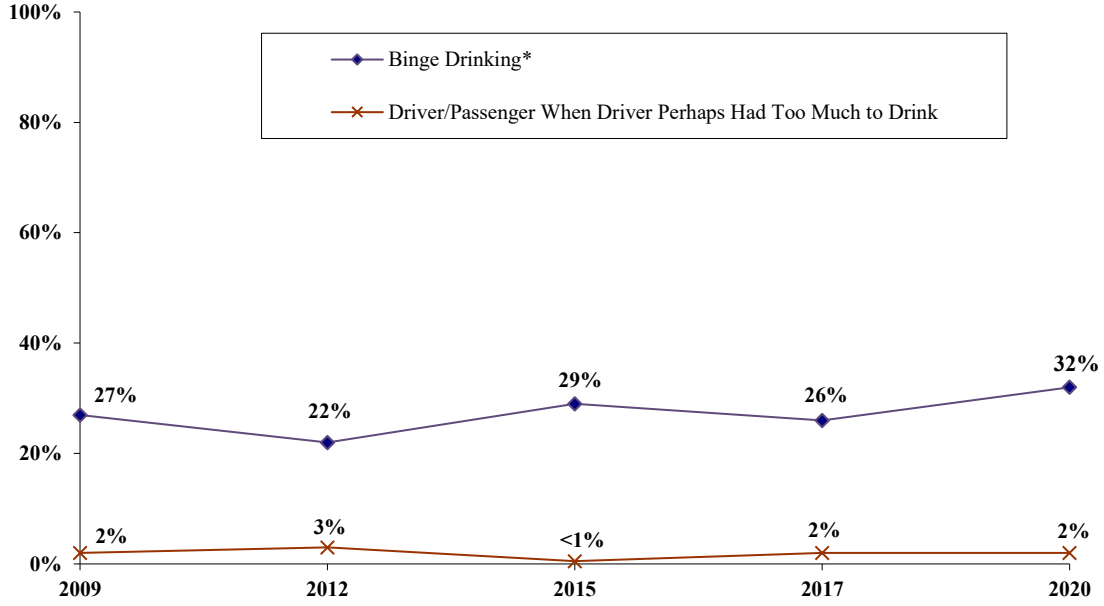
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in both study years.

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, 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 2017 to 2020.

Figure 24. Alcohol Use in Past Month (Q56 & Q57)



*In 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2020, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in 2009, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Other Drug Use (Figure 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, less than one percent of respondents reported within the past year they used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons while 6% reported more than one year ago. Zero percent of respondents reported within the past year they used heroin while 3% reported more than one year ago. Two percent reported they used cocaine or other street drugs within the past year while 8% reported more than one year ago.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it has been within the past year since they last used cocaine/other street drugs, used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons or used heroin.

Other Drug Use in Past Year

2020 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported it has been within the past year since they last used cocaine/other street drugs while less than one percent used any prescription pain relievers like Demerol, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet or Methadone, that was not prescribed to them or took for non-medical reasons. Zero percent used heroin within the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the use of other drugs.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it has been within the past year since they last used cocaine/other street drugs, used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons or used heroin.

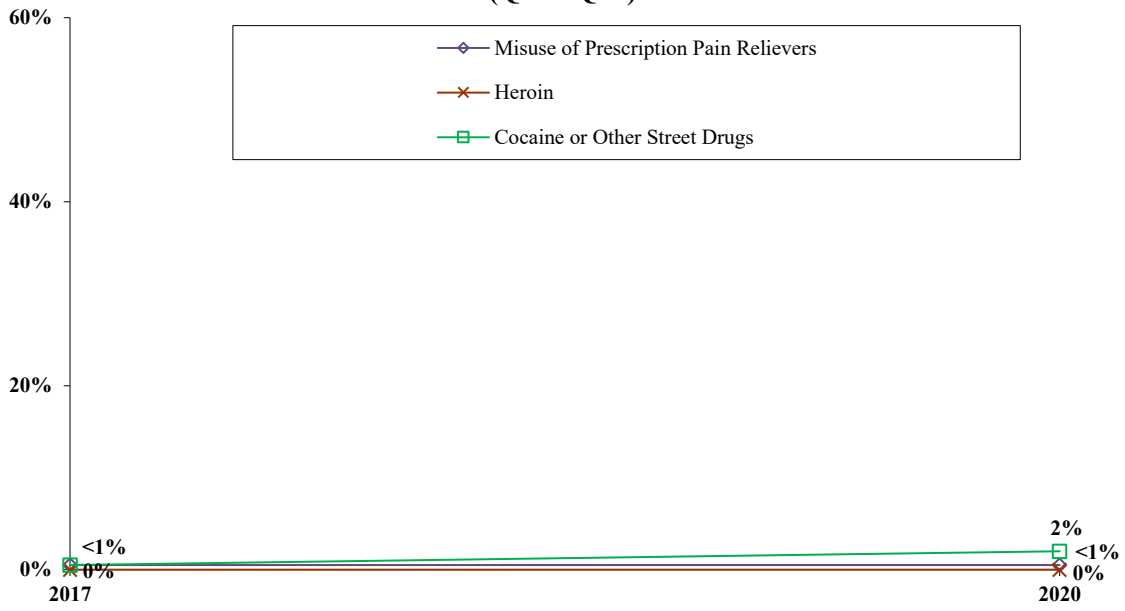
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported each of the other drug use in both study years.

Other Drug Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported it has been within the past year since they last used cocaine/other street drugs, used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons or used heroin.

Figure 25. Other Drug Use in Past Year (Q58 - Q60)



Household Problems (Figure 26; Table 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with marijuana/THC-containing products or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC-containing products, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 52)

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

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

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 52)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 52)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in both study years.

Table 52. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q61)[①]

	2009[②]	2012[②]	2015	2017[②]	2020[②]
TOTAL	3%	3%	6%	1%	2%
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	1	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	10	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	7	--	--
Marital Status[3]					
Married	--	--	4	--	--
Not Married	--	--	9	--	--
Children in Household					
Yes	--	--	6	--	--
No	--	--	6	--	--

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2020 Findings

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

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with each of the three household drug problems in the past year.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with each of the other three household drug problems (cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, marijuana/THC-containing products or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs) in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported each of the other three household drug problems in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with each of the other three household drug problems (cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, marijuana/THC-containing products or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs) in the past year.

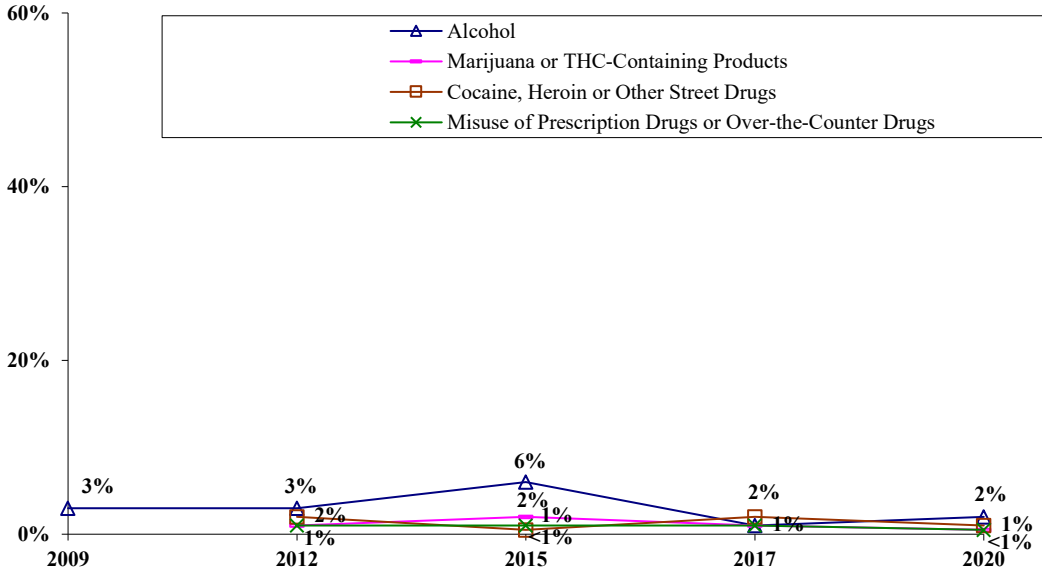
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported each of the other three household drug problems in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC-containing products, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 26. Household Problems in Past Year (Q61 - Q64)



Community and Personal Support (Figure 27; Table 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 13% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Forty-eight percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress where they looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource.

