

Waukesha County Community Health Survey Report 2023

**Commissioned By:
Ascension Wisconsin
Aurora Health Care
Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin
ProHealth Care
Waukesha County Public Health Department**

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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 2030 goals.

This report was commissioned by Ascension Wisconsin, Aurora Health Care, Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin, ProHealth Care and the Waukesha Public Health Department.

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 Department 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=180). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=220). 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 August 19 and October 19, 2023.

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 age group and sex of the 2021 characteristics of the American Community Survey.

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 random child in the household).

What do the Percentages Mean?

In 2021, the Census Bureau estimated 317,879 adult residents lived in Waukesha County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 3,180 adults. So, when 15% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 47,700 residents \pm 15,900 individuals. Therefore, from 31,800 to 63,600 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2022, the Census Bureau estimated 170,114 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 2022 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 1,700 households.

Definitions

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

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

Race/Ethnicity: Race/ethnicity was determined from two questions, Hispanic origin and race. “Respondent of Color” is defined as any respondent who selected Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. “White” is defined as any respondent who selected White and Non-Hispanic.

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 2012 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 and 2023, 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.

Overweight status: Calculated using the CDC’s Body Mass Index (BMI) of kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. In this report “overweight” includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker: Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette at least some days.

Binge drinking: The definition for binge drinking varies. 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.

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 2023 (Q56, Q57, Q60 - Q63 & Q71)^o

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	51
All Other Responses*	<1
Age	
18 to 34	23%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	20
65 and Older	24
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	15%
White	85
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	14%
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	59
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57
Not Sure/No Answer	16
Married	61%

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

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

How to Read the Report

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults in 2012 reporting high blood pressure (26%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2023 (29%) 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, race/ethnicity, 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 2030 goals as well as state and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Report Setup

- 1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions and comparisons to the most recent state percentages, national percentages and Healthy People 2030 goals, wherever possible. Also included is a summary of the key findings for each topic.
- 2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
 - a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Rating Their Own Health, Health Care 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 2023 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2023 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 Currently covered” and “Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year” are the sub-topics within Health Care Coverage.
 - i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2030 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
 - ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
 - iii. 2023 Findings
 1. First bullet—lists the percentages for sub-topic survey question response categories. Occasionally, a figure is included to visually see the breakdown. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
 2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2023. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, household income level and marital status. Overweight status 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. 2012 (First Year) to 2023 Year Comparisons
 1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2012 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2023 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 2012 and/or 2023. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2012 to 2023. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 - v. 2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons—same format as the 2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons, but compares 2020 to 2023 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 “2023 Findings,” “2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons” and “2020 to 2023 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
Overall Health	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Excellent/Very Good	64%	57%	60%	63%	53%	52%	50%
Good	26%	33%	25%	28%	33%	32%	33%
Fair or Poor	10%	11%	15%	9%	15%	16%	17%
Health Care Coverage	Waukesha					WI	US
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Not Covered							
Personally (Currently, 18 Years Old and Older)	6%	2%	2%	4%	4%	5%	7%
Personally (Currently, 18 to 64 Years Old) [HP2030 Goal: 8%]	7%	2%	2%	5%	5%	7%	9%
Household Member (Past Year)	10%	9%	7%	9%	4%	NA	NA
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past Year	Waukesha					WI	US
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Unmet Need/Care in Household							
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost [HP2030 Goal: 6%]	8%	8%	11%	5%	6%	NA	7% ¹
Medical Care [HP2030 Goal: 6%]*	4%	9%	12%	9%	9%	8%	10%
Dental Care [HP2030 Goal: 19%]*	9%	12%	7%	16%	10%	NA	20% ¹
Unmet Need/Care (Respondent Only)							
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment	--	--	--	--	1%	NA	NA
Mental Health Care Services**	<1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	NA	NA
Economic Hardships	Waukesha					WI	US
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Household Went Hungry (Past Year)	--	--	4%	2%	2%	NA	NA
Household Able to Meet Needs with Money and Resources							
Strongly Disagree/Disagree (Past Month)	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Looked for Community Resource Support (Past 3 Years)	--	--	18%	13%	14%	NA	NA
Respondents Who Looked for Community Support							
Felt Somewhat/Slightly/Not at All Supported	--	--	43%	48%	54%	NA	NA
Issue with Current Housing Situation	--	--	--	--	2%	NA	NA
Health Information	Waukesha					WI	US
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Primary Source of Health Information							
Doctor or Other Health Professional	43%	50%	50%	52%	53%	NA	NA
Internet	28%	30%	30%	32%	24%	NA	NA
Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field	9%	6%	13%	9%	14%	NA	NA
Health Services	Waukesha					WI	US
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Have a Primary Care Physician [HP2030 Goal: 84%]	--	--	86%	89%	89%	76%	84%
Primary Health Services							
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner's Office	86%	78%	68%	64%	65%	NA	NA
Urgent Care Center	5%	8%	21%	21%	18%	NA	NA
Worksite Clinic	--	--	4%	<1%	2%	NA	NA
Quickcare Clinic/Fastcare Clinic	--	--	3%	2%	1%	NA	NA
Virtual Health/Tele-Medicine or Electronic Visit	--	--	<1%	<1%	1%	NA	NA
Alternative Medicine Location	--	--	--	--	1%	NA	NA
Hospital Emergency Room	<1%	3%	<1%	3%	<1%	NA	NA
Hospital Outpatient Department	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	NA	NA
Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center	5%	4%	<1%	2%	0%	NA	NA
No Usual Place	2%	6%	3%	7%	9%	NA	NA

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. ¹2019 data. *Since 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In previous years, the question was asked of the respondent only. **In 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In all other study years, the question was asked of respondents only.

	Waukesha					WI	US
Health Conditions in Past 3 Years	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
High Blood Pressure	26%	33%	31%	29%	29%	NA	NA
High Blood Cholesterol	25%	26%	26%	22%	24%	NA	NA
Mental Health Condition	12%	11%	18%	19%	19%	NA	NA
Heart Disease/Condition	9%	7%	12%	8%	12%	NA	NA
Diabetes	7%	9%	12%	10%	11%	NA	NA
Asthma (Current)	8%	8%	11%	9%	9%	11%	10%
	Waukesha					WI	US
Regularly Seeing Doctor/Nurse/Other Health Care Provider	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
High Blood Pressure	--	--	--	--	84%	NA	NA
High Blood Cholesterol	--	--	--	--	84%	NA	NA
Mental Health Condition	--	--	--	--	72%	NA	NA
Heart Disease/Condition	--	--	--	--	98%	NA	NA
Diabetes	--	--	--	--	98%	NA	NA
Asthma (Current)	--	--	--	--	78%	NA	NA
Body Weight	Waukesha					WI	US
Overweight Status	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	65%	70%	69%	70%	67%	71%	68%
Obese (BMI 30.0+) [HP2030 Goal: 36%]	25%	34%	30%	34%	27%	33%	34%
	Waukesha					WI	US
Tobacco Product Use in Past Month	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current Smokers [HP2030 Goal: 6%]	17%	13%	14%	11%	9%	14%	14%
Current Vapers	--	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	8%
Of Current Smokers/Vapers in Past Year...							
Quit Smoking/Vaping 1 Day or More Because Trying to Quit*	45%	55%	67%	55%	32%	NA	NA
Saw a Health Care Professional Advised to Quit Smoking/Vaping*	69%	67%	76%	69%	59%	NA	NA
Exposure to Smoke or Electronic Vapor	Waukesha					WI	US
Smoking Policy at Home	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>18-19</u>
Not Allowed Anywhere [HP2030 Goal: 93%]	82%	86%	88%	88%	90%	NA	90%
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	8%	6%	3%	3%	4%	NA	NA
Allowed Anywhere	2%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	NA	NA
No Rules Inside Home	7%	8%	9%	7%	6%	NA	NA
Nonsmokers/Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke/Vapor Past 7 Days*	10%	8%	7%	8%	6%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars Use	--	3%	4%	3%	5%	NA	NA
Smokeless Tobacco Use	--	2%	4%	7%	4%	3%	3%
	Waukesha					WI	US
Delta-8 (Marijuana-lite, Diet Weed, Dabs) Use in Past Month	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Delta-8	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Alcohol Use in Past Month	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Binge Drinker** [HP2030 Goal 5+ Drinks: 25%]	22%	29%	26%	32%	31%	20%	17%
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	<1%	2%	2%	2%	NA	NA

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

*Since 2020, tobacco questions included vaping. In previous years, questions were asked about smoking only.

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

	Waukesha					WI	US
Mental Health Status	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%	NA	NA
Felt Lonely or Isolated Always/Nearly Always	--	--	--	--	3%	NA	NA
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	NA	NA
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life Seldom/Never	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Household Problems in Past Year Associated With...	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Alcohol	3%	6%	1%	2%	2%	NA	NA
Marijuana or THC-Containing Products Including Delta-9	1%	2%	2%	<1%	2%	NA	NA
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs	2%	<1%	2%	1%	1%	NA	NA
Misuse of Prescription Drugs or Over-the-Counter Drugs	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Personal Safety Issues in Past Year	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Afraid for Their Safety	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	NA	NA
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%	NA	NA
At Least One of the Safety Issues	4%	5%	7%	7%	6%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Children in Household	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Primary Health Care Provider-Knows Child & Familiar with History	86%	89%	97%	99%	90%	NA	NA
Visited Primary Health Care Provider for Preventive Care (Past Year)	93%	95%	89%	97%	95%	NA	NA
Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past Year)							
Dental Care	3%	6%	2%	7%	3%	NA	NA
Medical Care	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	NA	NA
Asthma	3%	7%	3%	9%	15%	NA	NA
Mental Health Condition	--	--	--	--	12%	NA	NA
Overweight or Obese	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Children 5 to 17 Years Old							
Seldom/Never Safe in Community/Neighborhood	1%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	NA	NA
Felt Unhappy, Sad or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past 6 Months)	4%	0%	1%	2%	2%	NA	NA
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (Past Year)*	18%	14%	14%	10%	14%	NA	NA
Verbally Bullied*	18%	14%	14%	9%	14%	NA	NA
Physically Bullied*	5%	2%	4%	<1%	3%	NA	NA
Cyber Bullied*	3%	4%	1%	3%	4%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Top County Social or Economic Issues	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Economic Stability and Employment	--	--	--	--	17%	NA	NA
Community Violence and Crime	--	--	--	--	15%	NA	NA
Safe and Affordable Housing	--	--	--	--	14%	NA	NA
Education Access and Quality	--	--	--	--	10%	NA	NA
Accessible and Affordable Health Care	--	--	--	--	9%	NA	NA
Food Insecurity	--	--	--	--	9%	NA	NA
Racism and Discrimination	--	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA
Social Connectedness and Belonging	--	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
	Waukesha					WI	US
Top County Health or Behavioral Issues	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Alcohol Abuse and Drug/Substance Use	--	--	--	--	38%	NA	NA
Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide	--	--	--	--	35%	NA	NA
Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity	--	--	--	--	17%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable Health Care	--	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA

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

*Since 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old. In previous years, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old.

General Health

In 2023, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 15% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Health Care Coverage

In 2023, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four 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 or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

In 2023, 6% 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 in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental health care services in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical and dental care need was asked of the household. In previous years, it was asked of the respondent only. In 2020, unmet mental health care services was asked of the household. In all other study years, it was asked of the respondent only.*

Economic Hardships

In 2023, 2% of respondents reported their household went hungry because they didn't have enough food in the past year. Four percent of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed "During the past month, my household has been able to meet its needs with the money and resources we have." Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to strongly disagree/disagree. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household in the past three years looked for community support; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifty-four percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Two percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation. *From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they didn't have enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household looked for community resource support, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Health Information

In 2023, 53% of respondents reported they trust a doctor or other health professional the most for health information while 24% reported the Internet. Fourteen percent reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their most trusted source for health information. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor or other health professional. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color or with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet. Respondents who were white, with at least some post high school 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 most trusted source for health information. *From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust their doctor or other health professional the most as their source of health information while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust the Internet the most as their source of health information while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Health Services

In 2023, 89% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 18% reported an urgent care center. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or respondents of color were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Nine percent reported no usual place for their primary place for health services; respondents who were male or white were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, 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 or no usual place while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.*

Health Conditions

In 2023, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (24%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, white, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, white or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Twelve percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were male, 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported current asthma; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 72% reported they were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their health condition. *From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.*

Body Weight

In 2023, 67% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 27% were obese. Male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese. *From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Tobacco Product Use

In 2023, 9% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month. Thirty-two percent of current smokers/current vapers tried to quit smoking/vaping at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit. Fifty-nine percent of current smokers/vapers who saw a health professional in the past year were advised to quit smoking/vaping. *From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. Please note: since 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 2023, 90% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days. *From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.*

In 2023, 5% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars while 4% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month. Respondents who were male or married were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. *From 2015 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Delta-8 Use

In 2023, 4% of respondents used Delta-8, also known as marijuana-lite, diet weed or dabs, in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used Delta-8 in the past month.

Alcohol Use

In 2023, 31% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged 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 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Mental Health Status

In 2023, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Five percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 45 to 54 years old, respondents of color or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2023, 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, they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Household Problems

In 2023, 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. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with marijuana/THC-containing products including Delta-9 in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs while less than one percent reported the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC-containing products/including Delta-9, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Personal Safety Issues

In 2023, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023.*

Children in Household

In 2023, 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 percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as the child's primary health care provider, with 95% reporting the child visited their primary health care provider for preventive care during the past year. Three percent of respondents reported in the past year the child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported the child did not receive the medical care needed. Fifteen percent of respondents reported the child currently had asthma. Twelve percent of respondents reported the child had a diagnosed mental health condition. Seven percent of respondents reported the child was overweight or obese. Zero percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child was seldom/never safe in their community. 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. Fourteen percent reported the 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 14% reported verbal bullying, 4% reported cyber bullying and 3% reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary health care provider while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary health care provider in the past year for preventive care, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or unmet medical care need, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child was seldom/never*

safe in their community or was always or nearly always unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the 5 to 17 year old child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Top County Social or Economic Issues

In 2023, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were economic stability and employment (17%) or community violence and crime (15%). White respondents were more likely to report economic stability and employment as a top social or economic issue. Respondents who were male or with a high school education or less were more likely to report community violence and crime. Fourteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing; female respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue. Nine percent of respondents reported accessible and affordable health care as a top issue; white respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents were more likely to report food insecurity; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue; respondents who were male or with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported social connectedness and belonging; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported politics/government as a top issue; male respondents were more likely to report this.

Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors

In 2023, respondents were asked to list the top two health or behavioral issues in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were alcohol abuse and drug/substance use (38%) or mental health, mental conditions and suicide (35%). White respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse and drug/substance use. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health or behavioral issue. Seventeen percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported access to affordable health care as a top issue; respondents who were 65 and older or white were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported chronic diseases. Four percent of respondents reported tobacco and vaping products; male respondents were more likely to report this.

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 15% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

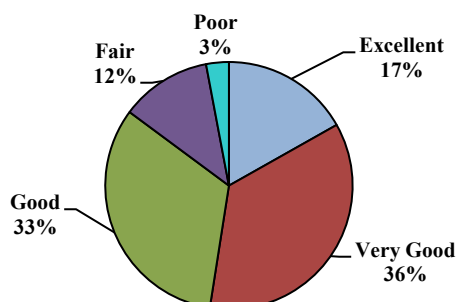
Rating Their Own Health

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

2023 Findings (Table 2)

- Fifty-three percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 15% reported their health was fair (12%) or poor (3%).

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2023 (Q1)



- Female respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (19%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 19% of those with some post high school education or 10% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 16% 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 their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (22% and 10%, respectively).

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (34%) compared to nonsmokers (13%).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2012 and 2023, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2023, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2023, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^{a,b}	10%	11%	15%	9%	15%
Gender ^{3,5}					
Male	9	13	21	9	10
Female ^{a,b}	10	8	10	9	19
Age ^{2,3,4}					
18 to 34	6	13	0	4	8
35 to 44	7	3	11	12	16
45 to 54 ^b	12	8	19	1	12
55 to 64	7	7	29	13	17
65 and Older	16	24	20	18	22
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	8
White	--	--	--	--	16
Education ^{1,3,5}					
High School or Less ^b	19	12	27	15	28
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	10	8	11	9	19
College Graduate ^a	4	12	14	7	10
Household Income ^{1,2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	13	18	21	12	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	10	18	12	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	14	5	7
Marital Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Married	6	6	18	6	10
Not Married	15	18	12	14	22
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	6	7	11	8	12
Overweight ^b	12	13	17	10	16
Smoking Status ^{1,4,5}					
Nonsmoker ^{a,b}	7	11	15	8	13
Smoker	25	10	14	24	34

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

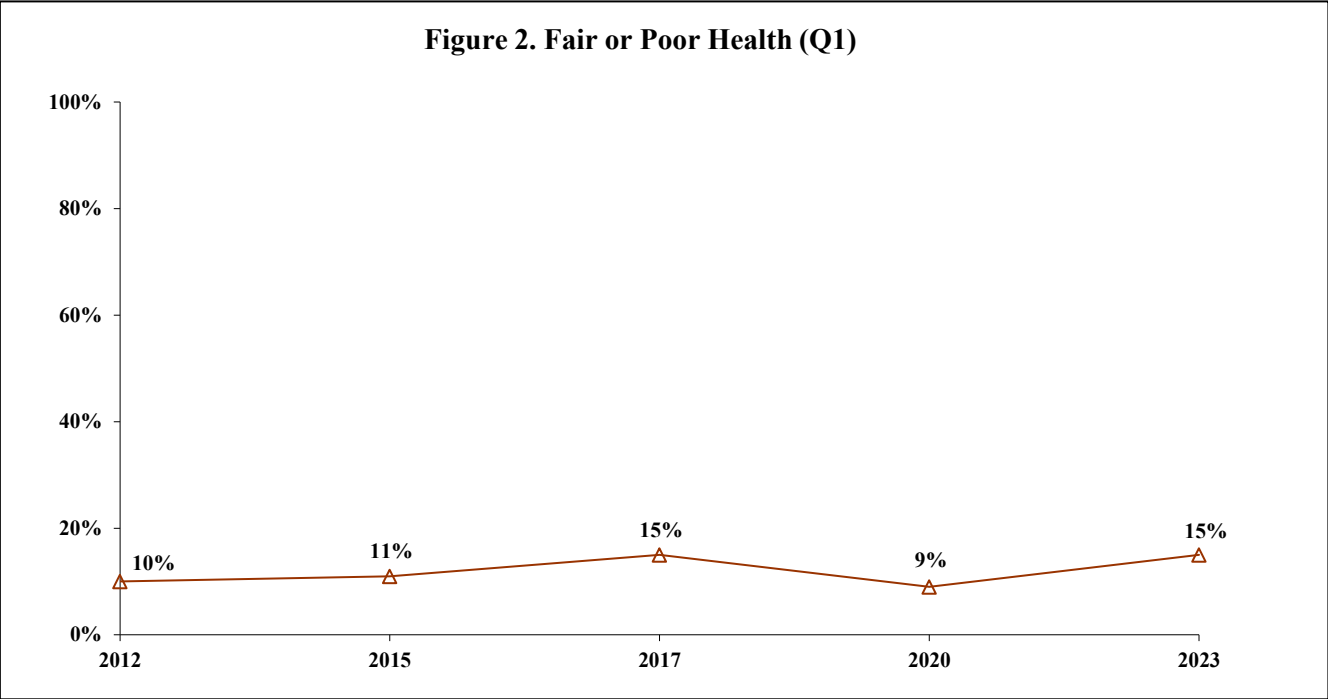
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Rating Their Own Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four 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 or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