Times of Distress in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 53)

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress, including economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life and looked for community resource support in Waukesha County.

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for support compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for support in the past three years compared to married respondents (24% and 7%, respectively).

    - Of the 50 respondents who reported someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support, 38% reported mental health issues was a reason for distress while 37% reported economic hardship. Twenty percent reported personal medical issues followed by 11% who reported substance use or drug addiction. Six percent reported providing regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 53)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support in the past three years.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household experienced times of stress and looked for support.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for support.

- In 2017 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone in their household experienced times of stress and looked for support.

Table 53. Times of Distress and Looked for Community Support in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q13)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	18%	13%
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	19	7
Marital Status[2]		
Married[a]	17	7
Not Married	18	24
Children in Household		
Yes	16	15
No[a]	19	11

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Community Resource Support

2020 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of the 50 respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Fifty-two percent reported extremely supported or very supported.
  - Of the 24 respondents who reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources, 39% reported stigma related to needing help/disapproval as the reason they selected these lower levels of support. Twenty-two percent reported inconvenient hours was the reason while 21% each reported lack of knowledge of where to go or finances.

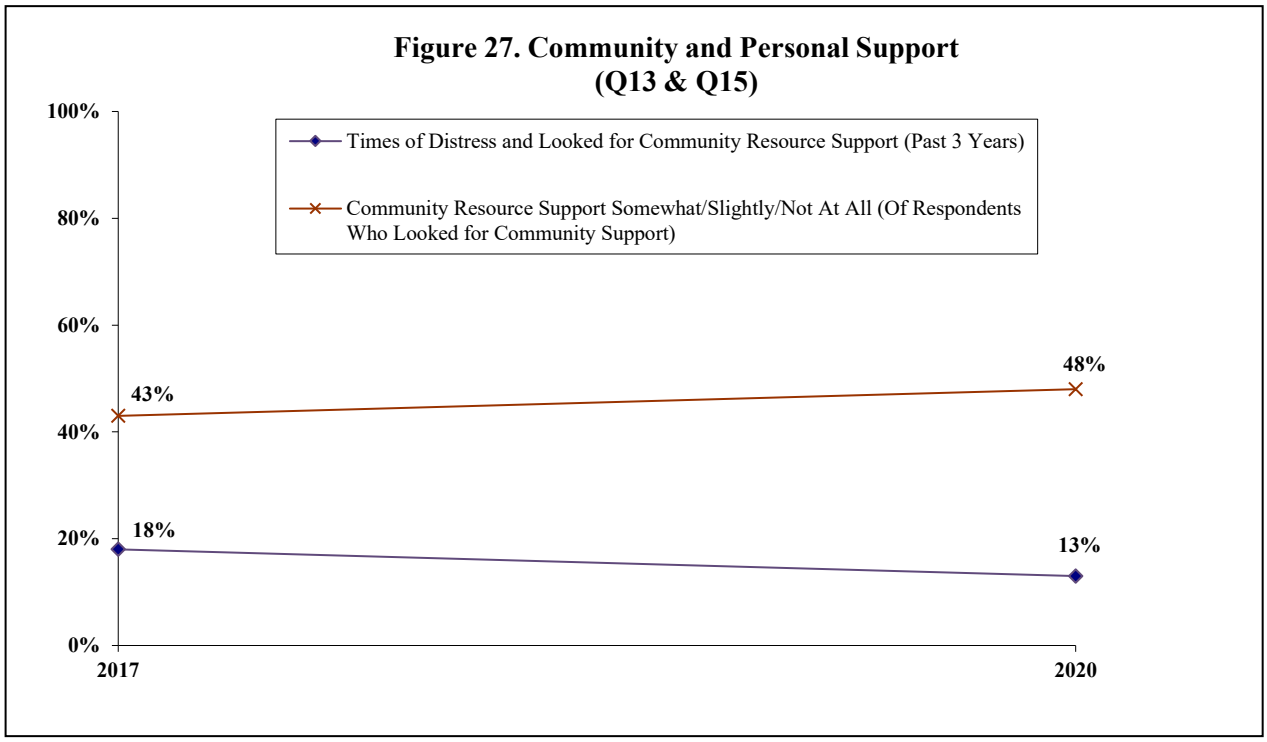
2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources (43% and 48%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who reported they looked for community resource support in both study years.

Community and Personal Support Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress where they looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource.



Mental Health Status (Figures 28 & 29; Tables 54 - 56)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

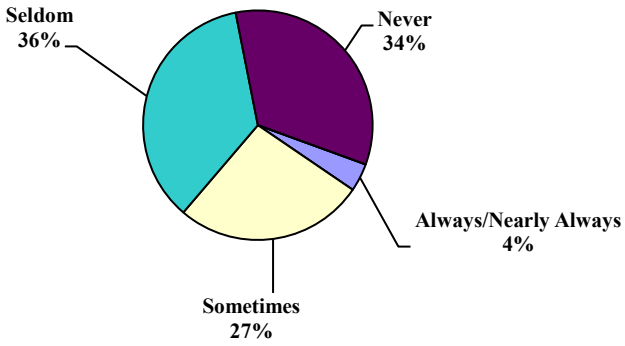
From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 54)

- Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. This represents up to 28,620 residents.

Figure 28. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2020 (Q53)



- Ten 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 respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old.

- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 2% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 54)

- From 2009 to 2020, 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.

- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2009 and 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 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 54)

- From 2017 to 2020, 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 2017.

Table 54. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q53)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Gender					
Male	6	4	5	--	2
Female	4	5	3	--	5
Age[3,5]					
18 to 34[a]	7	10	0	--	1
35 to 44	8	1	0	--	10
45 to 54	2	4	9	--	1
55 to 64	4	1	4	--	6
65 and Older	2	4	5	--	3
Education[1,2]					
High School or Less[a]	8	10	1	--	<1
Some Post High School	7	2	4	--	5
College Graduate	2	2	4	--	3
Household Income[1,2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	1	6	--	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	18	3	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	1	4	--	2
Marital Status[5]					
Married	4	3	3	--	2
Not Married	7	6	5	--	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Considered Suicide in Past Year

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.

2020 Findings (Table 55)

- Three percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 25,440 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 they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 55)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 55)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

Table 55. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)①

	2009	2012②	2015	2017	2020②
TOTAL	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%
Gender[4]					
Male	2	--	4	<1	--
Female	5	--	3	7	--
Age[1,4]					
18 to 34	0	--	2	10	--
35 to 44	7	--	6	1	--
45 to 54	7	--	7	4	--
55 to 64	4	--	3	0	--
65 and Older	2	--	1	1	--
Education[4]					
High School or Less	7	--	4	0	--
Some Post High School	6	--	1	10	--
College Graduate	2	--	6	<1	--
Household Income[1,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	--	10	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	--	2	2	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	--	1	5	--
Marital Status[3,4]					
Married	3	--	2	1	--
Not Married	6	--	6	8	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2020 Findings (Table 56)

- A total of 6% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-four percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 41% reported nearly always.

- Thirteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 6% of those 18 to 34 years old or 1% of respondents 45 to 64 years old.

- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (9%) compared to married respondents (4%).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 56)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life in 2009.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 56)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 56. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q54)[①]

	2009[②]	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%
Gender[2,3,4]					
Male	--	6	6	6	6
Female[b]	--	1	1	1	5
Age[2,3,5]					
18 to 34	--	1	0	2	6
35 to 44[b]	--	0	0	3	13
45 to 54	--	3	3	1	1
55 to 64	--	3	7	7	1
65 and Older	--	11	10	5	8
Education[2]					
High School or Less	--	8	7	4	8
Some Post High School	--	2	1	3	2
College Graduate	--	3	4	3	6
Household Income[2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	9	11	4	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	3	4	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1	1	4	2
Marital Status[3,4,5]					
Married	--	3	2	2	4
Not Married	--	4	6	6	9

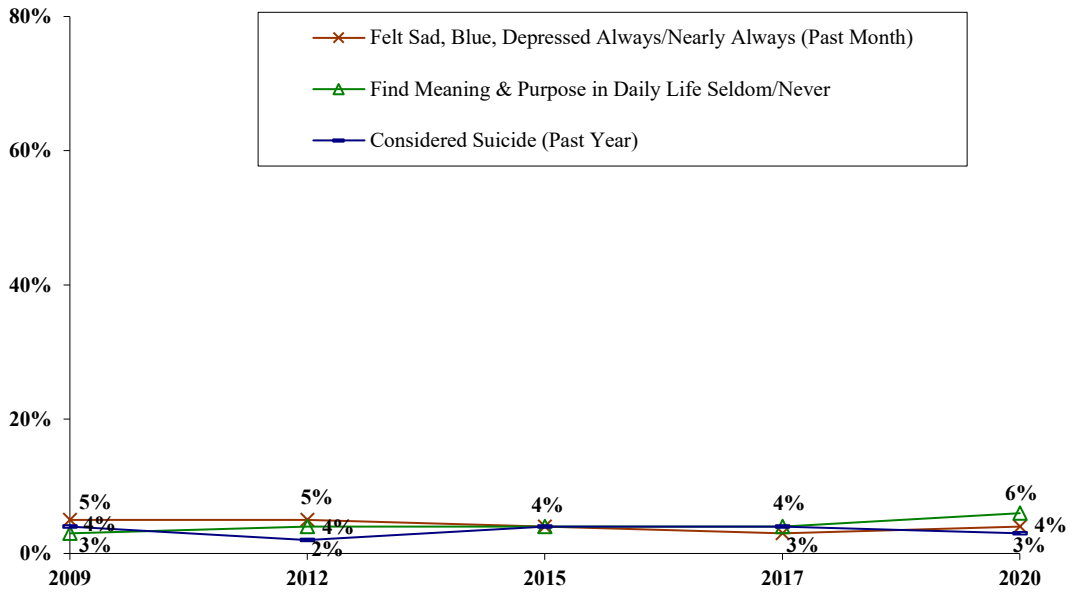
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 29. Mental Health Status (Q53 - Q55)



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 30; Tables 57 - 59)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 57)

- Six percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 1% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 9% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
    - Of the 22 respondents who were afraid for their personal safety, a stranger was the person most often reported who made them afraid (51%) followed by a spouse (18%). Sixteen percent reported an ex-spouse while 13% reported an acquaintance.

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 57)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 57)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

Table 57. Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q110)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%
Gender[1]					
Male	2	4	5	4	4
Female	8	4	3	5	7
Age[3,5]					
18 to 34[b]	7	7	13	2	10
35 to 44	8	4	4	6	10
45 to 54	4	3	1	8	3
55 to 64	2	4	0	4	1
65 and Older	2	1	1	1	3
Education[4]					
High School or Less	9	4	0	1	3
Some Post High School[b]	4	5	7	2	10
College Graduate	4	3	4	7	4
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[b]	8	5	4	1	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	5	8	0	2	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	4	1	6	7	2
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	5	<1	1	4	4
Not Married	5	9	9	4	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 58)

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

    - Of the 9 respondents who were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, a stranger, boyfriend/girlfriend, brother/sister or an acquaintance was the person most often reported by the respondent (2 respondents each).

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 58)

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 58)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Table 58. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q112)[①]

	2009	2012[②]	2015[②]	2017	2020[②]
TOTAL	4%	1%	3%	5%	2%
Gender					
Male	6	--	--	4	--
Female	3	--	--	5	--
Age[1,4]					
18 to 34	11	--	--	0	--
35 to 44	5	--	--	9	--
45 to 54	0	--	--	11	--
55 to 64	2	--	--	3	--
65 and Older	0	--	--	0	--
Education[4]					
High School or Less	4	--	--	0	--
Some Post High School	6	--	--	3	--
College Graduate	4	--	--	7	--
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	--	--	6	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	--	--	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	--	6	--
Marital Status					
Married	4	--	--	5	--
Not Married	5	--	--	4	--

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Combined Personal Safety Issues in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 59)

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 5% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 9% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

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

2009 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 59)

- From 2009 to 2020, 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 2009 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2009, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2009 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 59)

- From 2017 to 2020, 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 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2020, 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 2017.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 59. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q110 & Q112)[①]

	2009	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	8%	4%	5%	7%	7%
Gender					
Male	6	4	7	6	7
Female	10	4	3	7	7
Age[1,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	16	8	16	2	13
35 to 44	9	4	4	10	10
45 to 54[b]	4	3	1	12	3
55 to 64	4	4	1	6	6
65 and Older	2	1	3	1	3
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	10	5	1	1	3
Some Post High School[b]	7	5	10	5	14
College Graduate	7	3	4	9	5
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	7	7	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	5	8	0	2	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	1	6	8	4
Marital Status[2,3,5]					
Married	7	<1	1	6	4
Not Married	9	9	11	6	12

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

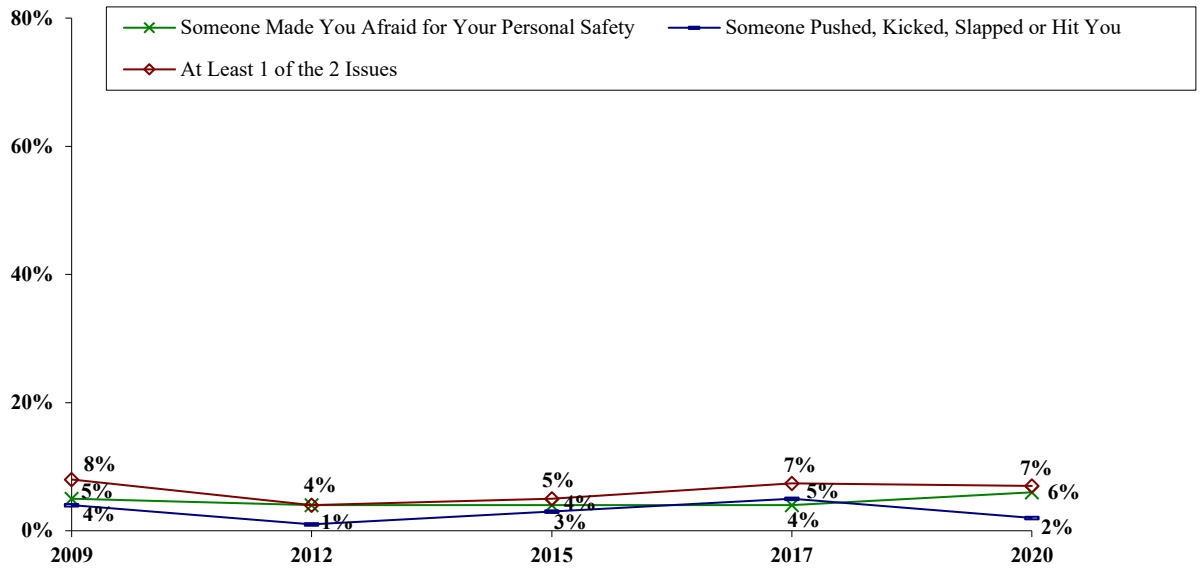
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2009 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 30. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year (Q110 & Q112)



Children in Household (Figures 31 & 32; Tables 60 - 65)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, the respondent was asked if they make health care decisions for children living in the household. If yes, they were asked a series of questions about the health and behavior of a randomly selected child. Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as the child's primary doctor or nurse, with 97% reporting the child visited their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported in the past year the child did not receive the dental care needed while 6% reported the child did not visit a specialist they needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year the child did not receive the medical care needed. Nine percent of respondents reported the child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported the child ate five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for 60 minutes five times a week. Two percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Ten percent reported the 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 9% reported verbal bullying, 3% cyber bullying and less than one percent reported physical bullying.

From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary doctor or nurse while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet medical care need, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child met the recommendation of at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was bullied overall, physically bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was verbally bullied while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Children in Household

2020 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 living in their household. Eighty-two percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for the child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

    - Sixty-five percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-five percent were boys. Of these households, 24% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 85% were married.

Child's Primary Doctor

2020 Findings (Table 60)

Of the 137 respondents with a child…

- Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as the child's primary doctor or nurse who knows the child well and is familiar with the child's health history.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of the child has one or more persons they think of as a primary doctor or nurse.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 60)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary doctor or nurse.

- In 2012 and 2020, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting the child had a primary doctor or nurse.

- In 2012 and 2020, child's age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting the child had a primary doctor or nurse.

- In 2012 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting the child had a primary doctor or nurse.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 60)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary doctor or nurse.

- From 2017 to 2020, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting the child has one or more persons they think of as a primary doctor or nurse.

Table 60. Child Has Primary Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q93)[①]

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	86%	89%	97%	99%
Gender				
Boy[a]	86	93	96	99
Girl[a]	85	86	98	100
Age				
12 Years Old or Younger[a]	89	91	97	100
13 to 17 Years Old[a]	81	84	95	98
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	76	79	92	100
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	88	90	97	99

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Preventive Care with Child's Primary Doctor in Past Year

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adolescents 10 to 17 having a wellness checkup in the past year is 76% (Objective AH-1).

2020 Findings (Table 61)

Of the 99% of respondents with a child who had a primary doctor (n=135)…

- Of children who had a primary doctor, 97% reported the child visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past year.
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported the child visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year compared to 88% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 61)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care.
- In 2012 and 2020, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their son visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year, with a noted increase since 2012.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 61)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care.
- In 2017 and 2020, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, child's age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting the child who was 12 or younger visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year.

Table 61. Child Went to Primary Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q94)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	93%	95%	89%	97%
Gender				
Boy[a]	88	92	91	97
Girl[b]	96	97	86	97
Age				
12 Years Old or Younger[b]	94	98	90	99
13 to 17 Years Old	90	92	88	94
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	89	95	91	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	92	95	94	99

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Child's Unmet Care in Past Year

2020 Findings

Of the 137 respondents with a child…

- Seven percent of respondents reported in the past year the child did not receive the dental care needed while 6% reported the child did not visit a specialist they needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year the child did not receive the medical care needed.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child had an unmet need.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet medical care need, unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child had an unmet need in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet medical care need. From 2017 to 2020, there a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed.

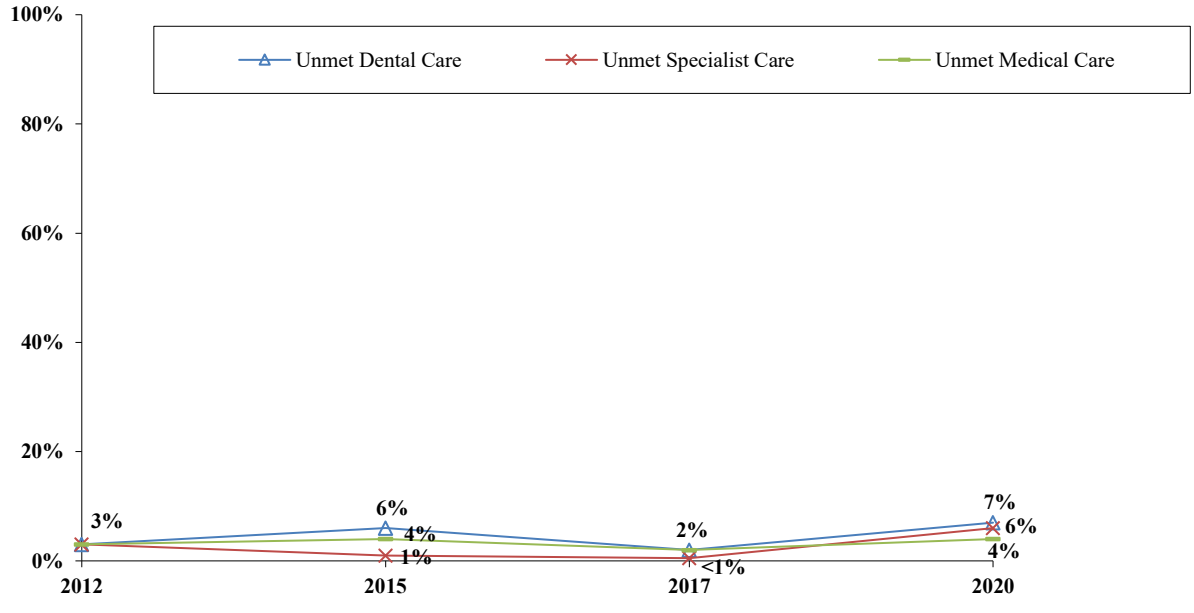
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child had an unmet need in both study years.

Child's Unmet Care Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet medical care need, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.

Figure 31. Child's Unmet Care in Past Year (Q91, Q95 & Q97)



Child's Current Asthma

2020 Findings

Of the 137 respondents with a child…

- Nine percent of respondents reported the child currently had asthma.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma (3% and 9%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma (3% and 9%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma in both study years.

Child's Safety in Community

2020 Findings

Of the 137 respondents with a child…

- Zero percent of respondents reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe (1% and 0%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe (less than one percent and 0%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe in their community in both study years.

Child's Sleeping Arrangement as a Baby

2020 Findings

Of the 15 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- Fifteen respondents (100%) reported when the child was a baby, the child usually slept in a crib or bassinette. Zero respondents (0%) reported in bed with them or another person.

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

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (15% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (0% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Fruit Intake on Average Day

2020 Findings (Table 62)

Of the 116 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- Respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day (88%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their son (70%).

- Ninety-six percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported the child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day compared to 76% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 62)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2012 and 2020, respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, with a noted increase since 2012.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 62)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2017, child's gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 62. Child's Fruit Intake (Two or More Servings) on an Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q106)[①]

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	75%	86%	67%	79%
Gender[1,4]				
Boy	55	94	62	70
Girl	93	83	76	88
Age[2]				
5 to 12 Years Old	74	91	72	85
13 to 17 Years Old	77	77	56	71
Household Income[3,4]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a,b]	64	91	32	96
Top 40 Percent Bracket	79	82	76	76

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Child's Vegetable Intake on Average Day

2020 Findings (Table 63)

Of the 116 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported the 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 15% of respondents speaking on behalf of the 13 to 17 year old child.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 63)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2012 and 2020, respondents were more likely to report the 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 63)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents were more likely to report the 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting the child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Table 63. Child's Vegetable Intake (Three or More Servings) on an Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q107)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	30%	26%	27%	26%
Gender				
Boy	27	23	21	21
Girl	31	26	37	31
Age[1,2,3,4]				
5 to 12 Years Old	39	39	34	33
13 to 17 Years Old	19	7	16	15
Household Income[2,3]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[b]	39	4	5	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	26	38	26

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Child's Fruit and Vegetable Intake on Average Day

2020 Findings (Table 64)

Of the 116 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Forty-seven percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child ate at least five servings of fruits or vegetables on an average day.

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported the 5 to 12 year old child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day compared to 33% of respondents speaking on behalf of the 13 to 17 year old child.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 64)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child ate at least five servings of fruits or vegetables on an average day.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day. In 2020, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their son ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day.

- In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report the 5 to 12 year old child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 64)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child ate at least five servings of fruits or vegetables on an average day.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents were more likely to report the 5 to 12 year old child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting the child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day.

Table 64. Child's Fruit or Vegetable Intake (Five or More Servings) on an Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q106 & Q107)[①]

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL	36%	48%	47%	47%
Gender[1]				
Boy[a]	23	48	46	46
Girl	47	47	48	49
Age[3,4]				
5 to 12 Years Old	43	53	59	58
13 to 17 Years Old	29	40	25	33
Household Income[2,3]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[b]	39	26	14	57
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	51	52	46

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Child's Physical Activity in Past Seven Days

2020 Findings (Table 65)

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times in the past week.

- Seventy percent of respondents reported the 5 to 12 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week compared to 37% of respondents speaking on behalf of the 13 to 17 year old child.

Of the 43% of respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old who was not physically active for 60 minutes five times in the past week (n=50)…

- Of the 50 respondents who reported the child was not physically active five times a week/60 minutes, 37% reported the child likes to play video games or on computer as the reason for less physical activity while 21% reported the child does not like to be physically active. Seventeen percent reported activities cancelled due to coronavirus/COVID-19.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 65)

- From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times in the past week.

- In 2012 and 2020, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their son was physically active five times a week.

- In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report the 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting the 13 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child was physically active five times a week. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting the child was physically active five times a week.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 65)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times in the past week.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents were more likely to report the 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week.