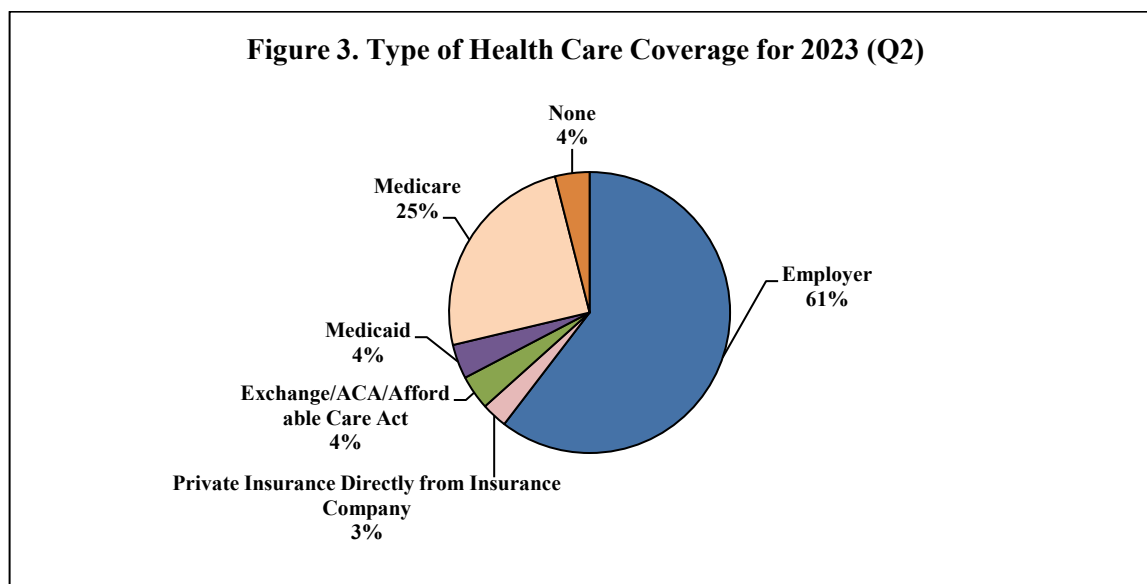
Personally Not Currently Covered

The Healthy People 2030 goal for persons under 65 years not having medical insurance is 8%. (Objective AHS-01)

In 2022, 5% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seven percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Seven percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 9% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 3)

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-one percent reported through an employer. Twenty-five percent reported Medicare while 4% each reported insurance through the exchange/ACA/Affordable Care Act or Medicaid/medical assistance/Title 19/Badger Care. Three percent reported private insurance directly from insurance company.



- Eleven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance compared to 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not currently covered by health insurance, with a noted increase since 2020.

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

	2012	2015 ^②	2017 ^②	2020	2023
TOTAL					
All Respondents	6%	2%	2%	4%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	7	2	2	5	5
Gender ¹					
Male	8	--	--	6	5
Female	2	--	--	2	2
Age ^{1,4,5}					
18 to 34	9	--	--	9	11
35 to 44	4	--	--	0	2
45 to 54	3	--	--	8	4
55 to 64 ^a	11	--	--	1	1
65 and Older	0	--	--	0	0
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	3
White	--	--	--	--	4
Education ^{1,4}					
High School or Less	6	--	--	16	9
Some Post High School ^a	10	--	--	0	2
College Graduate ^b	2	--	--	0	3
Household Income ^{1,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	16	--	--	6	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	--	--	11	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	--	--	<1	0
Marital Status ¹					
Married	3	--	--	3	2
Not Married	9	--	--	6	6

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Someone in Household Not Covered

2023 Findings (Table 4)

- Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past year.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 10% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 1% 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 (8% and 2%, respectively).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2012, 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 2023, 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 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2012 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2012 and 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2023, 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 2020 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. In 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

Table 4. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q3)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^{a,b}	10%	9%	7%	9%	4%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	18	24	16	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	17	4	16	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	4	3	3	1
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married ^{a,b}	7	5	5	5	2
Not Married	15	15	10	14	8
Children in Household ^{3,4}					
Yes ^{a,b}	10	7	10	13	2
No ^a	10	10	4	5	5

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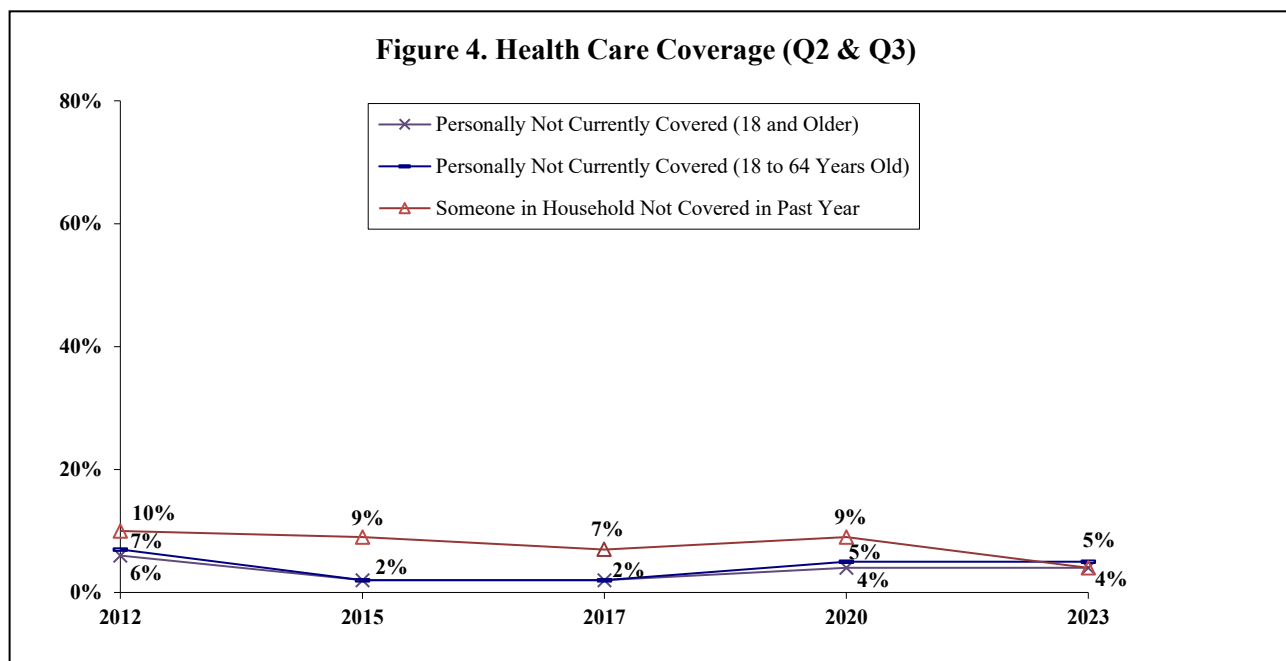
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^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2020 to 2023

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 5 - 8)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 6% 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 in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental health care services in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical and dental care need was asked of the household. In previous years, it was asked of the respondent only. In 2020, unmet mental health care services was asked of the household. In all other study years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

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

In 2019, 7% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay prescription medicines in the past year (2019 National Health Interview Survey).

2023 Findings (Table 5)

- Six percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent household income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 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 (9% and 4%, respectively).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, 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.
- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, unmarried respondents 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 2023, 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 2023, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2020 and 2023, 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.
- In 2020 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

Table 5. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q4)^o

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	8%	8%	11%	5%	6%
Household Income ^{4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	8	10	12	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	3	4	2	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	13	2	5
Marital Status ^{4,5}					
Married ^a	9	7	10	2	4
Not Married	7	8	12	10	9
Children in Household ^{1,2}					
Yes ^a	13	12	10	2	5
No	5	5	11	6	6

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Unmet Medical Care

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

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

2023 Findings (Table 6)

- Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.
- Eighteen 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 13% percent of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Of the 9% of respondents who reported an unmet medical care need in the household (n=37)...

- Of the 37 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 56% reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 29% reported uninsured. Thirteen percent reported unable to get appointment.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2023, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2012 and 2023, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2020 and 2023, 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 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 6. Unmet Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q5)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	4%	9%	12%	9%	9%
Household Income ^{4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	10	7	14	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8	14	8	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	6	15	5	7
Marital Status ⁴					
Married ^a	3	9	13	5	9
Not Married	6	8	9	16	10
Children in Household ^{2,3}					
Yes	4	12	6	8	10
No ^a	3	6	16	9	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.

^②Since 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In previous years, it was asked of respondents only.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Unmet Dental Care

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

In 2019, 20% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay dental care in the past year (2019 National Health Interview Survey).

2023 Findings (Table 7)

- Ten percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- Twenty-three 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 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to married respondents (14% and 8%, respectively).

Of the 10% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=41)...

- Of the 41 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 56% reported the inability to pay while 25% reported they were uninsured as the reason for the unmet need. Ten percent reported insurance did not cover it.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2023, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 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 2023, 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.
- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2020 and 2023, 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.
- In 2020 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2020 and 2023, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 7. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q7)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	9%	12%	7%	16%	10%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	20	15	34	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	5	7	20	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	7	6	7	6
Marital Status ^{2,4,5}					
Married	8	7	7	7	8
Not Married ^b	12	18	6	33	14
Children in Household ²					
Yes ^b	9	16	5	17	8
No	9	9	8	16	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.

^②Since 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In previous years, it was asked of respondents only.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015; ³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2020 to 2023

Unmet Alcohol /Substance Abuse Treatment

2023 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking.

Unmet Mental Health Care Services

2023 Findings (Table 8)

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking.
- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking compared to married respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).

Of the 5% of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care service (n=18)...

- Of the 18 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care service needed, 12 respondents reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 8 respondents reported uninsured.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking in 2012.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In 2023, the question was asked of respondents only.

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking.
- In 2020 and 2023, female respondents were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking.
- In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking.

- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking. In 2023, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2020 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year they did not receive the mental health care services they needed or considered seeking.

Table 8. Unmet Mental Health Care Services in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q11)^{①,②}

	2012 ^③	2015 ^③	2017 ^③	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	<1%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Gender ^{4,5}					
Male	--	--	--	1	2
Female	--	--	--	7	7
Age ⁴					
18 to 34 ^b	--	--	--	1	9
35 to 44	--	--	--	17	6
45 to 54 ^b	--	--	--	1	7
55 to 64	--	--	--	3	1
65 and Older	--	--	--	0	1
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	7
White	--	--	--	--	4
Education ⁴					
High School or Less	--	--	--	2	2
Some Post High School	--	--	--	9	3
College Graduate	--	--	--	3	6
Household Income ⁴					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	9	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	7	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	<1	4
Marital Status ^{4,5}					
Married	--	--	--	<1	2
Not Married	--	--	--	10	8

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

^②In 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In all other study years, the question was asked of respondents only.

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

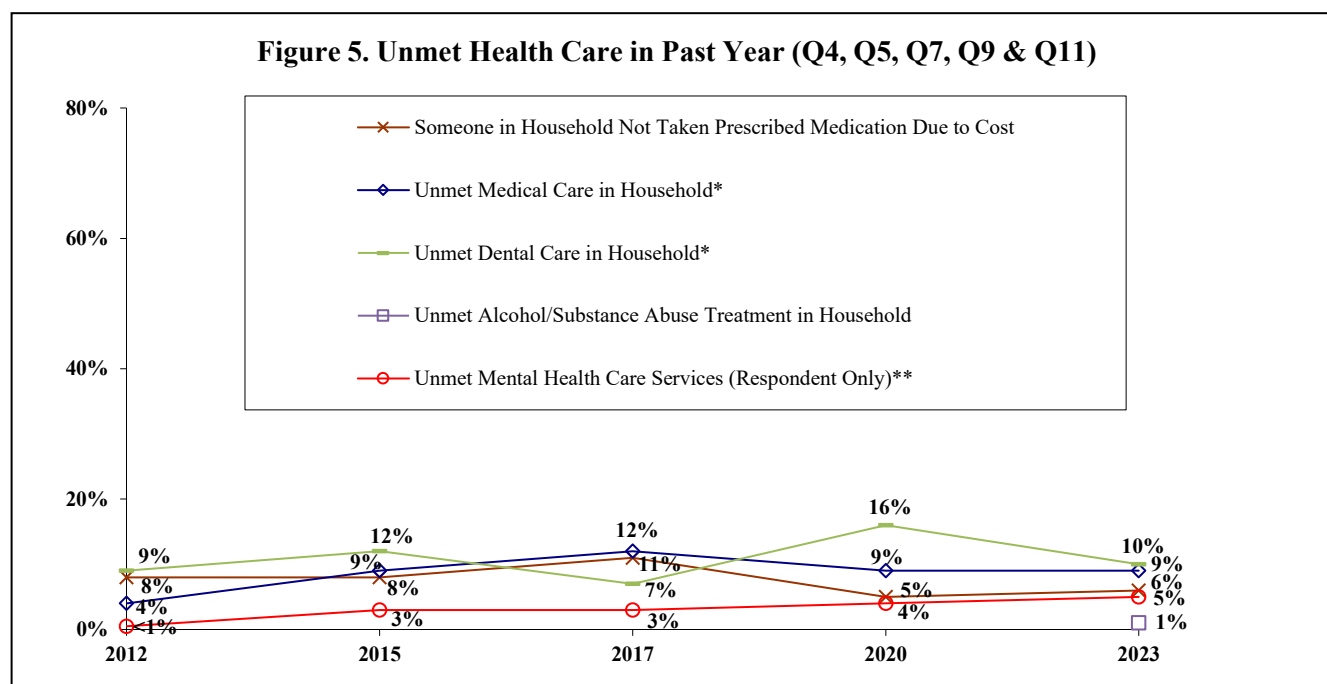
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^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental health care services in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical and dental care need was asked of the household. In previous years, it was asked of the respondent only. In 2020, unmet mental health care services was asked of the household. In all other study years, it was asked of the respondent only.



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

**In 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In all other study years, the question was asked of respondents only.

Economic Hardships (Figure 6; Tables 9 - 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 2% of respondents reported their household went hungry because they didn't have enough food in the past year. Four percent of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed "During the past month, my household has been able to meet its needs with the money and resources we have." Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to strongly disagree/disagree. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household in the past three years looked for community support; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifty-four percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Two percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.

From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they didn't have enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household looked for community resource support, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Food Insecurity

2023 Findings (Table 9)

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

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they didn't have 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 didn't have enough food in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they didn't have enough food in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they didn't have enough food in the past year in both study years.

Table 9. Household Went Hungry in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q72)^⓪

	2017	2020 [Ⓜ]	2023 [Ⓜ]
TOTAL	4%	2%	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	--	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Household Able to Meet Needs with Money and Resources

2023 Findings (Table 10)

- Four percent of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed “During the past month, my household has been able to meet its needs with the money and resources we have.” Sixty-three percent of respondents strongly agreed and 31% agreed.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket strongly disagreed/disagreed their household was able to meet its needs with the money and resources they have in the past month compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 10. Strongly Disagree/Disagree Household Able to Meet Needs with Money and Resources in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q73)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status	
Married	3
Not Married	6
Children in Household	
Yes	4
No	4

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Looked for Community Resource Support

2023 Findings (Table 11)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past three years someone in their household looked for community resource support in Waukesha County.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household in the past three years looked for support compared to 8% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household looked for support in the past three years compared to married respondents (21% and 9%, respectively).

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 11)

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household looked for community resource support in the past three years.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household looked for community resource support, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household looked for support.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household looked for support.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 11)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household looked for community resource support in the past three years.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household looked for community resource support.
- In 2020 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household looked for community resource support.

Table 11. Looked for Community Resource Support in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q13)^①

	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	18%	13%	14%
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	27	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	10	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	19	7	8
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married ^a	17	7	9
Not Married	18	24	21
Children in Household			
Yes	16	15	12
No	19	11	15

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Community Resource Support

2023 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of the 55 respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Forty-five percent reported extremely supported or very supported.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2023, 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 54%, 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 (48% and 54%, 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.

Issue with Current Housing Situation

2023 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.

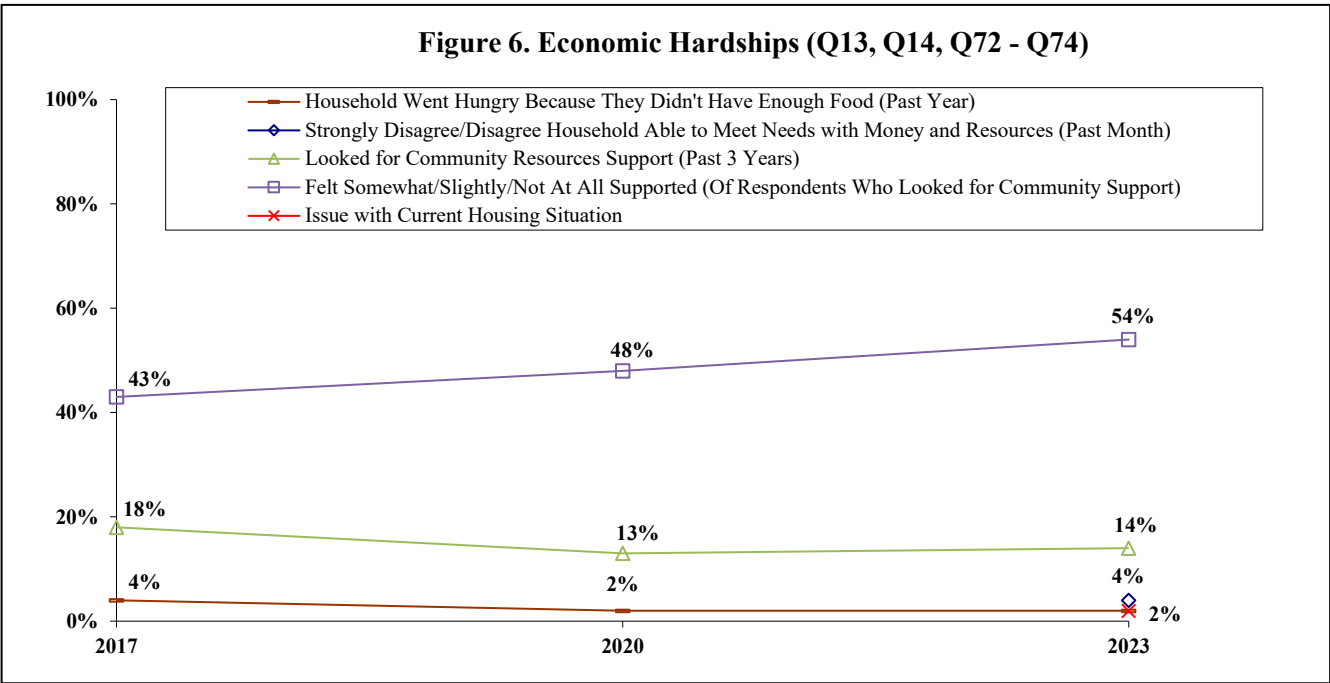
Of the 2% of respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation in the household (n=7)...