Table 65. Child's Physical Activity (Five or More Times for 60 Minutes/Week) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q108)①

	2012	2015	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	70%	57%	60%	56%
Gender				
Boy[a]	72	68	62	48
Girl	70	53	57	64
Age[3,4]				
5 to 12 Years Old	74	52	71	70
13 to 17 Years Old[a]	67	65	39	37
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	91	48	64	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	69	58	61	57

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Child's Emotional Well-Being in Past Six Months

2020 Findings

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Two percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2012, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (4% and 2%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (1% and 2%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2020 Findings

Of the 116 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Ten percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 9% reported the child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Three percent of respondents reported the child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods. Less than one percent reported the child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child was bullied in some way in the past year.

2012 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2012, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was bullied overall, physically bullied or cyber bullied. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was verbally bullied.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child was bullied in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

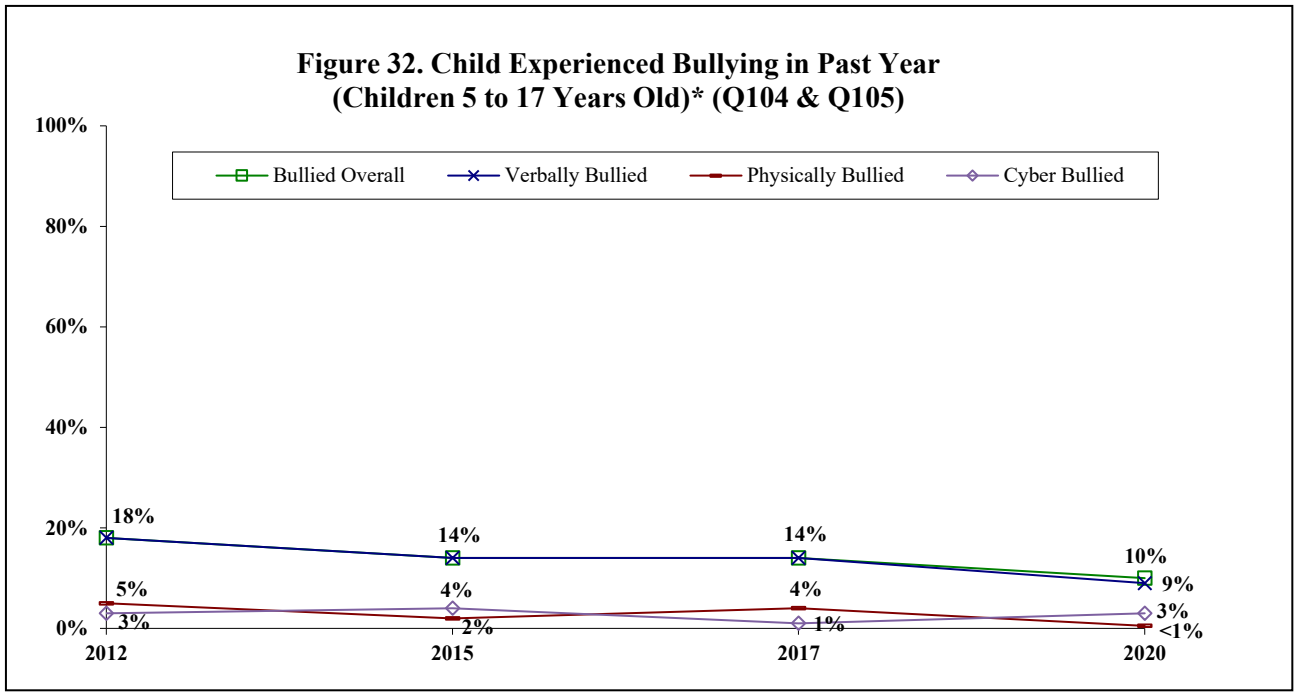
- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was bullied overall, verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child was bullied in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was bullied overall, physically bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2012 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child was verbally bullied while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.



*In 2012, 2015 and 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old.

Top County Health Issues (Figures 33 & 34; Tables 66 - 78)

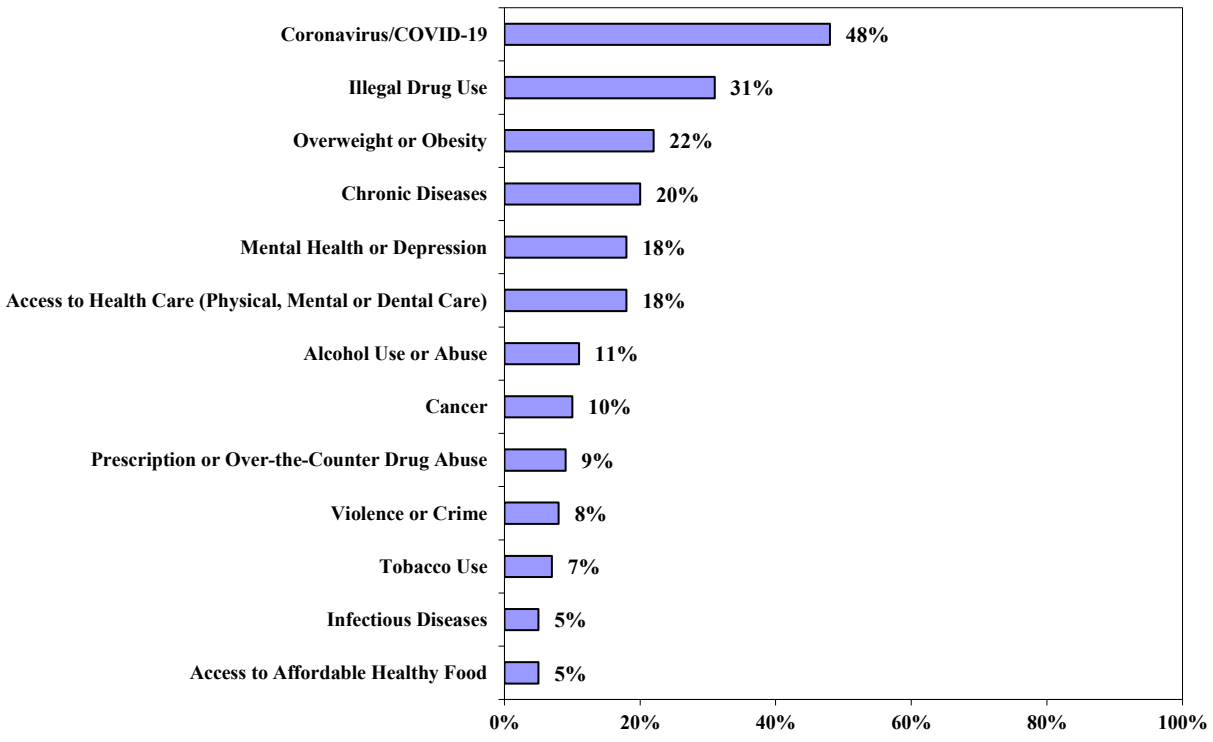
KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were coronavirus/COVID-19 (48%), illegal drug use (31%) or overweight/obesity (22%). Married respondents were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19 as a top health issue. Respondents who were male or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use. Twenty percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported access to health care; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue. Nine percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. Eight percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents who were male or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported tobacco use. Five percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use or prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, chronic diseases, access to health care, alcohol use/abuse, cancer, violence/crime, tobacco use, infectious diseases or access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the county.

2020 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the three largest health issues in Waukesha County. Respondents were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19 (48%), illegal drug use (31%) or overweight/obesity (22%).

Figure 33. County Health Issues for 2020 (Q114)



Coronavirus/COVID-19 as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 66)

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported coronavirus/COVID-19 as one of the top three county health issues.

- Married respondents were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19 as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents (51% and 40%, respectively).

Table 66. Coronavirus/COVID-19 as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[Φ]

	2020
TOTAL	48%
Gender	
Male	45
Female	50
Age	
18 to 34	38
35 to 44	57
45 to 54	49
55 to 64	41
65 and Older	54
Education	
High School or Less	44
Some Post High School	53
College Graduate	47
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket	45
Marital Status[1]	
Married	51
Not Married	40

[Φ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 67)

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported illegal drug use as one of the top three county health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as one of the top health issues (39%) compared to female respondents (23%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported illegal drug use as a top issue compared to 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 18% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 67)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting illegal drug use.

- In 2017 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting illegal drug use.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting illegal drug use.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting illegal drug use.

Table 67. Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	41%	31%
Gender[2]		
Male	38	39
Female[a]	44	23
Age		
18 to 34[a]	42	28
35 to 44	34	35
45 to 54	43	37
55 to 64[a]	54	36
65 and Older	35	21
Education		
High School or Less	36	30
Some Post High School[a]	41	27
College Graduate[a]	43	33
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	46	39
Marital Status		
Married[a]	42	32
Not Married	39	29

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 68)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity as one of the top three county health issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting overweight or obesity as one of the top three county health issues.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 68)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight or obesity as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report overweight or obesity. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting overweight or obesity as a top county health issue.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.

Table 68. Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	18%	22%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	13	22
Female	22	22
Age[1]		
18 to 34	30	24
35 to 44	20	30
45 to 54	14	20
55 to 64	13	24
65 and Older	11	12
Education		
High School or Less	23	20
Some Post High School	16	19
College Graduate	17	24
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21	23
Marital Status		
Married	16	19
Not Married	21	26

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 69)

- Twenty percent of respondents reported chronic diseases, like diabetes or heart disease, as one of the top three county health issues.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 19% of those with some post high school education or 12% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 69)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2017 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting chronic diseases as a top health issue.

Table 69. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	17%	20%
Gender[1]		
Male	21	19
Female[a]	12	21
Age		
18 to 34	22	12
35 to 44	20	13
45 to 54[a]	11	25
55 to 64	19	24
65 and Older[a]	12	26
Education[2]		
High School or Less	22	12
Some Post High School	13	19
College Graduate[a]	17	25
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	28	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	14	26
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	11	20
Not Married	26	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 70)

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as one of the top three health issues.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top health issues (30%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (16%) or respondents 65 and older (8%).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 70)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting mental health/depression.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top health issue, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting mental health/depression.

Table 70. Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	10%	18%
Gender		
Male	12	16
Female[a]	9	20
Age[2]		
18 to 34	11	16
35 to 44[a]	13	30
45 to 54	11	17
55 to 64	11	20
65 and Older	5	8
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	3	19
Some Post High School	9	14
College Graduate	14	20
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	12	22
Marital Status		
Married[a]	9	19
Not Married	12	18

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 71)

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported access to health care (physical, mental or dental care), as one of the top three county health issues.

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported access to health care as one of the top health issues compared to 10% of those 18 to 34 years old or 6% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported access to health care as a top issue compared to 19% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported access to health care as a top health issue compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report access to health care as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (24% and 6%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 71)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported access to health care as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report access to health care, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting access to health care.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report access to health care.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting access to health care.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report access to health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting access to health care.

Table 71. Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	21%	18%
Gender[1]		
Male	16	16
Female	25	19
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	9	10
35 to 44[a]	30	6
45 to 54[a]	21	38
55 to 64	29	16
65 and Older	20	14
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	11	4
Some Post High School	16	19
College Graduate	26	24
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	29	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	28
Marital Status[2]		
Married	23	24
Not Married[a]	18	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 72)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top three county health issues.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues compared to married respondents (16% and 9%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 72)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting alcohol use or abuse.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse.

Table 72. Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	15%	11%
Gender		
Male	12	10
Female	17	13
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	24	12
35 to 44	13	13
45 to 54	8	5
55 to 64	19	13
65 and Older	12	14
Education[1]		
High School or Less	5	8
Some Post High School	20	16
College Graduate	15	11
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	19	13
Marital Status[2]		
Married	14	9
Not Married	17	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cancer as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 73)

- Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as one of the top three county health issues.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting cancer as one of the top three county issues.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 73)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report cancer as a top health issue. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report cancer. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting cancer.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report cancer. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting cancer.

Table 73. Cancer as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	11%	10%
Gender		
Male	11	9
Female	11	10
Age		
18 to 34	12	11
35 to 44	10	9
45 to 54	11	7
55 to 64	13	6
65 and Older	9	16
Education[1]		
High School or Less	21	11
Some Post High School	7	8
College Graduate	10	10
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	10
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	6	12
Not Married[a]	18	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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

2020 Findings (Table 74)

- Nine percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top three county health issues.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top three county issues.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 74)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as a top health issue. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

Table 74. Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	17%	9%
Gender[1]		
Male	11	12
Female[a]	22	6
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	35	2
35 to 44	13	7
45 to 54	7	14
55 to 64	14	13
65 and Older	14	9
Education[1]		
High School or Less	5	10
Some Post High School[a]	34	10
College Graduate	11	8
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	21	8
Marital Status		
Married[a]	16	8
Not Married	18	11

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Violence or Crime as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 75)

- Eight percent of respondents reported violence or crime as one of the top three county health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report violence or crime as one of the top health issues (10%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported violence or crime as a top issue compared to 5% of respondents with at least some post high school education.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 75)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence or crime as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report violence or crime as a top health issue, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report violence or crime. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting violence or crime.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence or crime.

Table 75. Violence or Crime as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	5%	8%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	4	10
Female	6	5
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	0	6
35 to 44[a]	1	10
45 to 54	7	11
55 to 64	6	7
65 and Older	11	7
Education[2]		
High School or Less	7	15
Some Post High School	4	5
College Graduate	5	5
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	7
Marital Status		
Married	5	7
Not Married	5	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Tobacco Use as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 76)

- Seven percent of respondents reported tobacco use as one of the top three county health issues.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting tobacco use as one of the top three county issues.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 76)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported tobacco use as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report tobacco use as a top health issue. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report tobacco use. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting tobacco use.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report tobacco use as a top health issue. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting tobacco use.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting tobacco use.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report tobacco use. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting tobacco use.

Table 76. Tobacco Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	5%	7%
Gender[1]		
Male	7	9
Female	2	5
Age[1]		
18 to 34	13	8
35 to 44	4	4
45 to 54[a]	1	12
55 to 64	3	8
65 and Older	0	3
Education[1]		
High School or Less	12	9
Some Post High School	3	3
College Graduate[a]	2	8
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	2	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	4
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	2	7
Not Married	8	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Infectious Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 77)

- Five percent of respondents reported infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the three top county health issues.

- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 5% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with some post high school education.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 77)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the county.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top three issues in 2017.

Table 77. Infectious Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL	3%	5%
Gender		
Male	--	6
Female	--	4
Age		
18 to 34	--	9
35 to 44	--	3
45 to 54	--	1
55 to 64	--	7
65 and Older	--	3
Education[2]		
High School or Less	--	10
Some Post High School	--	1
College Graduate	--	5
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	4
Marital Status		
Married	--	4
Not Married	--	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 78)

- Five percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top three county health issues.

- Eleven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues compared to 4% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

- Eight percent of respondents with a college education reported access to affordable healthy food as a top issue compared to 2% of those with a high school education or less or 1% of respondents with some post high school education.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 78)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting affordable healthy food.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food.

Table 78. Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q114)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	4%	5%
Gender		
Male	3	4
Female	5	5
Age[2]		
18 to 34	0	0
35 to 44[a]	7	0
45 to 54[a]	3	11
55 to 64	3	8
65 and Older	5	4
Education[2]		
High School or Less	5	2
Some Post High School	3	1
College Graduate	3	8
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	6
Marital Status		
Married	4	6
Not Married	4	2