- Of the 7 respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation, four reported rent/facility is too expensive as the reason.

Economic Hardships Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they didn't have enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household looked for community resource support, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Health Information (Figure 7; Tables 12 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 53% of respondents reported they trust a doctor or other health professional the most for health information while 24% reported the Internet. Fourteen percent reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their most trusted source for health information. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor or other health professional. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color or with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet. Respondents who were white, with at least some post high school 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 most trusted source for health information.

From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust their doctor or other health professional the most as their source of health information while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust the Internet the most as their source of health information while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Source for Health Information

2023 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported they trust a doctor or other health professional, nurse, nurse practitioner or pharmacist the most for health information while 24% reported the Internet as their most trusted source for health information. Fourteen percent reported they were/family member was in the health care field.

Doctor or Other Health Professional as Source for Health Information

2023 Findings (Table 12)

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported they trust their doctor/other health professional the most for health information.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor or other health professional as their source for health information compared to 45% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported doctor/other health professional as their source for health information compared to 55% of those with a college education or 43% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor/other health professional as their source for health information compared to 55% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 45% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust a doctor or other health professional the most for health information.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.
- In 2012 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust a doctor or other health professional the most for health information.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information.

Table 12. Doctor or Other Health Professional as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	43%	50%	50%	52%	53%
Gender ¹					
Male ^a	35	53	47	56	55
Female	51	48	53	48	53
Age ^{1,2,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	33	38	46	51	51
35 to 44	46	42	46	46	49
45 to 54	39	54	45	53	45
55 to 64	45	61	54	40	49
65 and Older	56	59	62	68	68
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	53
White	--	--	--	--	53
Education ^{3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	36	59	67	64	67
Some Post High School ^b	41	53	43	62	43
College Graduate ^b	49	45	49	42	55
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	46	62	70	51	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	33	33	35	66	55
Top 40 Percent Bracket	43	48	48	44	45
Marital Status					
Married	45	51	47	51	50
Not Married ^a	41	49	56	53	59

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Internet as Source for Health Information

2023 Findings (Table 13)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported they trust the Internet the most for health information.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported the Internet as their source of health information compared to 19% of those 35 to 44 years old or 13% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information (36%) compared to white respondents (22%).

- Thirty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported the Internet as their source of health information compared to 22% of those with a college education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust the Internet the most 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 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust the Internet the most for health information.
- In 2020 and 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting 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 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2023, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2020 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, 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 the Internet as their source for health information.
- In 2020 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 13. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	28%	30%	30%	32%	24%
Gender					
Male	30	29	29	28	23
Female ^b	26	30	32	37	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	38	38	37	38	32
35 to 44 ^b	19	45	29	39	19
45 to 54	42	30	44	34	27
55 to 64	31	26	26	36	28
65 and Older	7	11	12	15	13
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	36
White	--	--	--	--	22
Education ^{2,4,5}					
High School or Less ^b	27	16	22	30	16
Some Post High School ^b	35	31	35	19	32
College Graduate ^b	23	34	30	40	22
Household Income ^{2,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	27	22	11	42	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	37	45	22	23	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	28	33	36	36	25
Marital Status ³					
Married ^b	29	29	35	32	23
Not Married	27	31	24	34	25

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

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

2023 Findings (Table 14)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- White respondents were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information (16%) compared to respondents of color (2%).
- Seventeen percent of respondents with some post high school education and 15% of those 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 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty 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 7% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 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 (18% and 7%, respectively).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase 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 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- 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 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with at least some post high school 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 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education 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 2023, 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, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, 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, with a noted increase since 2012.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase 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 2020 and 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- In 2020 and 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- 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. In 2023, respondents with at least some post high school 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 2020 and 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 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 2020 and 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase 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 14. Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^{a,b}	9%	6%	13%	9%	14%
Gender ^{1,3}					
Male	13	5	17	10	14
Female ^{a,b}	6	7	10	6	14
Age ^{1,2,3}					
18 to 34	11	13	16	6	9
35 to 44	20	3	25	13	24
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	2	4	8	8	18
55 to 64	6	3	10	9	10
65 and Older	7	3	7	8	13
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	2
White	--	--	--	--	16
Education ^{2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	7	1	3	0	2
Some Post High School ^a	6	3	12	8	17
College Graduate	13	10	17	13	15
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	4	1	2	1	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	6	31	5	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	11	8	14	13	20
Marital Status ^{4,5}					
Married ^a	8	7	14	12	18
Not Married ^b	10	4	10	1	7

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

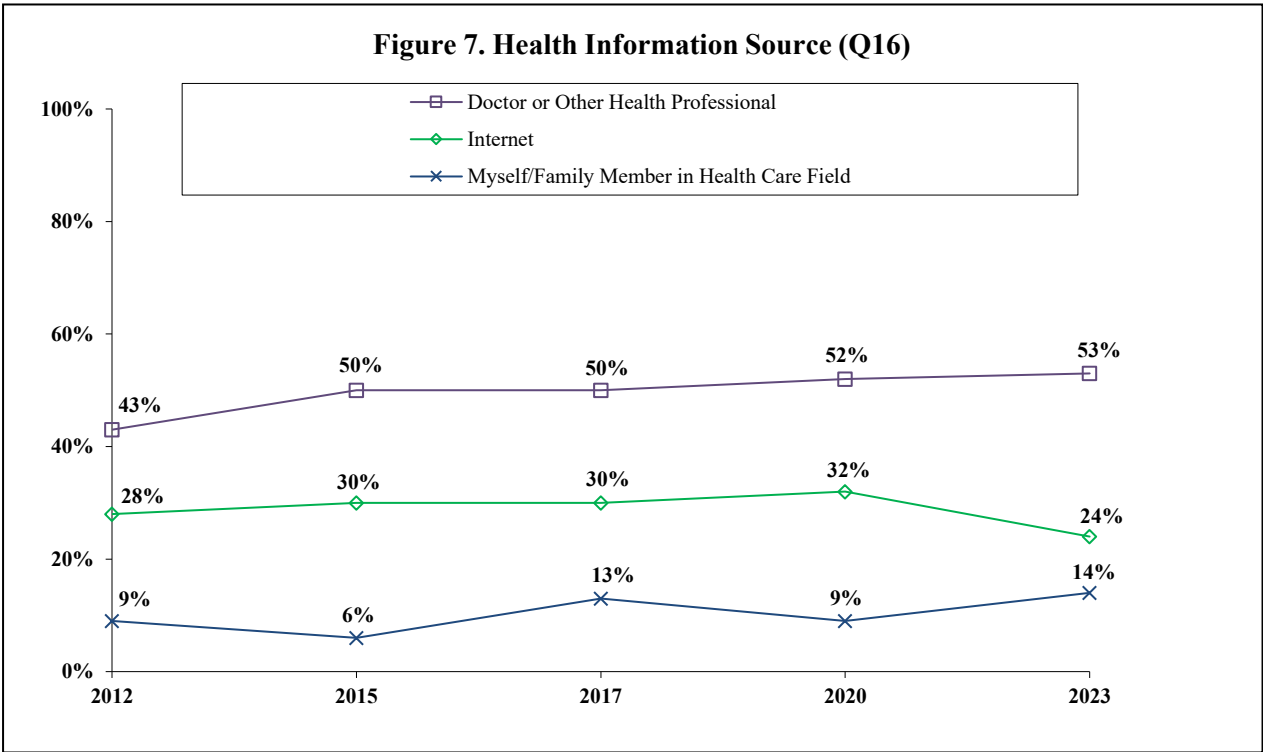
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Health Information Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust their doctor or other health professional the most as their source of health information while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they trust the Internet the most as their source of health information while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Health Services (Figure 8; Tables 15 - 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 89% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 18% reported an urgent care center. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or respondents of color were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Nine percent reported no usual place for their primary place for health services; respondents who were male or white were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, 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 or no usual place while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.

Primary Care Physician

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

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

2023 Findings (Table 15)

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 91% of those 35 to 44 years old or 69% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2023, 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, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting 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 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education 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 2023, household income was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2023, respondents 65 and older 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. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a primary care physician.

Table 15. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q15)^⓪

	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	86%	89%	89%
Gender ^{1,2}			
Male ^a	79	81	87
Female	92	95	90
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	66	69	69
35 to 44	97	88	91
45 to 54	83	97	93
55 to 64	92	91	94
65 and Older	97	99	99
Race/Ethnicity			
Respondent of Color	--	--	83
White	--	--	89
Education ^{1,2}			
High School or Less	95	81	84
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	74	98	86
College Graduate	90	88	91
Household Income ¹			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	93	85	84
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	93	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket	92	88	89
Marital Status			
Married	86	88	89
Not Married	86	90	88

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Primary Health Care Services

2023 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Eighteen percent reported urgent care center. Two percent reported worksite clinic while 1% each reported Quickcare clinic/Fastcare clinic or virtual health/tele-medicine, electronic visit, alternative medicine location/acupuncture/homeopathy/chiropractor. Nine percent reported no usual place.

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

2023 Findings (Table 16)

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they go to doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (70%) compared to male respondents (59%).
- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 55% of those 35 to 44 years old or 48% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 65% of those with a college education or 58% of respondents with some post high school education.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012 and 2023, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting 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. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2020 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 16. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	86%	78%	68%	64%	65%
Gender ^{1,3,5}					
Male ^a	80	76	60	61	59
Female ^a	93	81	76	66	70
Age ^{2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	80	69	56	29	48
35 to 44 ^a	87	69	60	70	55
45 to 54 ^a	88	81	67	76	66
55 to 64 ^a	89	83	76	68	68
65 and Older	92	89	82	82	82
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	57
White	--	--	--	--	66
Education ^{2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^b	84	72	84	50	77
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	83	85	57	78	58
College Graduate ^a	91	75	69	64	65
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	81	71	73	59	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	84	77	59	75	58
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	88	82	68	62	63
Marital Status ²					
Married ^a	88	83	69	67	61
Not Married ^{a,b}	84	72	67	57	70

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service

2023 Findings (Table 17)

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center when they are sick.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported an urgent care center compared to 14% of those 55 to 64 years old or 12% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report an urgent care center (29%) compared to white respondents (16%).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012 and 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012 and 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, 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 an urgent care center.
- In 2012 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an urgent care center.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020 and 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2023, respondents 35 to 44 years old 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. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an urgent care center.

Table 17. Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	5%	8%	21%	21%	18%
Gender ²					
Male ^{a,b}	7	4	24	25	15
Female ^a	3	11	17	17	22
Age ^{2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	9	4	34	33	24
35 to 44 ^a	6	18	20	23	29
45 to 54	7	8	23	14	15
55 to 64 ^a	3	7	13	23	14
65 and Older ^a	0	3	9	8	12
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	29
White	--	--	--	--	16
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less	8	6	8	25	14
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	5	7	30	10	23
College Graduate ^a	4	9	19	24	17
Household Income ⁴					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	5	12	15	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	11	21	11	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	4	7	22	26	18
Marital Status					
Married ^a	5	8	22	20	19
Not Married ^a	6	7	19	22	17

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

No Usual Place as Primary Health Care Service

2023 Findings (Table 18)

- Nine percent of respondents reported they have no usual place they go to when they are sick.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they have no usual place (16%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- White respondents were more likely to report they have no usual place (10%) compared to respondents of color (2%).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was no usual place.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was no usual place in 2012.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was no usual place.
- In 2020 and 2023, male respondents were more likely to report no usual place.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no usual place. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting no usual place.

Table 18. No Usual Place as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q17)^①

	2012 ^②	2015	2017 ^②	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	2%	6%	3%	7%	9%
Gender ^{4,5}					
Male	--	4	--	10	16
Female	--	8	--	4	2
Age ⁴					
18 to 34	--	9	--	24	14
35 to 44 ^b	--	7	--	1	10
45 to 54 ^b	--	8	--	0	9
55 to 64	--	1	--	6	8
65 and Older	--	3	--	1	2
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	2
White	--	--	--	--	10
Education ²					
High School or Less	--	3	--	9	5
Some Post High School	--	0	--	7	12
College Graduate	--	11	--	6	7
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	5	--	7	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	5	--	12	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	6	--	6	8
Marital Status					
Married	--	6	--	7	10
Not Married	--	5	--	7	5

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

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

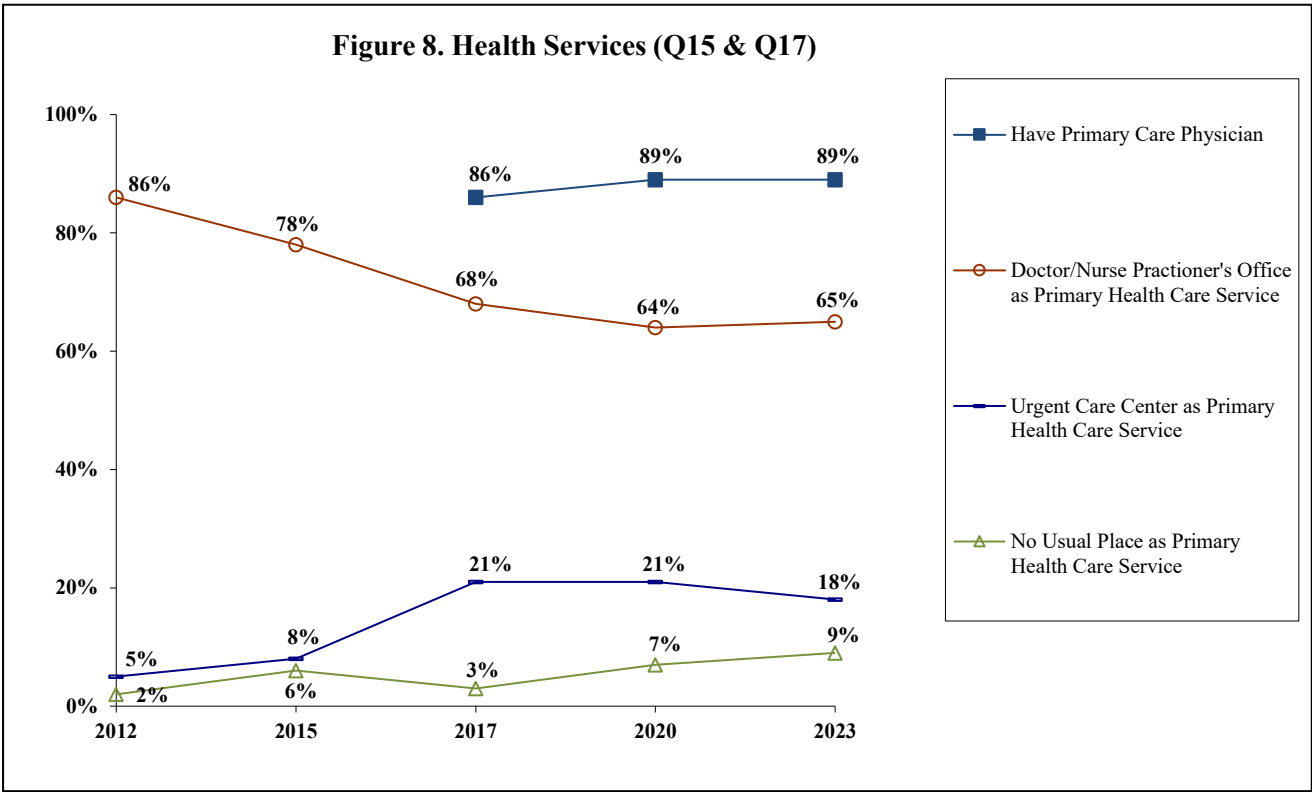
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Health Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, 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 or no usual place while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.



Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 19 - 24)

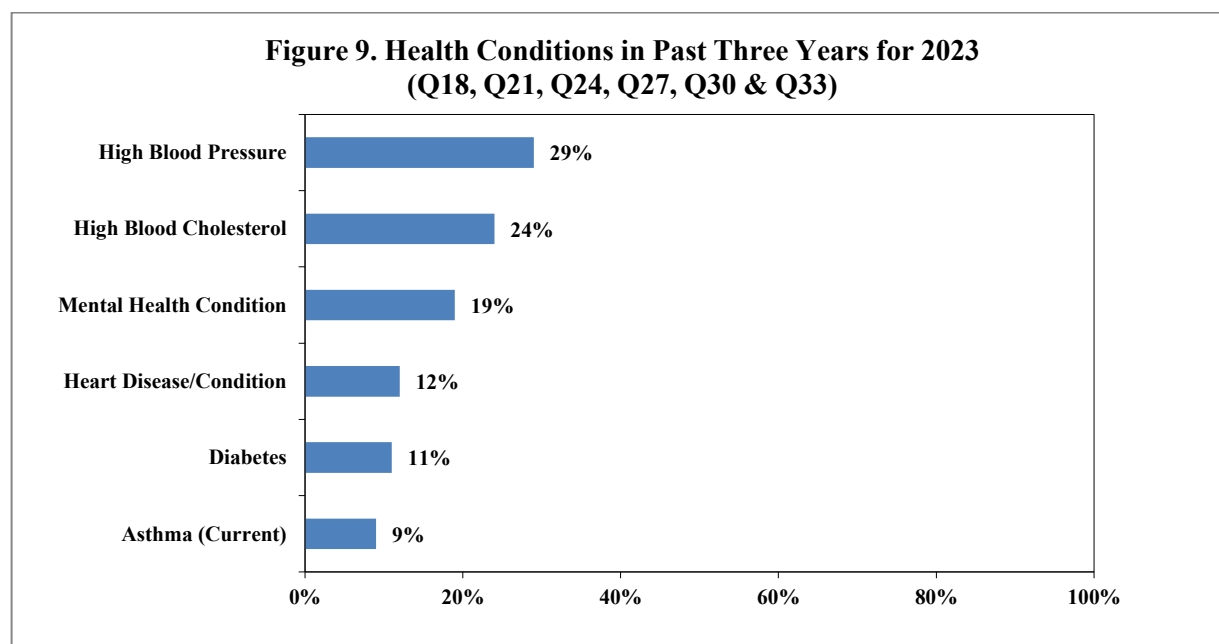
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they were diagnosed with, or treated for, certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (24%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, white, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, white or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Twelve percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were male, 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported current asthma; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 72% reported they were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their health condition.

From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.