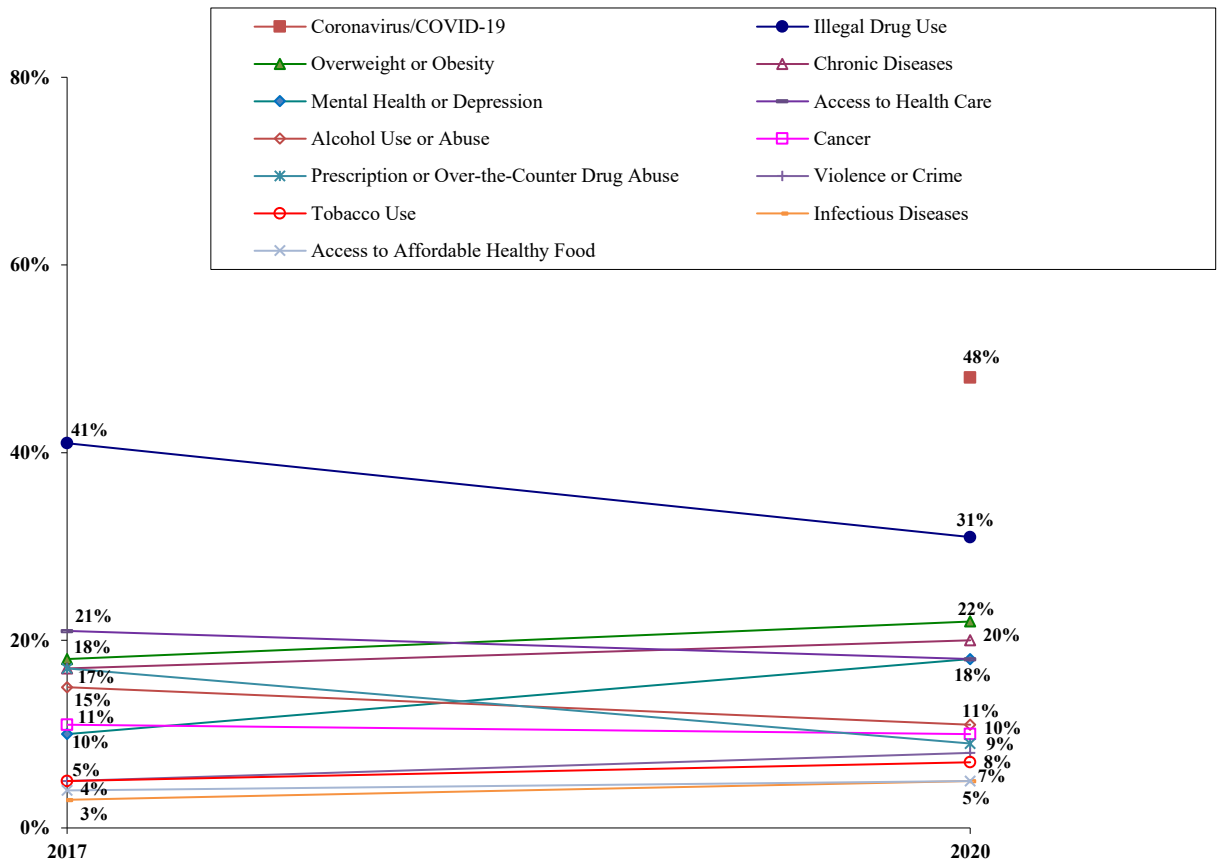
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Top County Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use or prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, chronic diseases, access to health care, alcohol use/abuse, cancer, violence/crime, tobacco use, infectious diseases or access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the county.

Figure 34. Top County Health Issues (Q114)



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY/WAUKESHA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
2020 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
July 24, 2020 to September 4, 2020

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

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

Poor	2%
Fair	8
Good	28
Very good	39
Excellent	24
Not sure	0

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…

Private insurance through employer	61%
Private insurance directly from insurance company	4
Private insurance through the exchange/ACA/Affordable Care Act	5
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	6
Medicare	19
Or do you not have health care coverage	4
Not sure	<1

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

All	93%
Part	4
None	4
Not sure	0

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

All	91%
Part	5
None	4
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	13%
No	87
Not sure	0

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

Yes	5%
No	95
Not sure	<1

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

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

8. What were the reasons that you or someone in your household did not receive the medical care needed? [34 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured	42%
Coronavirus/COVID-19	36
Cannot afford to pay	32
Poor medical care	12
Insurance did not cover it	6
Co-payments too high	6
Other	14

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

Yes	16%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q10
No	84	→ GO TO Q11
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q11

10. What were the reasons that you or someone in your household did not receive the dental care needed? [65 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Coronavirus/COVID-19	39%
Uninsured	30
Cannot afford to pay	19
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	10
Insurance did not cover it	8
Not enough time	5
Other	5

11. 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	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q12
No	96	→ GO TO Q13
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q13

12. What were the reasons that you or someone in your household did not receive the mental health care needed? [16 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Coronavirus/COVID-19	5 respondents
Uninsured	4 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	4 respondents
Unable to get appointment	4 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	3 respondents
Other	1 respondent

13. Times of distress can happen to anyone and may include economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life. When this happens, people may look for support from community resources. In the past three years, did you have a time of distress where you or someone in your household looked for community resource support in Waukesha County?

Yes	13%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q14
No	85	→ GO TO Q17
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q17

14. Was the distressing time related to… [50 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Mental health issues	38%
Economic hardship	37
Personal medical issues	20
Substance use or drug addiction	11
Providing regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability	6
Other family issues	14

15. How supported did you feel by community resources offered to you? Would you say… [50 Respondents]

Not at all supported	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q16
Slightly supported	22	→ CONTINUE WITH Q16
Somewhat supported	22	→ CONTINUE WITH Q16
Very supported	33	→ GO TO Q17
Extremely supported	20	→ GO TO Q17
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q17

16. What is the reason or reasons you answered the way you did? [24 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Stigma related to needing help/disapproval	39%
Inconvenient hours	22
Lack of knowledge of where to go	21
Finances	21
Other	7

17. 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
Not sure	1

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

Doctor	51%
Internet	32
Myself/family member in health care field	9
Other (2% or less)	7
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	46%
No	51
Not sure	3

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	64%
Public health clinic or community health center	2
Hospital outpatient department	0
Hospital emergency room	3
Urgent care center	21
Quickcare clinic (Fastcare clinic)	2
Worksite clinic	<1
Virtual health/tele-medicine/electronic visits	<1
Some other kind of place	1
No usual place	7
Not sure	0

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

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
21.	A routine checkup	65%	25%	2%	7%	<1%	0%
22.	A cholesterol test	64	15	2	8	5	7
23.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	76	13	6	5	0	0
24.	An eye exam	39	34	12	11	4	0

25. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

Yes	56%
No	45
Not sure	0

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

18 to 34 years old	23%
35 to 44 years old	17
45 to 54 years old	23
55 to 64 years old	18
65 and older	19

27. What gender do you identify with?

Male	49%
Female	51
Nonbinary	0
Other, please specify	0
Not sure	<1

28. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [76 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	84%
No	13
Not sure	3

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
29.	You have high blood pressure?	29%	71%	0%
30.	…(if yes) [116 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	97	3	0
31.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	22	78	<1
32.	…(if yes) [88 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	92	6	2
33.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	8	92	<1
34.	…(if yes) [29 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	93	7	0
35.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	19	81	0
36.	…(if yes) [74 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	99	1	0
37.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	10	90	<1
38.	…(if yes) [38 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	89	11	0
39.	Do you currently have asthma?	9	91	0
40.	…(if yes) [36 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	97	3	0

41. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned, frozen or cooked fruit, one medium piece of fruit or six ounces of 100% fruit juice.

One or fewer servings	39%
Two servings	35
Three or more servings	27
Not sure	0

42. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of frozen, cooked or raw vegetable or six ounces of 100% vegetable juice.

One or fewer servings	37%
Two servings	31
Three or more servings	31
Not sure	0

43. Was there a time during the last 12 months that your household was hungry, but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?

Yes	2%
No	99
Not sure	0

44. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days	8%
1 to 4 days	49
5 to 7 days	43
Not sure	0

45. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days	29%
1 to 2 days	32
3 to 7 days	40
Not sure	0

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.
If Nonbinary or Other: We have three questions related to women's health. Would you like to answer these questions? If yes, continue. If no, go to Q50.

46. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [100 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	59%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	25
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
5 or more years ago	8
Never	1
Not sure	0

47. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [43 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	84%
No	14
Not sure	2

48. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [150 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	34%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	14
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	7
5 or more years ago	3
Never	8
Not sure	0

49. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [150 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	16%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	22
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	8
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 or more years ago	6
Never	13
Not sure	30

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 and OLDER

50. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [195 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	10%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	5
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	9
5 years ago or more	14
Never	56
Not sure	7

51. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [195 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	2
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	<1
10 years ago or more	6
Never	86
Not sure	4

52. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [196 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	12%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	28
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	18
10 years ago or more	5
Never	22
Not sure	1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	34%
Seldom	36
Sometimes	27
Nearly always	2
Always	1
Not sure	0

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

Never	3%
Seldom	2
Sometimes	9
Nearly always	41
Always	44
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	0

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

56. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days	68%
1 day	12
2 or more days	19
Not sure	0

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

Yes	2%
No	98
Not sure	0

58. How long has it been since you last used any prescription pain relievers like Demerol, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet or Methadone, that was not prescribed for you or that you took for non-medical reasons?