2023 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (24%) or a mental health condition (19%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



High Blood Pressure

2023 Findings (Table 19)

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (34%) compared to female respondents (25%).
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood pressure compared to 22% of those 35 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (32%) compared to respondents of color (10%).
- Forty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 33% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (33%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (18%).
 - Of the 115 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 84% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their high blood pressure.

Of the 16% of respondents who reported they were not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their high blood pressure (n=18)...

- Of the 18 respondents who reported not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their high blood pressure, 13 respondents reported it was under control with exercise/diet/medication.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2012 and 2023, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2012, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2023, smoking status was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older 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. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2023, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

Table 19. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	26%	33%	31%	29%	29%
Gender ^{2,5}					
Male ^a	24	38	31	31	34
Female	27	28	30	27	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	4	11	13	4	3
35 to 44	16	22	14	16	22
45 to 54	18	19	18	23	22
55 to 64	37	51	56	46	35
65 and Older	59	65	56	62	59
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	10
White	--	--	--	--	32
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	34	51	51	34	42
Some Post High School	26	37	25	41	33
College Graduate	21	22	26	22	24
Household Income ^{1,2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	38	42	55	31	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21	31	29	37	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	22	23	24	24	24
Marital Status					
Married	25	34	28	29	28
Not Married	27	31	34	29	31
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	11	16	20	14	18
Overweight	32	39	35	35	33
Smoking Status ^{1,3}					
Nonsmoker	28	32	28	30	30
Smoker	16	38	43	26	17

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

High Blood Cholesterol

2023 Findings (Table 20)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-two percent of respondents 65 and older and 41% of those 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (27%) compared to respondents of color (7%).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (28%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (16%).
 - Of the 96 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 84% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their high blood cholesterol.

Of the 16% of respondents who reported they were not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their high blood cholesterol (n=15)...

- Of the 15 respondents who reported not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their high blood cholesterol, 10 respondents reported not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline as the reason while 6 respondents reported being monitored by regular doctor.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2023, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012 and 2023, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2023, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2020 and 2023, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

Table 20. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q21)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	25%	26%	26%	22%	24%
Gender ²					
Male	24	30	30	25	23
Female	25	21	23	20	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	9	6	1	0
35 to 44	16	20	24	23	17
45 to 54	20	20	22	22	19
55 to 64	41	44	39	36	41
65 and Older	47	39	47	33	42
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	7
White	--	--	--	--	27
Education ⁴					
High School or Less	27	25	26	21	23
Some Post High School	21	26	19	33	25
College Graduate	25	26	31	18	24
Household Income ^{1,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	26	39	30	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	19	18	21	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24	24	25	22	24
Marital Status					
Married	27	26	29	22	26
Not Married	20	24	22	21	21
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	15	15	11	9	16
Overweight	29	31	34	27	28
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	26	26	27	22	23
Smoker	19	21	23	27	31

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Mental Health Condition

2023 Findings (Table 21)

- 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.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (24%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 18% of those 18 to 34 years old or 13% of respondents 55 and older.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 13% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 11% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (26% and 14%, respectively).
 - Of the 74 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 72% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition.

Of the 28% of respondents who reported they were not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition (n=16)...

- Of the 21 respondents who reported not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition, 7 respondents reported the inability to pay as the reason while 5 respondents reported not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2012 and 2023, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012 and 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012 and 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.

- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 35 to 44 years old 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. In 2023, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.

Table 21. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q27)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	12%	11%	18%	19%	19%
Gender ^{1,5}					
Male	8	10	13	18	12
Female ^a	15	11	21	20	24
Age ^{4,5}					
18 to 34	16	13	20	21	18
35 to 44 ^a	11	9	17	38	33
45 to 54	16	9	23	15	21
55 to 64	11	10	11	14	13
65 and Older ^a	4	12	14	8	13
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	19
White	--	--	--	--	19
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less ^a	12	10	32	18	24
Some Post High School	15	11	18	31	22
College Graduate	9	10	12	14	16
Household Income ^{1,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	16	19	29	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	6	14	13	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	11	18	15	13
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,5}					
Married ^a	8	7	13	16	14
Not Married	18	16	24	24	26

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Heart Disease/Condition

2023 Findings (Table 22)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Thirty-five 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 44 years old.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported heart disease/condition compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 8% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 47 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 98% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their heart disease/condition.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2012 and 2023, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting heart disease/condition.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2020 and 2023, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 22. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q24)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	9%	7%	12%	8%	12%
Gender ²					
Male	9	10	12	8	12
Female	8	4	11	7	12
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	1	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 ^b	0	0	3	7	0
45 to 54 ^a	10	5	5	1	1
55 to 64	10	4	21	11	15
65 and Older ^b	24	28	34	18	35
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	7
White	--	--	--	--	13
Education ^{2,4,5}					
High School or Less ^{a,b}	11	15	18	12	29
Some Post High School	6	3	9	10	10
College Graduate	9	8	11	4	8
Household Income ^{2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	13	19	13	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	3	13	10	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	11	3	6
Marital Status					
Married	8	6	10	7	9
Not Married	11	10	14	9	15
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight ^{a,b}	7	8	10	4	16
Overweight	10	8	13	9	10
Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	8	7	12	8	12
Smoker	10	11	11	5	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Diabetes

2023 Findings (Table 23)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (15%) compared to female respondents (8%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes compared to 8% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (15%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).
 - Of the 45 respondents who reported diabetes, 98% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their diabetes.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.
- In 2012, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2023, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2023, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting diabetes.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2020 and 2023, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

Table 23. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q30)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	7%	9%	12%	10%	11%
Gender ⁵					
Male ^a	6	10	9	12	15
Female	8	8	15	7	8
Age ^{1,2,4,5}					
18 to 34	3	0	12	2	0
35 to 44 ^a	0	6	6	10	8
45 to 54	4	8	9	5	12
55 to 64	13	14	11	11	10
65 and Older	16	21	20	20	26
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	5
White	--	--	--	--	12
Education ³					
High School or Less	8	13	27	12	16
Some Post High School	8	6	11	12	10
College Graduate	6	10	6	7	11
Household Income ^{1,2,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	19	30	10	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	3	14	18	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	6	7	8	10
Marital Status ³					
Married	8	8	9	9	13
Not Married	6	11	17	10	8
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4,5}					
Not Overweight	4	3	2	4	3
Overweight ^a	9	12	16	12	15
Smoking Status ³					
Nonsmoker ^a	7	8	9	9	12
Smoker	10	15	30	14	3

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Current Asthma

In 2022, 11% of Wisconsin respondents and 10% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 24)

- Nine percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (14% and 6%, respectively).
 - Of the 36 respondents who reported current asthma, 78% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their current asthma.

Of the 22% of respondents who reported they were not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their current asthma (n=8)...

- Of the 8 respondents who reported not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their current asthma, 3 respondents each reported not enough time or not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline as the reason.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2012, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report current asthma. In 2023, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.
- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. In 2023, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2023, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

Table 24. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q33)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	8%	8%	11%	9%	9%
Gender ^{2,3,4}					
Male	8	5	7	5	7
Female	8	10	15	13	11
Age ^{1,2}					
18 to 34	8	3	12	11	7
35 to 44	1	14	11	14	8
45 to 54	4	2	11	7	12
55 to 64	13	8	8	6	10
65 and Older	12	9	14	8	11
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	15
White	--	--	--	--	8
Education ⁴					
High School or Less	8	13	11	4	5
Some Post High School	10	8	11	5	9
College Graduate	6	6	11	13	10
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	11	12	7	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	3	5	4	8	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	6	14	9	9
Marital Status ⁵					
Married	7	7	9	8	6
Not Married	9	9	14	11	14

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

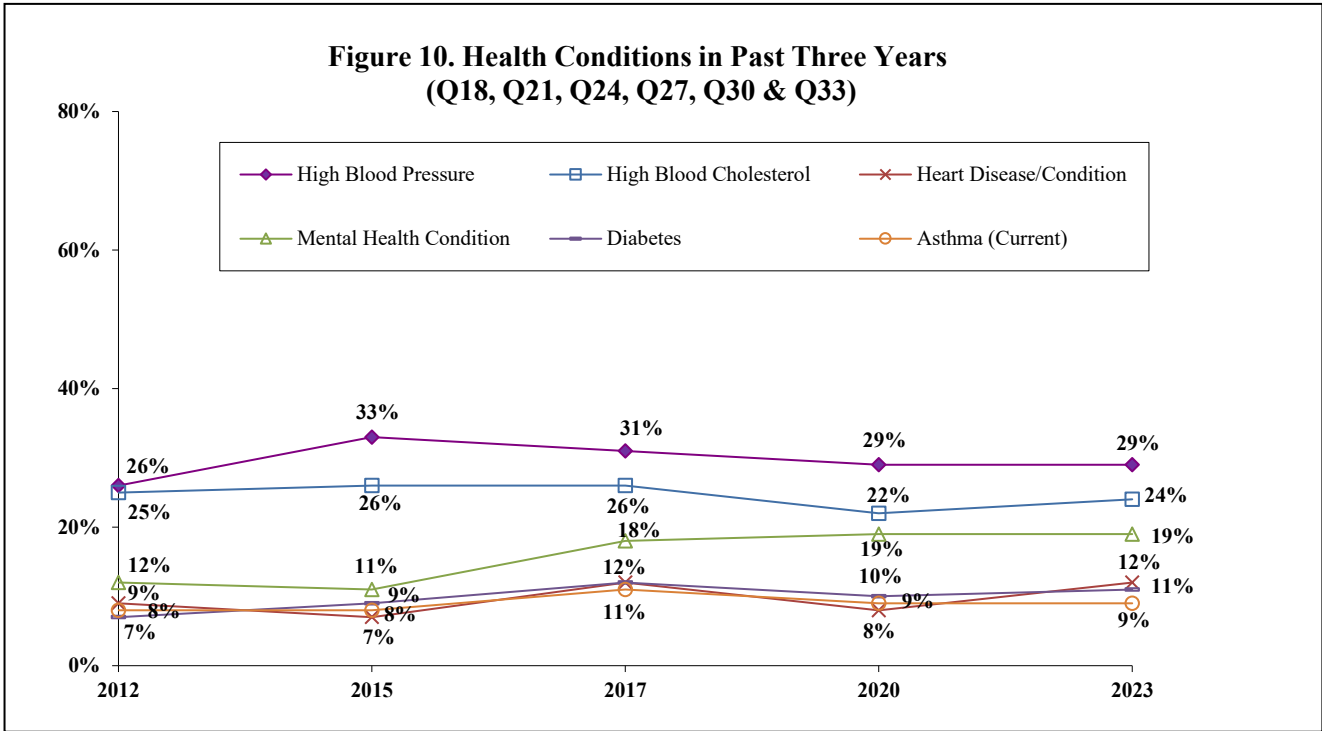
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.



Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 25 & 26)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 67% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 27% were obese. Male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese.

From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.

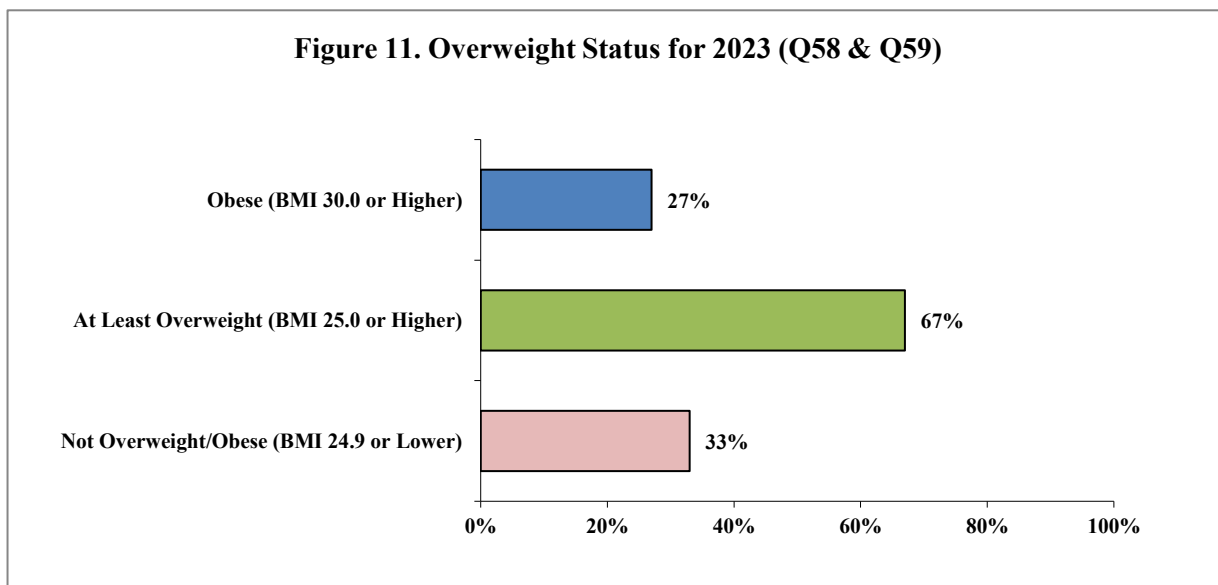
At Least Overweight

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

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

2023 Findings (Table 25)

- According to the definition, 67% of respondents were at least overweight (27% obese and 40% overweight).



- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (73%) compared to female respondents (60%).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2012 and 2023, male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2023, age was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2020 and 2023, male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight.
- In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were at least overweight.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were at least overweight.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who were at least overweight.

Table 25. At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q58 & Q59)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	65%	70%	69%	70%	67%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Male	71	82	80	78	73
Female	60	58	59	63	60
Age ^{1,4}					
18 to 34	49	60	57	61	55
35 to 44 ^b	70	78	76	84	66
45 to 54	76	67	72	67	74
55 to 64	65	74	71	72	73
65 and Older	68	73	74	72	67
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	58
White	--	--	--	--	68
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less	69	79	71	71	67
Some Post High School ^b	66	69	59	81	65
College Graduate	63	68	74	65	67
Household Income ^{2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	69	76	83	77	63
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	74	55	72	85	58
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62	73	64	65	68
Marital Status ³					
Married	67	71	75	70	70
Not Married	64	68	60	71	61

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Obese

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

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

2023 Findings (Table 26)

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old were obese compared to 19% of those 35 to 44 years old or 15% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were obese.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were obese.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old who were obese.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be obese. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were obese.
- In 2020 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were obese.

Table 26. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q58 & Q59)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	25%	34%	30%	34%	27%
Gender ²					
Male	24	42	31	31	23
Female	27	26	30	38	31
Age ^{4,5}					
18 to 34	18	30	23	23	15
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	36	40	28	47	19
45 to 54 ^a	22	31	32	32	39
55 to 64 ^b	30	37	43	46	29
65 and Older	23	35	29	27	35
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	19
White	--	--	--	--	28
Education ^{3,4}					
High School or Less	28	38	43	34	40
Some Post High School ^b	29	36	16	52	24
College Graduate	21	32	34	27	26
Household Income ^{1,2,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	37	44	41	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	33	19	24	39	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	19	36	26	33	27
Marital Status ^{2,3}					
Married	25	38	35	32	28
Not Married ^b	25	28	24	39	26

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

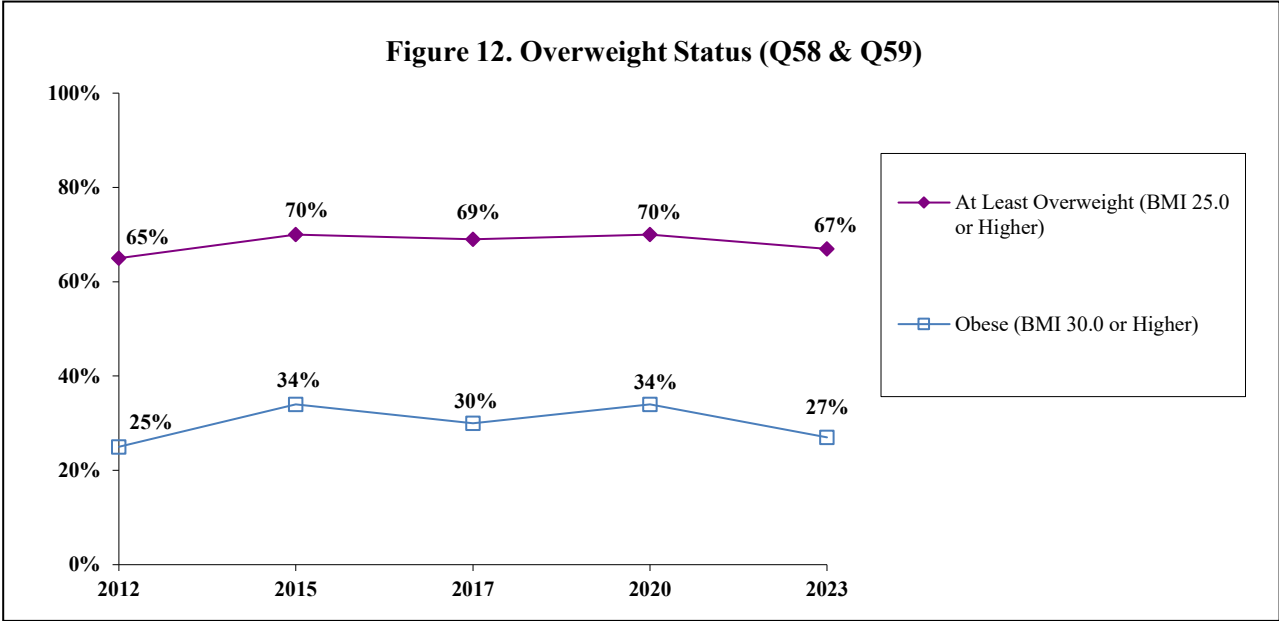
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.



Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping (Figures 13 & 14; Tables 27 & 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 9% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Four percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month. Thirty-two percent of current smokers/current vapers tried to quit smoking/vaping at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit. Fifty-nine percent of current smokers/vapers who saw a health professional in the past year were advised to quit smoking/vaping.

From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. Please note: since 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 2030 goal for adult smoking is 6%. (Objective TU-02)

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

2023 Findings (Table 27)

- Nine percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; 3% smoked some days and 6% smoked every day.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2012 and 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender who were current smokers.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were current smokers.

- In 2012 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current smokers.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents who were current smokers.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

Table 27. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q50)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	17%	13%	14%	11%	9%
Gender ³					
Male ^a	20	10	8	13	12
Female ^a	15	16	20	8	6
Age ^{1,3}					
18 to 34 ^a	28	8	28	11	14
35 to 44	17	10	9	17	8
45 to 54	13	18	11	11	9
55 to 64	17	17	7	6	9
65 and Older	9	13	12	7	5
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	8
White	--	--	--	--	9
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	33	26	26	17	21
Some Post High School ^a	19	17	21	12	9
College Graduate	7	5	5	7	6
Household Income ^{1,2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	33	28	36	10	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	33	5	9	7	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	6	11	9	13	6
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}					
Married	10	10	7	9	8
Not Married ^a	27	18	25	13	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Electronic Vapers

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

2023 Findings (Table 28)

- Four percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of they used electronic vapor products in the past month.

2015 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2023, age was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2023, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 28. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q48)^①

	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	4%	4%	4%	4%
Gender ³				
Male ^b	6	2	2	6
Female	2	5	5	2
Age ^{1,3}				
18 to 34	3	8	13	7
35 to 44	13	3	1	8
45 to 54	3	3	1	3
55 to 64	1	0	1	3
65 and Older	0	3	0	0
Race/Ethnicity				
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	0
White	--	--	--	4
Education ²				
High School or Less	7	0	6	7
Some Post High School	1	7	3	2
College Graduate	4	2	2	4
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	1	5	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	4	0	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	6	4	3
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married	3	2	2	4
Not Married	5	6	7	3

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

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

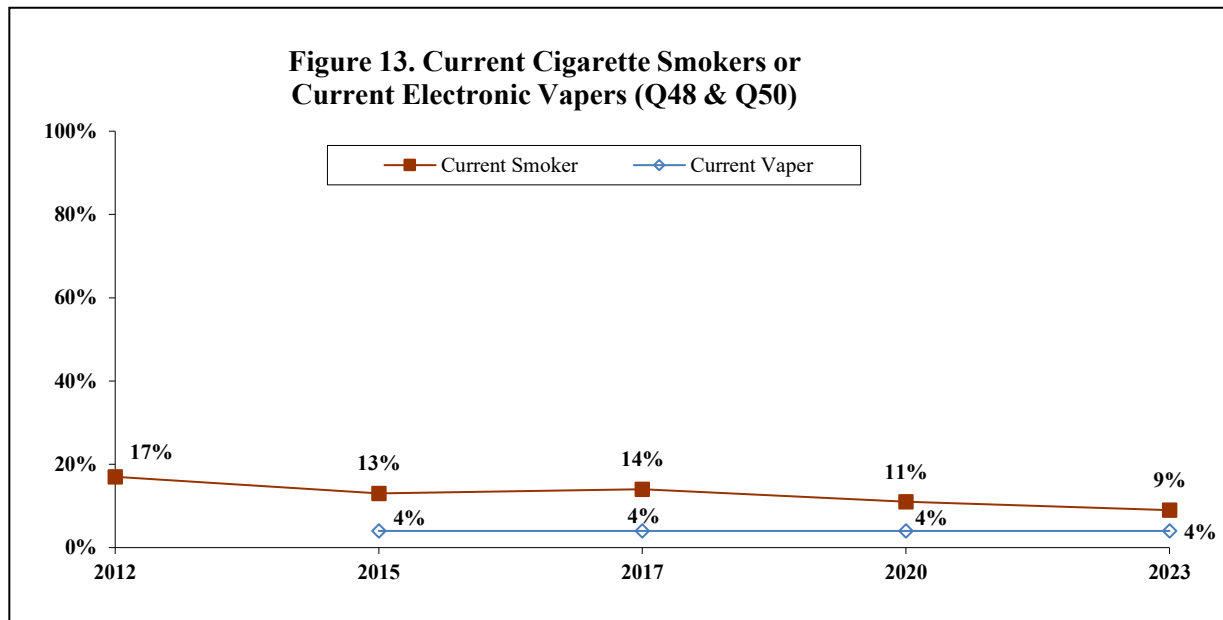
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



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

2023 Findings

Of the 47 current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapers...

- Thirty-two percent of the 47 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.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons

In 2012, the tobacco cessation question was of current smokers only. In 2023, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease 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

2023 Findings

Of the 34 current smokers or vapers who have seen a health professional in the past year...

- Fifty-nine percent of the 34 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.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons

In 2012, the advising to quit question was asked of current smokers only. In 2023, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

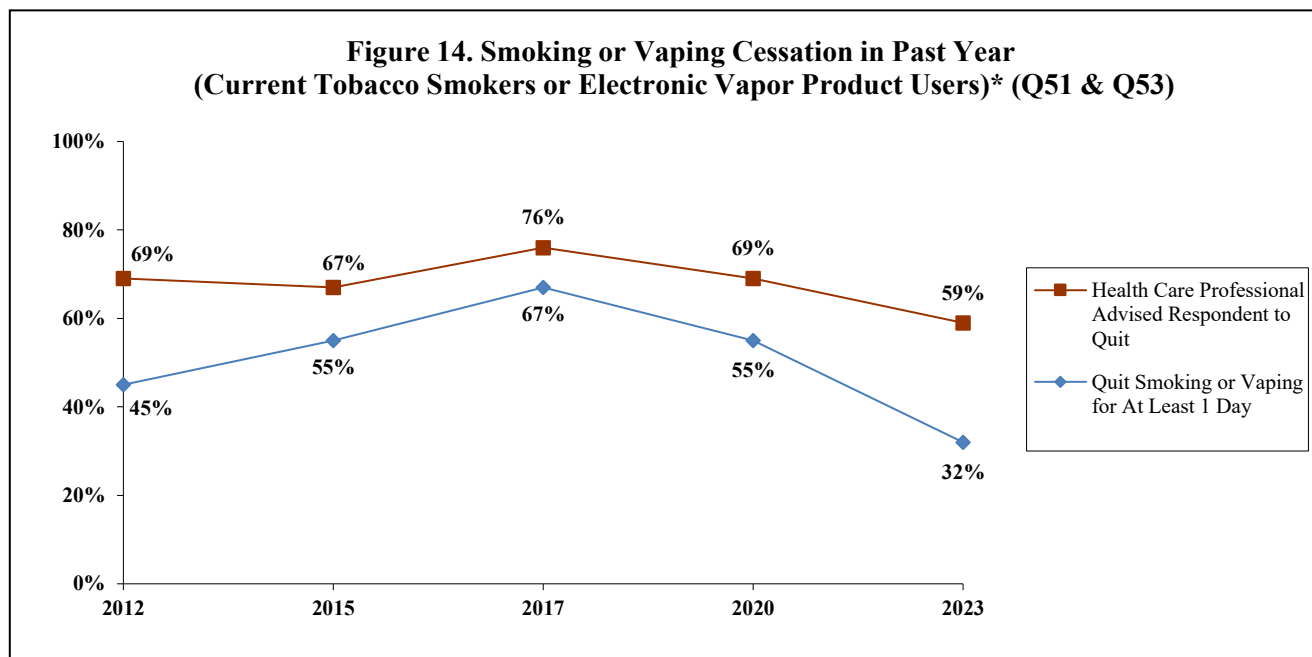
2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2012 to 2023, 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 while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. Please note: since 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.



*Since 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 15 & 16; Tables 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 90% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days.

From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.

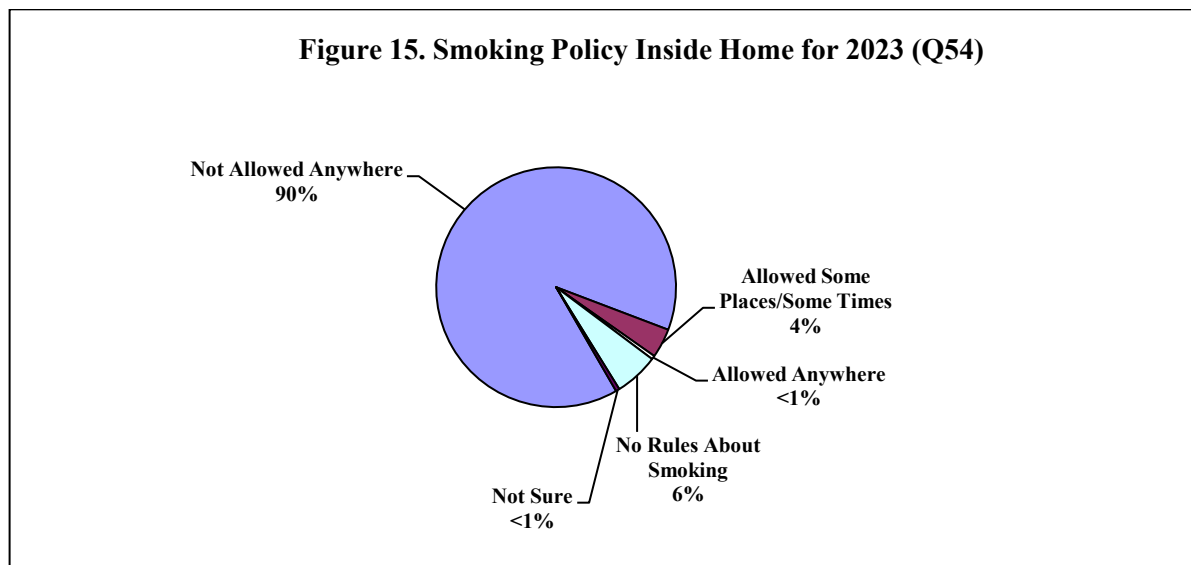
Smoking Policy Inside Home

The Healthy People 2030 goal for respondents who reported that smoking is not allowed in their home is 93% (Objective TU-18).

In 2018-2019, 90% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2018-2019 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

2023 Findings (Table 29)

- Ninety percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 4% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Less than one percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Ninety-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home compared to 87% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 80% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home (95%) compared to respondents without children in the household (88%).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 29. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q54)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	82%	86%	88%	88%	90%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73	79	67	82	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	79	75	88	90	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	92	93	91	93
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}					
Married	88	91	95	88	92
Not Married ^a	74	78	78	87	87
Children in Household ^{1,2,4,5}					
Yes	92	92	90	92	95
No ^a	76	81	86	84	88

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

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

2023 Findings (Table 30)

Of 352 nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents...

- Six 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of second-hand smoke or vapor exposure in the past seven days.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

In 2012, the question was asked of nonsmoking respondents only. In 2023, the question was asked of nonsmoking and nonvaping respondents.

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012 and 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure in the past seven days. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. In 2023, age 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. In 2023, education 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 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

Table 30. Nonsmokers or Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke or Vapor in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	10%	8%	7%	8%	6%
Gender					
Male	9	7	8	9	7
Female ^a	11	9	6	7	5
Age ^{1,4}					
18 to 34	13	9	5	14	7
35 to 44	22	10	8	13	11
45 to 54	3	4	5	10	8
55 to 64 ^a	10	10	11	3	0
65 and Older	6	5	5	1	3
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	5
White	--	--	--	--	6
Education ^{2,3,4}					
High School or Less	11	18	19	19	7
Some Post High School	11	8	5	6	7
College Graduate	9	5	4	4	5
Household Income ^{1,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	15	12	14	19	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	19	10	4	0	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	5	5	4	5
Marital Status ^{3,4}					
Married ^a	11	8	5	2	6
Not Married ^b	9	9	10	20	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.

^②Since 2020, the question included nonvapers being exposed to vapors. In previous years, the question was asked of nonsmokers only.

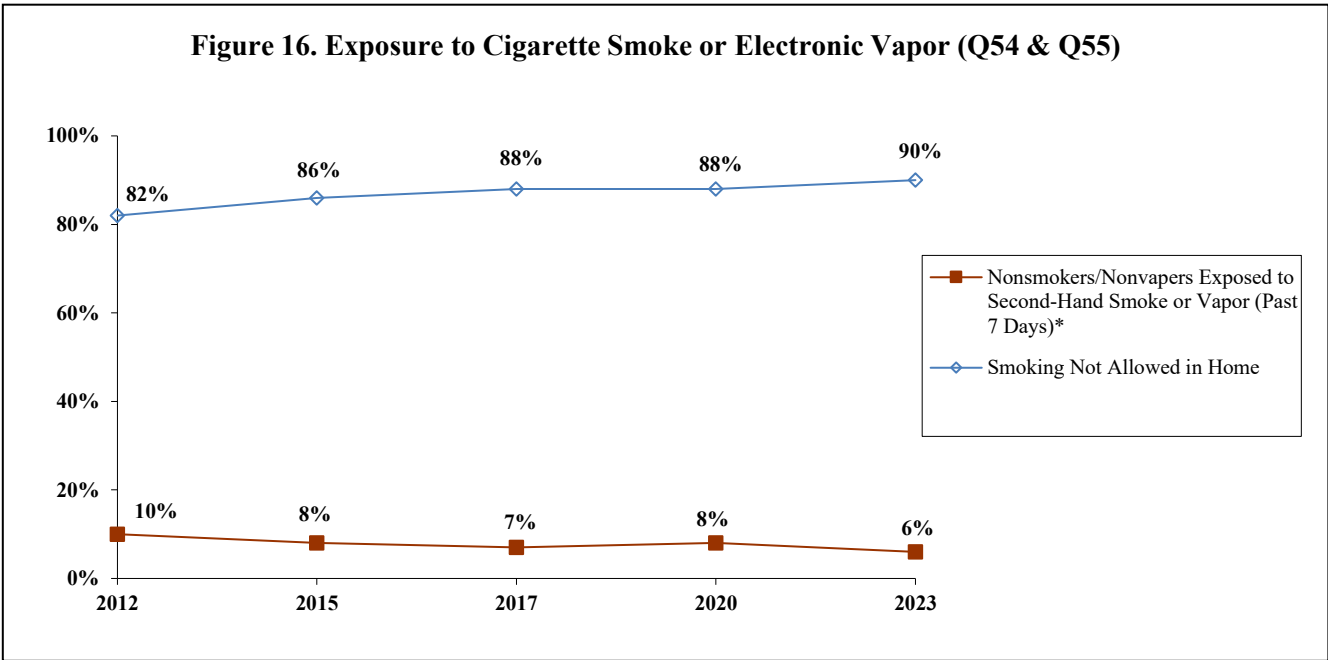
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.



*Since 2020, the question included nonvapers being exposed to vapors. In previous years, the question was asked of nonsmokers only.

Other Tobacco Products (Figure 17; Tables 31 & 32)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 5% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars while 4% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month. Respondents who were male or married were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

From 2015 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2023 Findings (Table 31)

- Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month (9%) compared to female respondents (0%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to unmarried respondents (7% and 1%, respectively).

2015 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2015 to 2023, 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 2015.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020.

Table 31. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q47)^⓪

	2015 ^⓪	2017	2020 ^⓪	2023
TOTAL	3%	4%	3%	5%
Gender ⁴				
Male	--	4	--	9
Female	--	3	--	0
Age				
18 to 34	--	5	--	7
35 to 44	--	9	--	10
45 to 54	--	0	--	4
55 to 64	--	3	--	1
65 and Older	--	3	--	3
Race/Ethnicity				
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	2
White	--	--	--	5
Education				
High School or Less	--	0	--	0
Some Post High School	--	6	--	3
College Graduate	--	3	--	6
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	4	--	6
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	--	4	--	7
Not Married	--	4	--	1

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Smokeless Tobacco

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

2023 Findings (Table 32)

- Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month (8%) compared to female respondents (0%).

- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 8% of those 35 to 44 years old reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 0% of respondents 55 and older.
- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 3% of those with a college education or 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2015 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2023, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2023, respondents 18 to 44 years old 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. In 2023, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smokeless tobacco use.

Table 32. Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q46)^⓪

	2015 ^⓪	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	2%	4%	7%	4%
Gender ^{3,4}				
Male	--	5	12	8
Female ^b	--	2	2	0
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	--	15	10	9
35 to 44	--	1	12	8
45 to 54	--	0	10	3
55 to 64	--	0	0	0
65 and Older	--	0	1	0
Race/Ethnicity				
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	3
White	--	--	--	4
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^b	--	0	12	0
Some Post High School	--	11	13	7
College Graduate	--	<1	1	3
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	0	5	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	--	5	10	3
Marital Status				
Married	--	4	7	3
Not Married	--	4	7	5

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

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

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

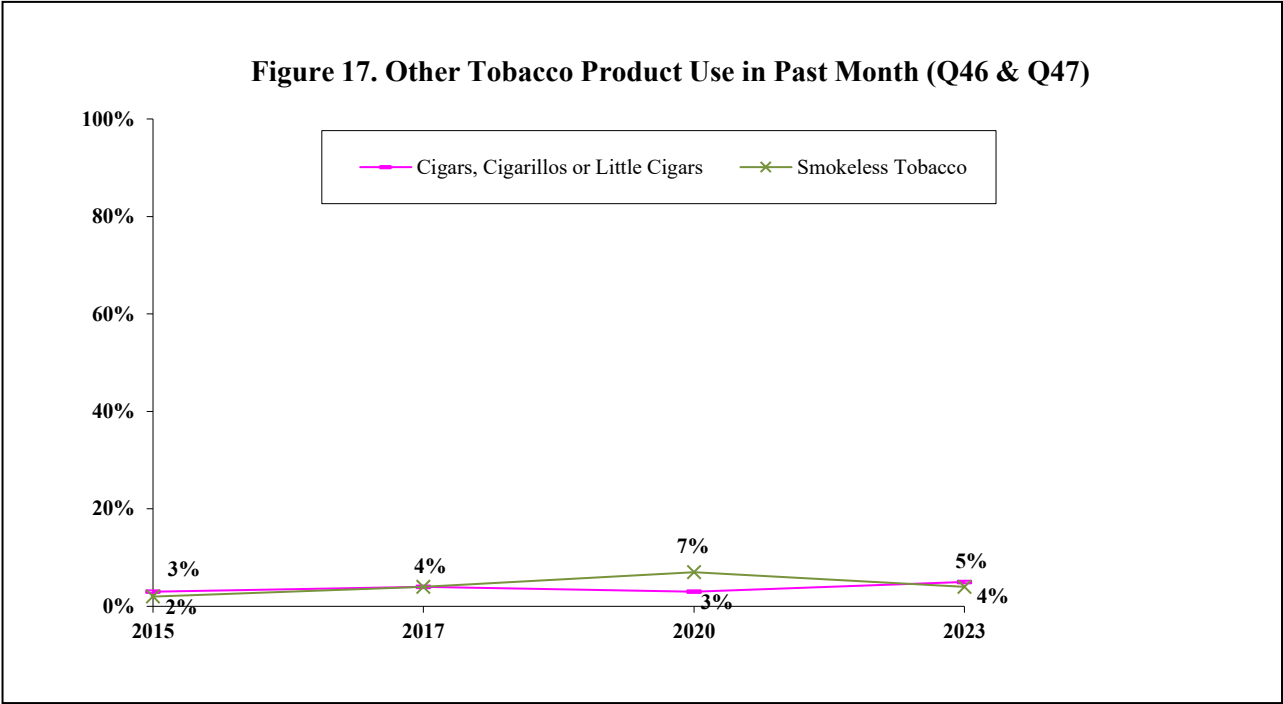
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Other Tobacco Products Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2015 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2015 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.



Delta-8 Use (Table 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 4% of respondents used Delta-8, also known as marijuana-lite, diet weed or dabs, in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used Delta-8 in the past month.