Within the past 30 days	0%
More than 30 days ago, but within the past 12 months	<1
More than 12 months ago	6
Never	94
Not sure	<1

59. How long has it been since you last used heroin?

Within the past 30 days	0%
More than 30 days ago, but within the past 12 months	0
More than 12 months ago	3
Never	97
Not sure	0

60. How long has it been since you last used cocaine or other street drugs?

Within the past 30 days	<1%
More than 30 days ago, but within the past 12 months	2
More than 12 months ago	8
Never	90
Not sure	<1

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
61.	Drinking alcohol	2%	98%	0%
62.	Marijuana or THC-containing products	<1	99	0
63.	Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs	1	99	0
64.	Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	<1	100	0

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
65.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit	7%	93%	0%
66.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars	3	98	0
67.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as vaping or e-cigarettes	4	97	0

Now I'd like to talk to you about regular tobacco cigarettes…

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

Every day	7%
Some days	3
Not at all	90
Not sure	0

69. [VAPERS and/or SMOKERS ONLY] During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking or vaping for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [53 Current Vapers and Smokers]

Yes	55%
No	44
Not sure	2

70. [VAPERS and/or SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [52 Current Vapers and Smokers]

Yes	65%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q71
No	35	→ GO TO Q72
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q72

71. [VAPERS and/or SMOKERS ONLY and saw a health professional] In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking or vaping?
[35 Current Vapers and Smokers]

Yes	69%
No	31
Not sure	0

72. [ALL RESPONDENTS] Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home…

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	88%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	3
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	7
Not sure	0

73. [NONVAPERS and NONSMOKERS ONLY] In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes or vaping?
[347 Nonvapers and Nonsmokers]

0 days	92%
1 to 3 days	5
4 to 6 days	2
All 7 days	<1
Not sure	0

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

74. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
75. About how tall are you, without shoes?
    [CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	30%
Overweight	36
Obese	34

76. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	5%
No	96
Not sure	0

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

White	90%
Black, African American	2
Asian	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	3
Multiple races	<1
Not sure	0

78. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	17%
A member of an unmarried couple	5
Married	60
Separated	1
Divorced	10
Widowed	7
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	0%
Some high school	2
High school graduate or GED	24
Some college	18
Technical school graduate	5
College graduate	37
Advanced or professional degree	15
Not sure	0

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

Waukesha	100%

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

Waukesha, city	20%
Menomonee Falls, village	11
New Berlin, city	7
Oconomowoc, city	6
Brookfield, city	6
Waukesha, town	5
Hartland, village	4
Sussex, village	4
Muskego, city	4
All others (3% or less)	34

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

53066	10%
53051	10
53189	10
53186	8
53188	8
53029	6
53149	6
53072	5
53089	5
53151	5
53005	5
53150	4
All others (3% or less)	17

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

83. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.
84. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
85. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

86. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	2%
$10,000 to $20,000	4
$20,001 to $30,000	6
$30,001 to $40,000	6
$40,001 to $50,000	7
$50,001 to $60,000	10
$60,001 to $75,000	6
$75,001 to $90,000	10
$90,001 to $105,000	10
$105,001 to $120,000	7
$120,001 to $135,000	3
Over $135,000	22
Not sure	5
No answer	5

87. How many children under the age of 18 are living in the household?

None	58%	→ GO TO Q110
One	14	→ CONTINUE WITH Q88
Two or more	28	→ CONTINUE WITH Q88
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q110

For the next questions, we would like to talk about the [RANDOM SELECTED] child.

88. Do you make health care decisions for this child? [168 Respondents]

Yes	82%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q89
No	18	→ GO TO Q110
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q110

89. What is the age of the child? [136 Respondents]

12 or younger	65%
13 to 17 years old	35

90. What is the gender of the child? [137 Respondents]

Boy	55%
Girl	45
Nonbinary	0
Other, please specify	0
Not sure	0

91. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt the child did not get the medical care they needed? [137 Respondents]

Yes	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q92
No	96	→ GO TO Q93
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q93

92. What were the reasons the child did not receive the medical care needed? [6 Respondent; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Poor medical care	4 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	2 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

93. A primary doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows the child well, and is familiar with the child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as the child's primary doctor or nurse? [137 Respondents]

Yes	99%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q94
No	<1	→ GO TO Q95
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q95

94. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did the child visit their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care? [135 Respondents]

Yes	97%
No	3
Not sure	0

95. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months the child needed to see a specialist but did not? [137 Respondents]

Yes	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q96
No	94	→ GO TO Q97
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q97

96. What were the reasons the child did not see a specialist they needed? [8 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Physical barriers	4 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	2 respondents
Coronavirus/COVID-19	1 respondent
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

97. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt the child did not get the dental care needed? [137 Respondents]

Yes	7%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	93	→ GO TO Q99
Not sure	0	→ GO TO 99

98. What were the reasons the child did not receive the dental health care needed? [9 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Coronavirus/COVID-19	8 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	1 respondent
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

99. Does the child have asthma? [137 Respondents]

Yes	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q100
No	91	→ GO TO Q101
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q101

100. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has the child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [12 Respondents]

Yes	7 respondents
No	5 respondents
Not sure	0 respondents

101. When the child was an infant of less than one year old, where did the child usually sleep? [15 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	15 respondents
Pack n' Play	0 respondents
Couch or chair	0 respondents
Swing	0 respondents
Car	0 respondents
Car seat	0 respondents
Floor	0 respondents
In bed with you or another person	0 respondents
Not sure	0 respondents

102. How often do you feel the child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [137 Respondents]

Always	74%
Nearly always	23
Sometimes	4
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

103. During the past six months, how often was the child unhappy, sad or depressed? [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Always	<1%
Nearly always	<1
Sometimes	32
Seldom	30
Never	36
Not sure	0

104. During the past 12 months, has the child experienced any bullying? [116 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Yes	10%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q105
No	89	→ GO TO Q106
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q106

105. What type of bullying did the child experience? [116 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	<1%
Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	9
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	3

106. On an average day, how many servings of fruit does the child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned, frozen or cooked fruit, one medium piece of fruit or six ounces of 100% fruit juice. [116 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	21%
Two servings	40
Three or more servings	40
Not sure	0

107. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables does the child eat? One serving is ½ cup of frozen, cooked or raw vegetable or six ounces of 100% vegetable juice. [116 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	39%
Two servings	35
Three or more servings	26
Not sure	0

108. During the past seven days, on how many days was the child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time? [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q109
Two through four days	38	→ CONTINUE WITH Q109
Five or more days	56	→ GO TO Q110
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q110

109. What were the reasons the child was not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [50 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Likes to play video games or on computer	37%
Child does not like to be physically active	21
Activities cancelled due to Coronavirus/COVID-19	17
School/homework/other activities	6
Prefers to watch TV	4
Work	4
Weather	4
Other	12

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q111
No	95	→ GO TO Q112
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q112

111. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, a child, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [22 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	51%
Spouse	18
Ex-spouse	16
Acquaintance	13
Brother or sister	3

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

Yes	2%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q113
No	98	→ GO TO Q114
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q114

113. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, a child, or someone else? [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	2 respondents
Boyfriend or girlfriend	2 respondents
Brother or sister	2 respondents
Acquaintance	2 respondents
Ex-spouse	1 respondent

114. Finally, what are the three largest health concerns in Waukesha County?

Coronavirus/COVID-19	48%
Illegal drug use	31
Overweight or obesity	22
Chronic diseases like diabetes or heart disease	20
Mental health or depression	18
Access to health care (physical, mental or dental care)	18
Alcohol use or abuse	11
Cancer	10
Prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse	9
Violence or crime	8
Tobacco use	7
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	5
Access to affordable healthy food	5
Lack of physical activity	3
Affordable health care	3
Environmental issues (air, water, wind turbines, animal waste)	2
Driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving	2
Aging/aging related issues	<1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2020 Community Health Survey

The 2020 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from July 24 through September 4, 2020. 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2017 Community Health Survey

The 2017 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from June 5 through July 9, 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=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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 2 through February 23, 2015. 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through April 3, 2012. 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 ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 20 through June 17, 2009. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old or older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent. A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.