Delta-8

2023 Findings (Table 33)

- Four percent of respondents used Delta-8 also known as marijuana-lite, diet weed or dabs, in the past month.
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used Delta-8 in the past month compared to 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 33. Delta-8 Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q49)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	3
Age ¹	
18 to 34	10
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	4
55 to 64	1
65 and Older	0
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	4
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	3
College Graduate	4
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	3
Not Married	6

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Alcohol Use (Figure 18; Table 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 31% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged 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 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Binge Drinking

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 2023, Waukesha County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2022, 20% of Wisconsin respondents 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 (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 34)

- Thirty-one percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (40%) compared to female respondents (22%).
- Fifty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 19% of those 55 to 64 years old or 6% of respondents 65 and older.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2012 and 2023, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2012 and 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting binge drinking.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2012 and 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting binge drinking.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 34. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q40)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	22%	29%	26%	32%	31%
Gender ^{1,2,3,5}					
Male ^a	30	35	32	31	40
Female ^b	16	24	20	32	22
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	33	26	42	40	56
35 to 44	29	57	37	49	35
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	26	32	25	25	43
55 to 64	18	30	14	33	19
65 and Older	4	5	8	11	6
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	35
White	--	--	--	--	30
Education ^{1,3}					
High School or Less	20	20	14	27	24
Some Post High School	31	26	37	34	27
College Graduate ^a	18	34	24	32	34
Household Income ^{2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	18	15	26	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	42	36	23	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	33	31	37	32
Marital Status					
Married	20	31	27	32	27
Not Married ^a	26	27	25	32	36

^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.

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

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

2023 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.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

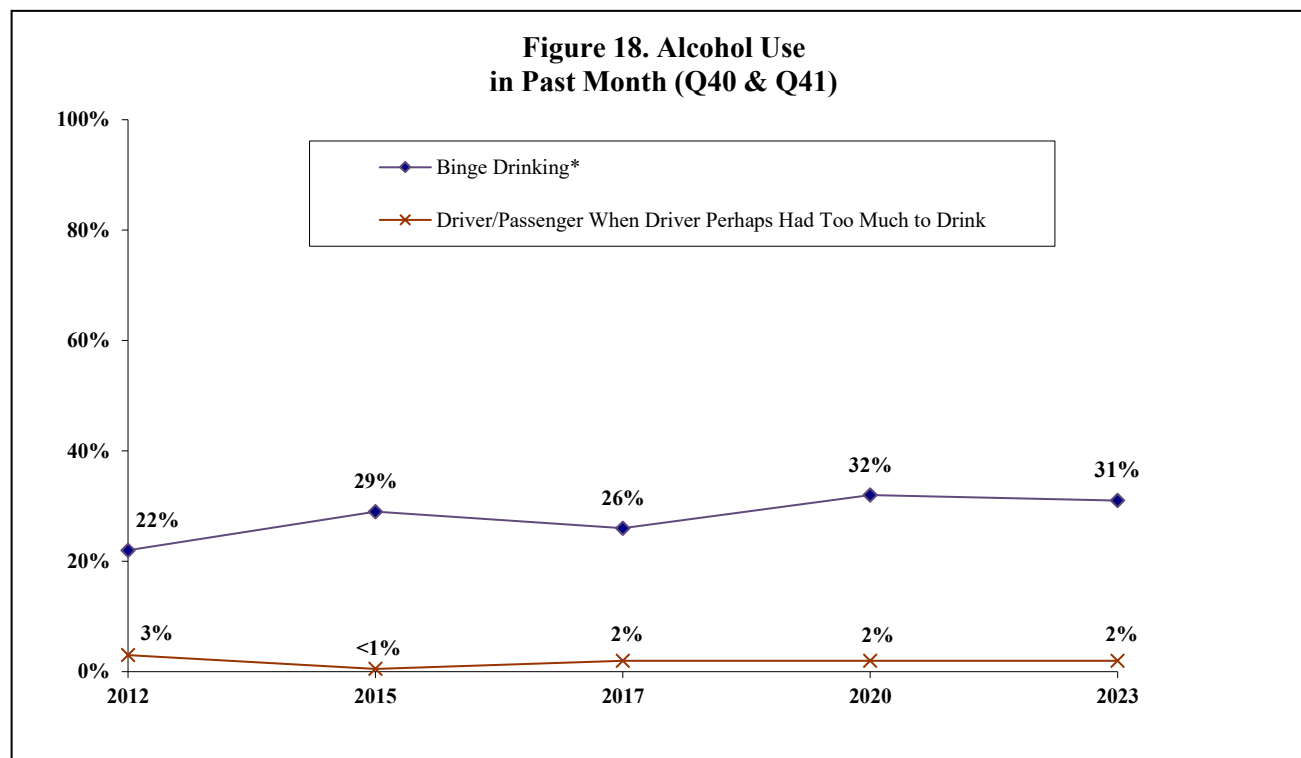
2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



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

Mental Health Status (Figures 19 & 20; Tables 35 - 37)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Five percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 45 to 54 years old, respondents of color or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

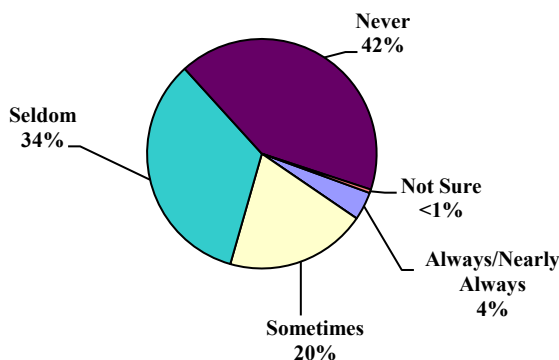
From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month, they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2023 Findings (Table 35)

- 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 19. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2023 (Q36)



- Eleven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 9% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2020 and 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 35. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q36)^①

	2012	2015	2017 ^②	2020	2023
TOTAL	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Gender					
Male	4	5	--	2	5
Female	5	3	--	5	3
Age ^{2,4}					
18 to 34	10	0	--	1	7
35 to 44	1	0	--	10	3
45 to 54 ^b	4	9	--	1	7
55 to 64	1	4	--	6	1
65 and Older	4	5	--	3	1
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	0
White	--	--	--	--	5
Education ¹					
High School or Less ^b	10	1	--	<1	9
Some Post High School	2	4	--	5	3
College Graduate	2	4	--	3	3
Household Income ^{1,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	1	6	--	8	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	18	3	--	0	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	4	--	2	2
Marital Status ⁴					
Married	3	3	--	2	4
Not Married	6	5	--	6	4

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Felt Lonely or Isolated

2023 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them. This represents up to 25,440 residents.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them.

Considered Suicide

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

2023 Findings (Table 36)

- 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.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide in both study years.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide in both study years.

Table 36. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q39)^①

	2012 ^②	2015	2017	2020 ^②	2023 ^②
TOTAL	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Gender ³					
Male	--	4	<1	--	--
Female	--	3	7	--	--
Age ³					
18 to 34	--	2	10	--	--
35 to 44	--	6	1	--	--
45 to 54	--	7	4	--	--
55 to 64	--	3	0	--	--
65 and Older	--	1	1	--	--
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--
Education ³					
High School or Less	--	4	0	--	--
Some Post High School	--	1	10	--	--
College Graduate	--	6	<1	--	--
Household Income ²					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	10	3	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	2	2	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	5	--	--
Marital Status ^{2,3}					
Married	--	2	1	--	--
Not Married	--	6	8	--	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2023 Findings (Table 37)

- A total of 5% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 43% reported nearly always.
- Ten percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared 1% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (12%) compared white respondents (3%).

- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, 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 2023, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- 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 2023, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 37. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q38)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%
Gender ^{1,2,3}					
Male	6	6	6	6	4
Female	1	1	1	5	4
Age ^{1,2,4,5}					
18 to 34	1	0	2	6	4
35 to 44 ^b	0	0	3	13	0
45 to 54 ^b	3	3	1	1	10
55 to 64	3	7	7	1	1
65 and Older	11	10	5	8	5
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	12
White	--	--	--	--	3
Education ¹					
High School or Less	8	7	4	8	7
Some Post High School ^a	2	1	3	2	7
College Graduate	3	4	3	6	3
Household Income ^{1,2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	11	4	12	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	0	3	4	5	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	1	4	2	1
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}					
Married	3	2	2	4	4
Not Married	4	6	6	9	5

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

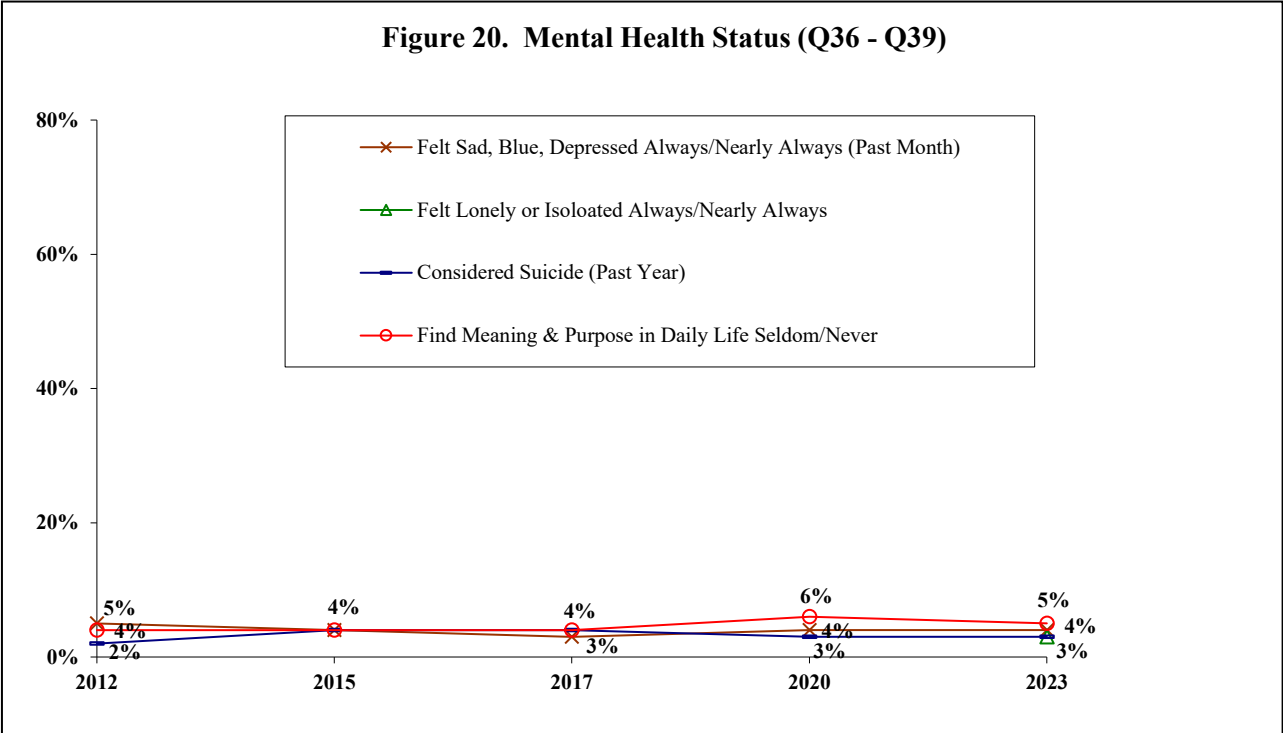
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, 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, they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 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. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with marijuana/THC-containing products including Delta-9 in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs while less than one percent reported the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs.

From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC-containing products/including Delta-9, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol

2023 Findings (Table 38)

- 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.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 38. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q42)^⓪

	2012 ^⓪	2015	2017 ^⓪	2020 ^⓪	2023 ^⓪
TOTAL	3%	6%	1%	2%	2%
Household Income ²					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	10	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	7	--	--	--
Marital Status ²					
Married	--	4	--	--	--
Not Married	--	9	--	--	--
Children in Household					
Yes	--	6	--	--	--
No	--	6	--	--	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Other Household Problems

2023 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem in connection with marijuana/THC-containing products including Delta-9 in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs while less than one percent reported 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 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 (marijuana/THC-containing products/including Delta-9, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs 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.

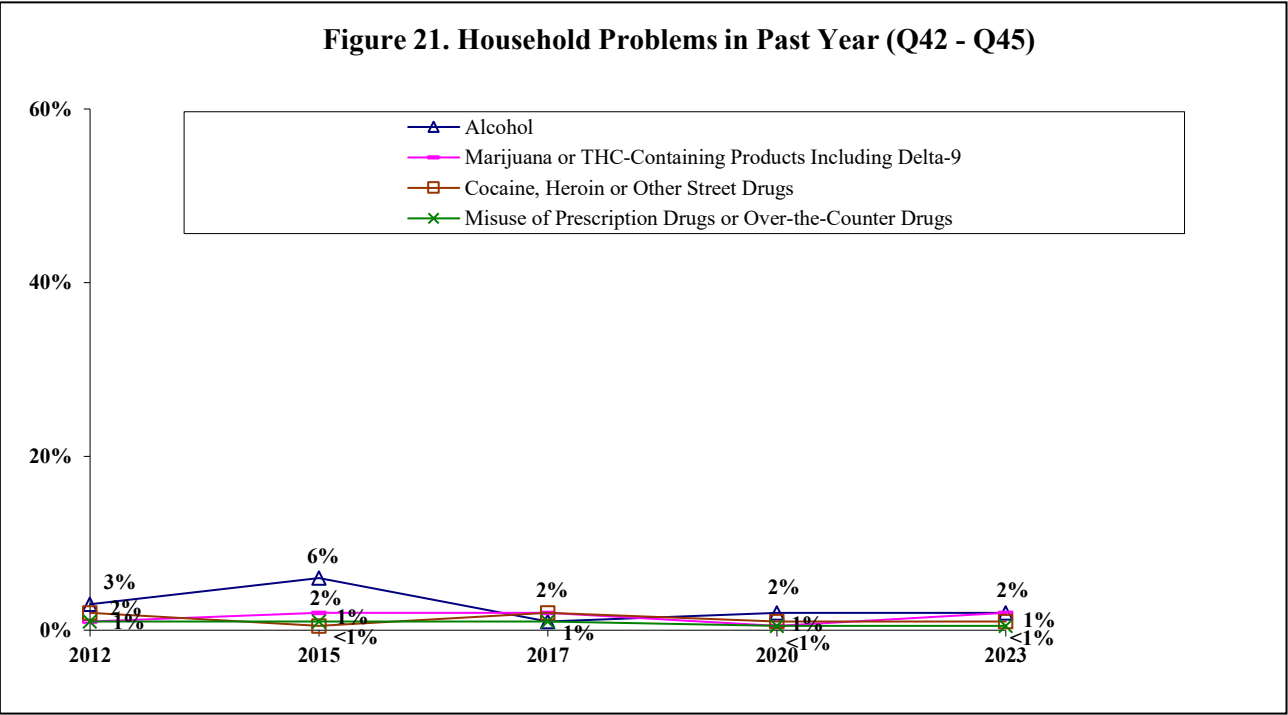
2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 (marijuana/THC-containing products/including Delta-9, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs 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 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC-containing products/including Delta-9, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 22; Tables 39 - 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 6% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2023 Findings (Table 39)

- Four percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 1% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
 - Of the 15 respondents who were afraid for their personal safety, a stranger was the person most often reported who made them afraid (7 respondents) followed by an acquaintance (5 respondents).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 39. Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q92)^o

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%
Gender					
Male	4	5	4	4	4
Female	4	3	5	7	4
Age ^{2,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	7	13	2	10	0
35 to 44	4	4	6	10	5
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	3	1	8	3	13
55 to 64	4	0	4	1	4
65 and Older	1	1	1	3	1
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	7
White	--	--	--	--	4
Education ³					
High School or Less	4	0	1	3	5
Some Post High School	5	7	2	10	4
College Graduate	3	4	7	4	4
Household Income ^{1,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	4	1	9	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	0	2	13	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	6	7	2	3
Marital Status ^{1,2}					
Married ^a	<1	1	4	4	3
Not Married	9	9	4	8	5

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2023 Findings (Table 40)

- 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 was the person most often reported by the respondent (6 respondents).

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in both study years.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in both study years.

Table 40. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q94)^①

	2012 ^②	2015 ^②	2017	2020 ^②	2023 ^②
TOTAL	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%
Gender					
Male	--	--	4	--	--
Female	--	--	5	--	--
Age ³					
18 to 34	--	--	0	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	9	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	11	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	3	--	--
65 and Older	--	--	0	--	--
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--
Education ³					
High School or Less	--	--	0	--	--
Some Post High School	--	--	3	--	--
College Graduate	--	--	7	--	--
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	6	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	6	--	--
Marital Status					
Married	--	--	5	--	--
Not Married	--	--	4	--	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2023 Findings (Table 41)

- A total of 6% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of those 18 to 34 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting 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. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- 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 2023, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 41. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q92 & Q94)[®]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	4%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Gender					
Male	4	7	6	7	6
Female	4	3	7	7	5
Age ^{2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^b	8	16	2	13	3
35 to 44	4	4	10	10	8
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	3	1	12	3	15
55 to 64	4	1	6	6	4
65 and Older	1	3	1	3	1
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	7
White	--	--	--	--	5
Education ^{2,3,4}					
High School or Less	5	1	1	3	5
Some Post High School ^b	5	10	5	14	4
College Graduate	3	4	9	5	6
Household Income ^{1,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	7	9	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	0	2	13	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	6	8	4	4
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}					
Married ^a	<1	1	6	4	6
Not Married ^b	9	11	6	12	5

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

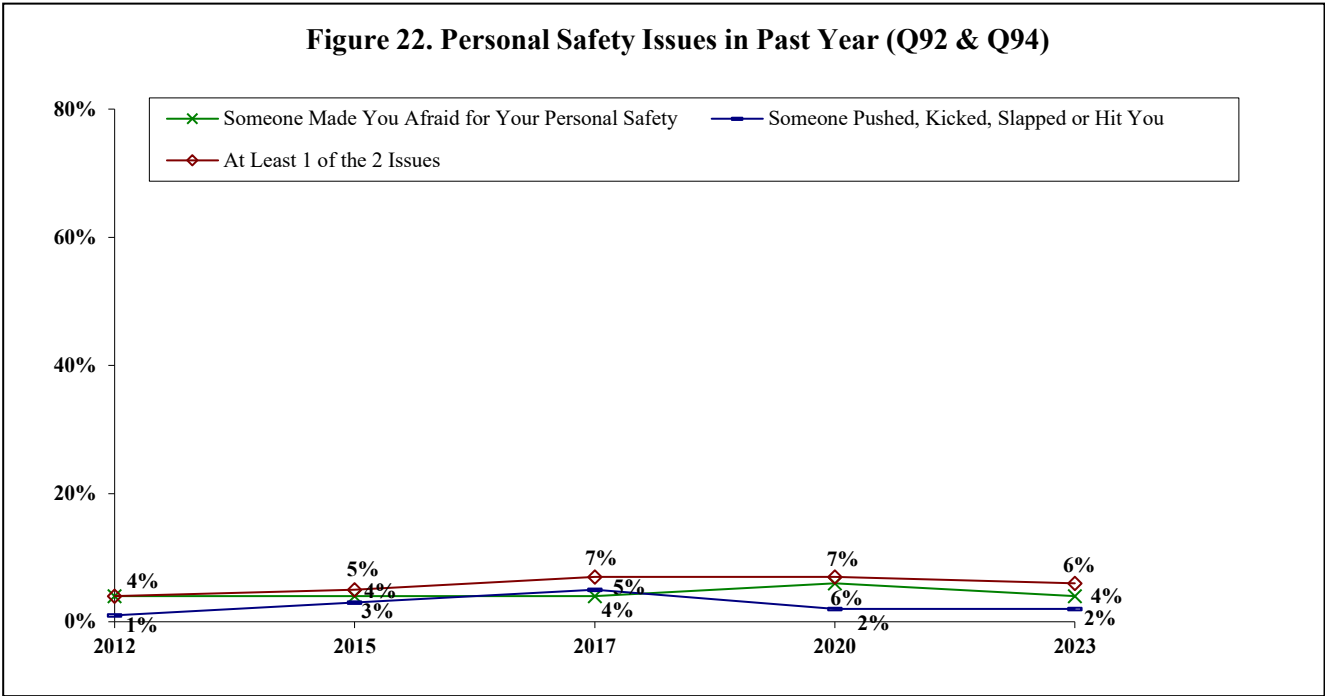
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023.



Children in Household (Figures 23 - 25; Tables 42 & 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 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 percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as the child's primary health care provider, with 95% reporting the child visited their primary health care provider for preventive care during the past year. Three percent of respondents reported in the past year the child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported the child did not receive the medical care needed. Fifteen percent of respondents reported the child currently had asthma. Twelve percent of respondents reported the child had a diagnosed mental health condition. Seven percent of respondents reported the child was overweight or obese. Zero percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child was seldom/never safe in their community. 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. Fourteen percent reported the 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 14% reported verbal bullying, 4% reported cyber bullying and 3% reported physical bullying.

From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary health care provider while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary health care provider in the past year for preventive care, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or unmet medical care need, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the 5 to 17 year old child was seldom/never safe in their community or was always or nearly always unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the 5 to 17 year old child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Children in Household

2023 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 living in their household. Ninety-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.
 - Fifty-eight percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Of these households, 14% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 83% were married.

Child's Primary Health Care Provider

2023 Findings (Table 42)

Of the 108 respondents with a child...

- Ninety 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. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having one or more persons they think of as the child's primary health care provider.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary health care provider.
- From 2012 to 2023, 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 health care provider.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child had a primary health care provider.
- In 2020 and 2023, child's age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a child who was 12 or younger reporting the child had a primary health care provider.
- In 2020 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting the child had a primary health care provider.

Table 42. Child Has Primary Health Care Provider by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q81)^o

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	86%	89%	97%	99%	90%
Age					
12 Years Old or Younger ^b	89	91	97	100	87
13 to 17 Years Old	81	84	95	98	93
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^b	76	79	92	100	86
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	88	90	97	99	90

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Preventive Care with Child's Primary Health Care Provider

The Healthy People 2030 goal for adolescents aged 12 to 17 years received one or more preventive health care visits in the past year is 83% (Objective AH-01).

In 2016/17, 79% of U.S. respondents reported a child aged 12 to 17 years received one or more preventive health care visits in the past year (2016/17 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 43)

Of the 90% of respondents with a child who had a primary health care provider (n=97)...

- Of children who had a primary health care provider, 95% reported the child visited their primary health care provider for preventive care during the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of visiting their primary health care provider for preventive care within the past year.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary health care provider in the past year for preventive care.
- From 2012 to 2023, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting the child visited their primary health care provider for preventive care in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child visited their primary health care provider in the past year for preventive care.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the child visited their primary health care provider for preventive care in the past year. In 2023 household income was not a significant variable.

Table 43. Child Went to Primary Health Care Provider for Preventive Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q82)[○]

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	93%	95%	89%	97%	95%
Age					
12 Years Old or Younger	94	98	90	99	94
13 to 17 Years Old	90	92	88	94	95
Household Income ⁴					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	89	95	91	88	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	92	95	94	99	96

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015 ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Child's Unmet Care

2023 Findings

Of the 108 respondents with a child...

- Three percent of respondents reported in the past year the child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported 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 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or unmet medical care need.
- 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.

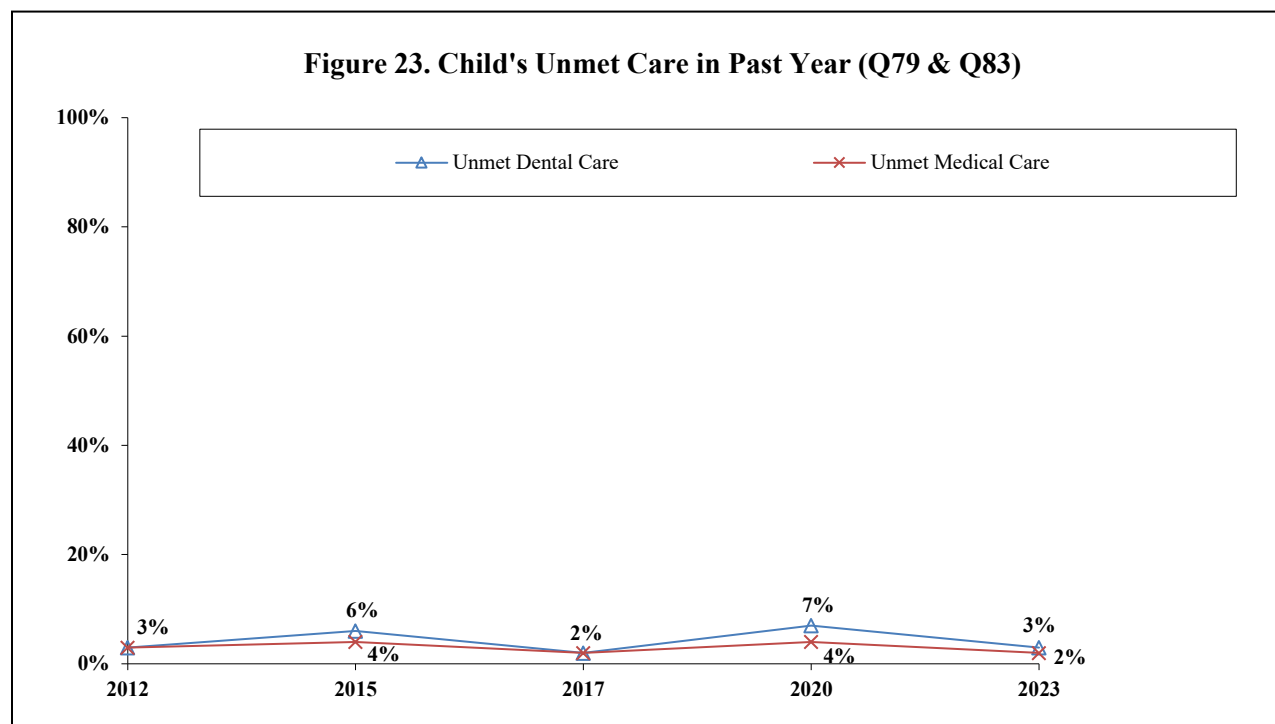
2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or unmet medical care need.
- 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 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the child had an unmet dental care need or unmet medical care need, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Child's Health Conditions

2023 Findings

Of the 108 respondents with a child...

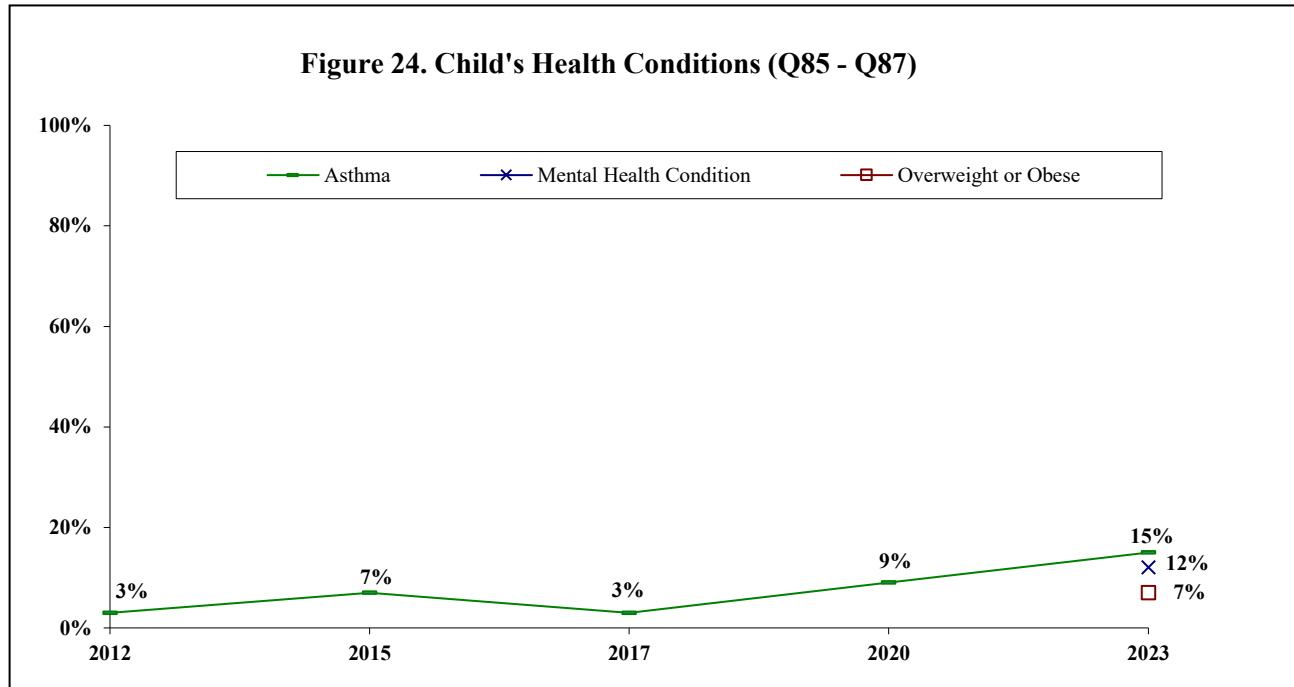
- Fifteen percent of respondents reported the child currently had asthma. Twelve percent of respondents reported the child had a diagnosed mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression. Seven percent of respondents reported the child is overweight or obese.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported each condition.

2012 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma.
- 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child currently had asthma.
- 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

2023 Findings

Of the 90 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old...

- 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 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the child was seldom/never safe (0% 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 Emotional Well-Being

2023 Findings

Of the 90 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 2023 Year Comparisons

In 2012, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2023, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 (2% 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

2023 Findings

Of the 90 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old...

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported the 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 14% reported the child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Four 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. Three 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 2023 Year Comparisons

In 2012, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2023, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

- From 2012 to 2023, 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.

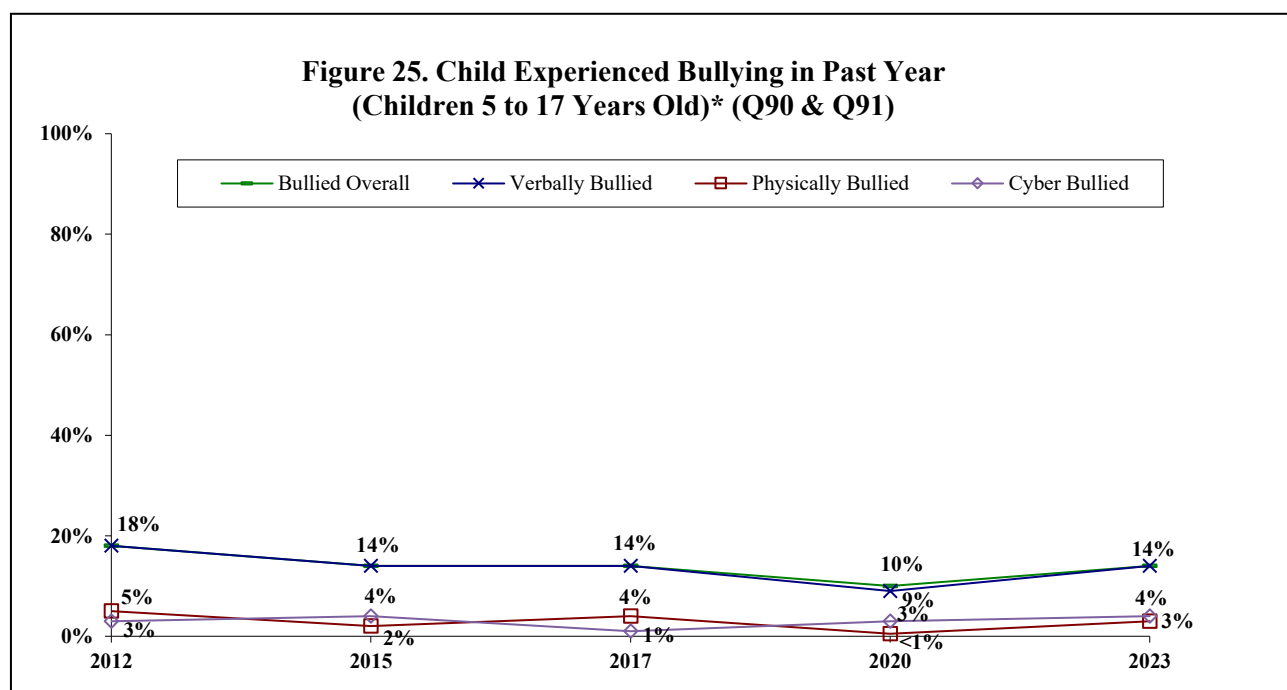
2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, 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 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year the 5 to 17 year old child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



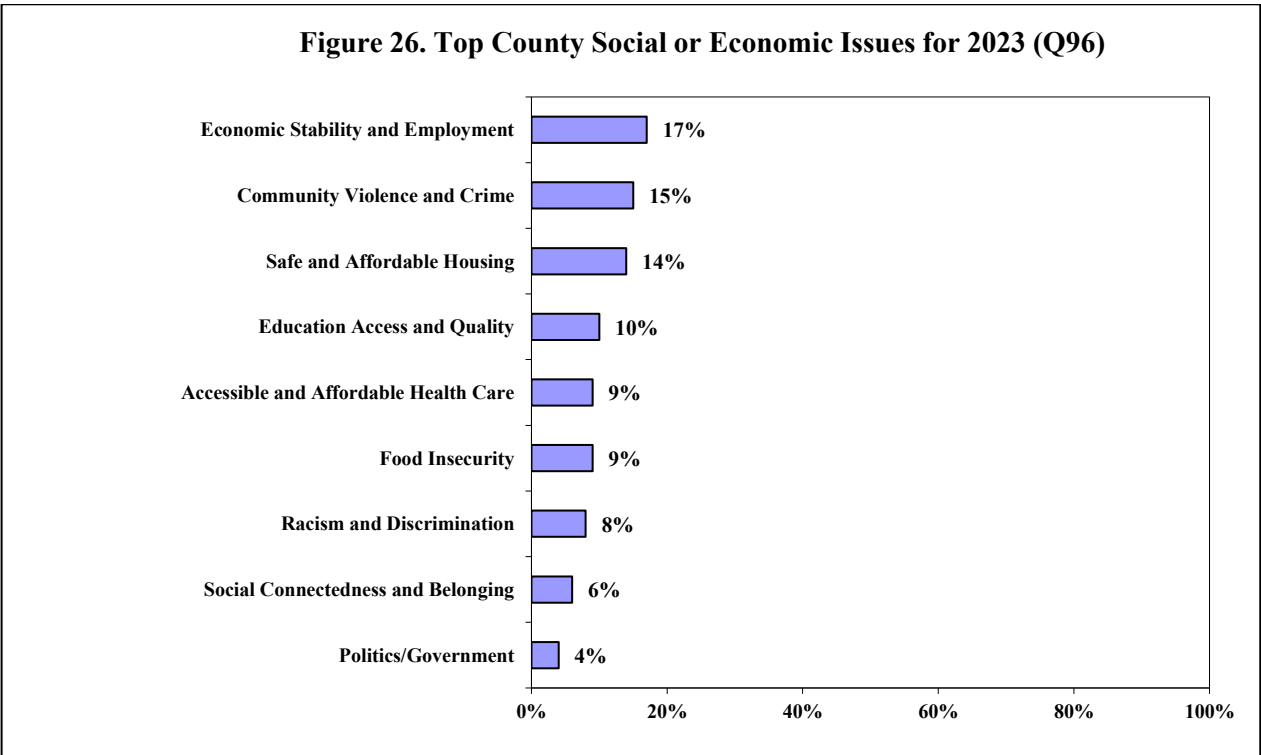
*Since 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old. In previous years, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old.

Top County Social or Economic Issues (Figure 26; Tables 44 - 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were economic stability and employment (17%) or community violence and crime (15%). White respondents were more likely to report economic stability and employment as a top social or economic issue. Respondents who were male or with a high school education or less were more likely to report community violence and crime. Fourteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing; female respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue. Nine percent of respondents reported accessible and affordable health care as a top issue; white respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents were more likely to report food insecurity; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue; respondents who were male or with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported social connectedness and belonging; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported politics/government as a top issue; male respondents were more likely to report this.

2023 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the two largest social or economic issues in Waukesha County that must be addressed. Seventeen percent of respondents reported economic stability and employment while 15% reported community violence and crime. Twenty percent were not sure while 5% did not answer.



Economic Stability and Employment as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2023 Findings (Table 44)

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported economic stability and employment as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- White respondents were more likely to report economic stability and employment as one of the top social or economic issues (19%) compared to respondents of color (7%).

Table 44. Economic Stability and Employment as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	17
Age	
18 to 34	18
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	15
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	7
White	19
Education	
High School or Less	23
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	17
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	20

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

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

2023 Findings (Table 45)

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported community violence and crime as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report community violence and crime as one of the top social or economic issues (19%) compared to female respondents (11%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported community violence and crime as a top issue compared to 20% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a college education.

Table 45. Community Violence and Crime as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	15%
Gender ¹	
Male	19
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	19
35 to 44	8
45 to 54	13
55 to 64	19
65 and Older	15
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	12
White	15
Education ¹	
High School or Less	24
Some Post High School	20
College Graduate	11
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16
Marital Status	
Married	14
Not Married	16

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

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

2023 Findings (Table 46)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report safe and affordable housing as one of the top social or economic issues (18%) compared to male respondents (9%).

Table 46. Safe and Affordable Housing as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	14%
Gender ¹	
Male	9
Female	18
Age	
18 to 34	12
35 to 44	21
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	15
65 and Older	9
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	12
White	14
Education	
High School or Less	17
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	13
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14
Marital Status	
Married	14
Not Married	12

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

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

2023 Findings (Table 47)

- Ten percent of respondents reported education access and quality as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting education access and quality as one of the top two county social or economic issues.

Table 47. Education Access and Quality as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	10%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	13
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	9
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	10
White	9
Education	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	11
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12
Marital Status	
Married	11
Not Married	8

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Accessible and Affordable Health Care as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2023 Findings (Table 48)

- Nine percent of respondents reported accessible and affordable health care as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- White respondents were more likely to report accessible and affordable health care as one of the top social or economic issues (10%) compared to respondents of color (2%).

Table 48. Accessible and Affordable Health Care as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	9%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	10
Age	
18 to 34	4
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	6
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	11
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	2
White	10
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	9
College Graduate	9
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	9

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Food Insecurity as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2023 Findings (Table 49)

- Nine percent of respondents reported food insecurity as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported food insecurity as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 10% of those 45 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 49. Food Insecurity as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	9%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	10
Age ¹	
18 to 34	0
35 to 44	14
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	10
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	9
Education	
High School or Less	2
Some Post High School	9
College Graduate	10
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	6

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Racism and Discrimination as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2023 Findings (Table 50)

- Eight percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report racism and discrimination as one of the top social or economic issues (11%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Ten percent of respondents with a college education reported racism and discrimination as a top issue compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 50. Racism and Discrimination as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	8%
Gender ¹	
Male	11
Female	5
Age	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	8
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	10
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	10
White	8
Education ¹	
High School or Less	0
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	10
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	10

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Social Connectedness and Belonging as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2023 Findings (Table 51)

- Six percent of respondents reported social connectedness and belonging as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported social connectedness and belonging as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 5% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.

Table 51. Social Connectedness and Belonging as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	6%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	7
Age	
18 to 34	7
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	6
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	2
White	6
Education ¹	
High School or Less	16
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	4
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	5
Not Married	7

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Politics/Government as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2023 Findings (Table 52)

- Four percent of respondents reported politics/government as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report politics/government as one of the top social or economic issues (6%) compared female respondents (1%).

Table 52. Politics/Government as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q96)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender ¹	
Male	6
Female	1
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	2
45 to 54	0
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	6
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	0
White	4
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	3
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	3
Not Married	5

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

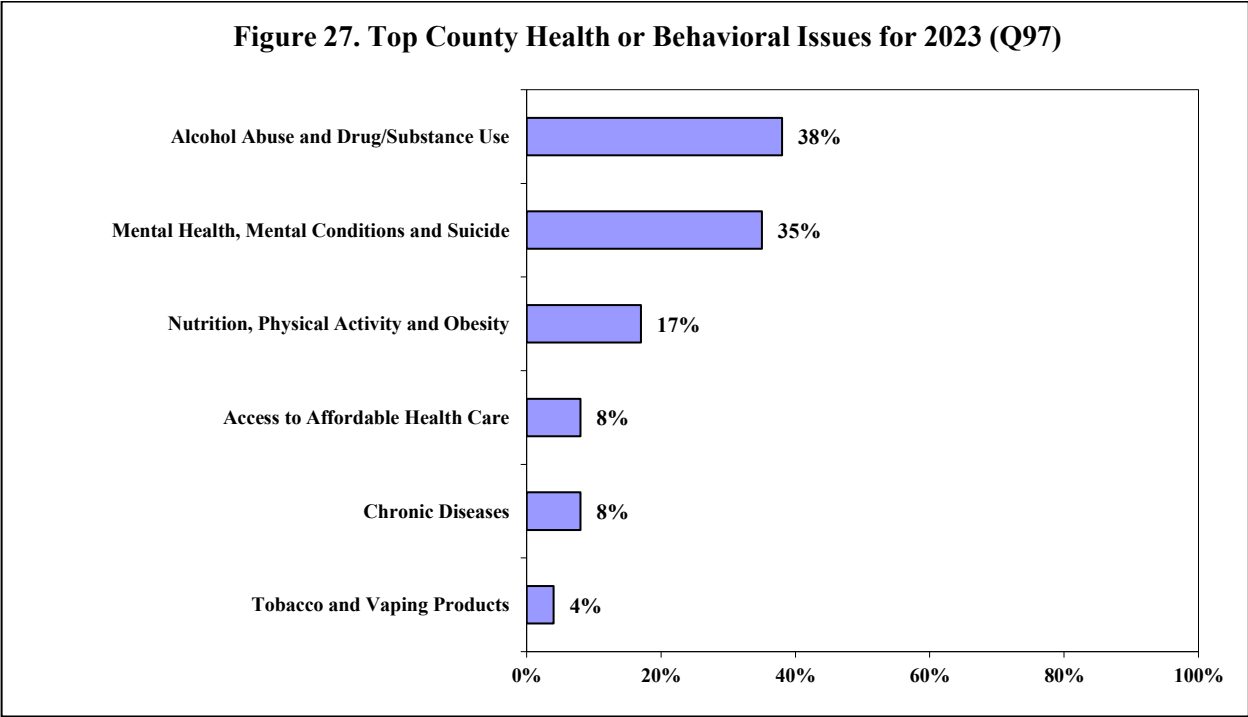
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Top County Health or Behavioral Issues (Figure 27; Tables 53 - 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, respondents were asked to list the top two health or behavioral issues in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were alcohol abuse and drug/substance use (38%) or mental health, mental conditions and suicide (35%). White respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse and drug/substance use. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health or behavioral issue. Seventeen percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported access to affordable health care as a top issue; respondents who were 65 and older or white were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported chronic diseases. Four percent of respondents reported tobacco and vaping products; male respondents were more likely to report this.

2023 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the two largest health or behavioral issues in Waukesha County that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. Respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse and drug/substance use (38%) or mental health, mental conditions and suicide (35%). Eighteen percent of respondents were not sure while 5% did not answer.



Alcohol Abuse and Drug/Substance Use as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue

2023 Findings (Table 53)

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported alcohol abuse and drug/substance use as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.
- White respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse and drug/substance use as one of the top health or behavioral issues (40%) compared to respondents of color (23%).

Table 53. Alcohol Abuse and Drug/Substance Use as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q97)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	38%
Gender	
Male	35
Female	39
Age	
18 to 34	43
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	41
55 to 64	42
65 and Older	34
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	23
White	40
Education	
High School or Less	35
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	41
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39
Marital Status	
Married	38
Not Married	37

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue

2023 Findings (Table 54)

- Thirty-five percent of respondents reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as one of the top health or behavioral issues compared to 26% of those 65 and older or 24% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Fifty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top issue compared to 30% of those with a college education or 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 54. Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q97)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	35%
Gender	
Male	31
Female	39
Age ¹	
18 to 34	45
35 to 44	49
45 to 54	32
55 to 64	24
65 and Older	26
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	39
White	34
Education ¹	
High School or Less	26
Some Post High School	50
College Graduate	30
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38
Marital Status	
Married	36
Not Married	33

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue

2023 Findings (Table 55)

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as one of the top health or behavioral issues compared to 11% of those 65 and older or 10% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top issue compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 21% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top health or behavioral issue compared to 6% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (21% and 11%, respectively).

Table 55. Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q97)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	21
Female	14
Age ¹	
18 to 34	10
35 to 44	35
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	11
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	10
White	19
Education ¹	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	25
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21
Marital Status ¹	
Married	21
Not Married	11

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Access to Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue

2023 Findings (Table 56)

- Eight percent of respondents reported access to affordable health care as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported access to affordable health care as one of the top health or behavioral issues compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report access to affordable health care as a top issue (9%) compared to respondents of color (0%).

Table 56. Access to Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q97)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	9
Age ¹	
18 to 34	0
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	15
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	0
White	9
Education	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	11
College Graduate	6
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue

2023 Findings (Table 57)

- Eight percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting chronic diseases as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.

Table 57. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q97)^o

	2023
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	9
Age	
18 to 34	2
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	9
65 and Older	7
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	8
Education	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	8
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	8
Not Married	8

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

^ldemographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Tobacco and Vaping Products as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue

2023 Findings (Table 58)

- Four percent of respondents reported tobacco and vaping products as one of the top two county health or behavioral issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report tobacco and vaping products as one of the top health or behavioral issues (7%) compared to female respondents (1%).

Table 58. Tobacco and Vaping Products as a Top County Health or Behavioral Issue by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q97)[®]

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender ¹	
Male	7
Female	1
Age	
18 to 34	7
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	2
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	0
White	5
Education	
High School or Less	2
Some Post High School	<1
College Graduate	6
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	0
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status	
Married	3
Not Married	5

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY
2023 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
August 19, 2023 to October 19, 2023

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

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

Poor	3%
Fair	12
Good	33
Very good	36
Excellent	17
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	3
Private insurance through the exchange/ACA/Affordable Care Act	4
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	4
Medicare	25
Do you not have health care coverage	4
Other	0
Not sure	0

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

All	94%
Part	3
None	1
Not sure	2

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

Yes	6%
No	94
Not sure	0

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

Yes	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q6
No	91	→ GO TO Q7
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q7

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

Cannot afford to pay.....	56%
Uninsured	29
Unable to get appointment	13
Don't know where to go	9
Insurance did not cover it	7
Poor medical care	6
Co-payments too high	4
Not enough time	3
Specialty physician not in area	2
Not sure	7

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

Yes.....	10%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q8
No	89	→ GO TO Q9
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q9

8. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the dental care needed?
[41 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay.....	56%
Uninsured	25
Insurance did not cover it	10
Not enough time	7
Inconvenient hours	7
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	4
Poor dental care	3
Unable to get appointment	3
Co-payments too high	3
Fear.....	2

9. In the past 12 months, was there a time that you or someone in your household needed or considered seeking alcohol or drug abuse treatment but did not get it?

Yes.....	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q10
No, I got the services that I needed	2	→ GO TO Q11
Does not apply, I did not need services in past year....	97	→ GO TO Q11
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q11

10. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the alcohol or drug abuse treatment needed? [4 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay.....	4 respondents
Don't know where to go	1 respondent

11. In the past 12 months, was there a time that YOU needed or considered seeking mental health care services but did not get it?

Yes.....	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q12
No, I got the services that I needed	11	→ GO TO Q13
Does not apply, I did not need services in past year....	84	→ GO TO Q13
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q13

12. What were the reasons you did not receive the mental health care needed? [18 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	12 respondents
Uninsured	8 respondents
Insurance did not cover it	5 respondents
Not enough time	3 respondents
Unable to get appointment	3 respondents
Lack of transportation	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area.....	1 respondent
Lazy.....	1 respondent

13. In the past three years, did you or someone living in your household look for community resource support in Waukesha? For example, food pantries, support groups, energy assistance, pregnancy resources, housing assistance or care navigation.

Yes.....	14%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q14
No	86	→ GO TO Q15
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q15

14. How supported did you feel by the community resources offered to you? Would you say...
[55 Respondents]

Not at all supported	13%
Slightly supported.....	18
Somewhat supported	22
Very supported	20
Extremely supported.....	25
Not sure	2

15. 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

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

Doctor or other health professional, nurse, nurse practitioner, pharmacist, etc.....	53%
Internet	24
Myself/family member in health care field	14
Other (2% or less).....	9
Not sure	<1

17. 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	65%
Public health clinic or community health center	0
Hospital outpatient department.....	<1
Hospital emergency room	<1
Urgent care center	18
Quickcare clinic/Fastcare clinic	1
Worksite clinic	2
Virtual health/tele-medicine or electronic visit	1
Alternative medicine location, such as acupuncture, homeopathy, chiropractor, etc	1
No usual place	9
Some other kind of place.....	<1
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:

18. You have high blood pressure?

Yes.....	29%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q19
No	71	→ GO TO Q21
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q21

19. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for high blood pressure?
[115 Respondents]

Yes.....	84%	→ GO TO Q21
No	16	→ CONTINUE WITH Q20
Not sure	0	→ CONTINUE WITH Q20

20. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for high blood pressure? [18 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Under control with exercise/diet/medication.....	13 respondents
Not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline	3 respondents
Cannot afford to pay.....	1 respondent
Don't know where to go	1 respondent

21. Your blood cholesterol is high? (In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that...)

Yes.....24% → CONTINUE WITH Q22
No76 → GO TO Q24
Not sure<1 → GO TO Q24

22. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for high blood cholesterol?
[96 Respondents]

Yes.....84% → GO TO Q24
No16 → CONTINUE WITH Q23
Not sure 0 → CONTINUE WITH Q23

23. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for high blood cholesterol? [15 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline10 respondents
Being monitored by regular doctor..... 6 respondents
Under control with exercise/diet/medication..... 1 respondent

24. You have heart disease or a heart condition? (In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that ...)

Yes.....12% → CONTINUE WITH Q25
No88 → GO TO Q27
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q27

25. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for heart disease or a heart condition?
[47 Respondents]

Yes.....98% → GO TO Q27
No 2 → CONTINUE WITH Q26
Not sure 0 → CONTINUE WITH Q26

26. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for heart disease or a heart condition? [1 Respondent: Multiple responses accepted]

Not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline1 respondent

27. You have 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, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that ...)

Yes.....19% → CONTINUE WITH Q28
No81 → GO TO Q30
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q30

28. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for a mental health condition?
[74 Respondents]

Yes.....72% → GO TO Q30
No28 → CONTINUE WITH Q29
Not sure 0 → CONTINUE WITH Q29

29. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for a mental health condition? [21 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay.....	7 respondents
Not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline	5 respondents
Under control with exercise/diet/medication.....	4 respondents
Uninsured	4 respondents
Cannot find a good provider.....	2 respondents
Unable to get appointment	1 respondent
Don't know where to go	1 respondent
Not enough time	1 respondent
Lack of transportation	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area.....	1 respondent

30. You have diabetes (male). You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (female)? (In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that ...)

Yes.....	11%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q31
No	89	→ GO TO Q33
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q33

31. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for diabetes? [45 Respondents]

Yes.....	98%	→ GO TO Q33
No	2	→ CONTINUE WITH Q32
Not sure	0	→ CONTINUE WITH Q32

32. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for diabetes? [1 Respondent: Multiple responses accepted]

Under control with exercise/diet/medication.....	1 respondent
--------------------------------------------------	--------------

33. Do you currently have asthma?

Yes.....	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q34
No	90	→ GO TO Q36
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q36

34. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for asthma? [36 Respondents]

Yes.....	78%	→ GO TO Q36
No	22	→ CONTINUE WITH Q35
Not sure	0	→ CONTINUE WITH Q35

35. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for asthma? [8 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Not enough time	3 respondents
Not bad enough to need a doctor/borderline	3 respondents
Under control with medication/diet/exercise.....	2 respondents

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

Never	42%
Seldom.....	34
Sometimes	20
Nearly always.....	4
Always.....	<1
Not sure	<1

37. How often do you feel lonely or isolated from those around you?

Never	60%
Seldom.....	27
Sometimes	11
Nearly always.....	2
Always.....	<1
Not sure	0

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

Never	2%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	12
Nearly always.....	43
Always.....	40
Not sure	<1

39. In the past year have you considered suicide?

Yes.....	3%
No	97
Not sure	<1

211 connects you with thousands of nonprofit and government services in your area. If you want personal assistance, call the three-digit number 211, 877-947-2211 or dial 988 for a crisis hotline.

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.

40. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks (male) 4 or more drinks (female) on one occasion?

0 days.....	69%
1 day	11
2 or more days	20
Not sure	0

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

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

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
42. Drinking alcohol	2%	98%	0%
43. Marijuana or THC-containing products including Delta-9.....	2	99	0
44. Cocaine, heroin, or other street drugs	1	99	0
45. Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs.....	<1	100	0

In the past 30 days, did you use...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
46. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit	4%	96%	0%
47. Cigars, cigarillos or little cigars	5	96	0
48. Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes or vaping.....	4	96	0
49. Delta-8, also called marijuana-lite, diet weed or dabs	4	96	0

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

Every day..... 6%
Some days 3
Not at all91
Not sure 0

51. [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? [47 Vapers and/or Smokers]

Yes..... 32%
No 67
Not sure 2

52. [VAPERS and/or SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [47 Vapers and/or Smokers]

Yes.....72% → CONTINUE WITH Q53
No28 → GO TO Q54
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q54

53. [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? [34 Vapers and/or Smokers and saw a health professional]

Yes..... 59%
No 41
Not sure 0

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

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	90%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times.....	4
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home	<1
There are no rules about smoking inside your home.....	6
Not sure	<1

55. [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? [352 Nonvapers and/or Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	94%
1 to 3 days	5
4 to 6 days	<1
All 7 days	<1
Not sure	0

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

56. In what year were you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old	23%
35 to 44 years old	16
45 to 54 years old	17
55 to 64 years old	20
65 and older	24

57. To which gender identity do you most identify with?

[If asked: The purpose of this question is to identify the proper follow-up questions remaining in this survey concerning medical exams and tests.]

Male.....	49%
Female	51
Transgender male/transgender female/nonbinary/prefer not to answer/not sure/other gender identity	<1

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

59. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight/obese.....	33%
Overweight	40
Obese	27

60. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes.....	5%
No	95
Not sure	0

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

American Indian or Alaska Native	1%
Asian.....	5
Black, African American.....	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.....	<1
White	89
Another race	1
Multiple races	3
Not sure	<1
No answer.....	<1

62. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	22%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	3
Married	59
Separated	<1
Divorced	9
Widowed	8
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school	1
High school graduate or GED	13
Some college	20
Technical school graduate	7
College graduate.....	41
Master's degree or higher	18
Not sure	0

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

Waukesha	100%
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65. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

53189.....	11%
53151.....	10
53051.....	8
53149.....	8
53072.....	7
53186.....	7
53188.....	7
53066.....	6
53045.....	6
53005.....	6
53150.....	5
53089.....	5
53029.....	5
All others (3% or less).....	11

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

66. 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.
67. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
68. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

69. What is your current employment status? Are you...

Employed, working full-time	57%	→ GO TO Q71
Working part-time	8	→ CONTINUE WITH Q70
Not working by choice	3	→ CONTINUE WITH Q70
Out of work, but looking for work	3	→ CONTINUE WITH Q70
Out of work, but NOT currently looking for work.....	<1	→ CONTINUE WITH Q70
Retired	25	→ GO TO Q71
Unable to work	4	→ GO TO Q71
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q71

70. What are the main reasons you are not working or not working more? [57 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Do not need to work	18%
Taking care of family member	16
Stay at home parent/home school my children/ homemaker	13
Attending school.....	12
Available jobs do not pay a wage that allows me to care for myself and my family	12
Full time work is too much.....	7
Retired, working PT because I want to	7
Would lose government insurance/spouse's insurance	4
Furloughed or temporarily unemployed	3
Health issues.....	2
Self-employed	2
Other.....	2

71. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	<1%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	2
\$20,001 to \$30,000	3
\$30,001 to \$40,000	7
\$40,001 to \$50,000	5
\$50,001 to \$60,000	4
\$60,001 to \$75,000	6
\$75,001 to \$90,000	11
\$90,001 to \$105,000	9
\$105,001 to \$120,000	7
\$120,001 to \$135,000	6
Over \$135,000	26
Not sure	9
No answer.....	7

72. Was there a time during the last 12 months that your household was hungry, but didn't eat because you didn't have enough food?

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

73. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "During the past month, my household has been able to meet its needs with the money and resources we have." Do you...

Strongly agree..... 63%
 Agree 31
 Disagree..... 4
 Strongly disagree..... <1
 Not sure 2

74. Do you have any issues with your current housing situation?

Yes..... 2% → CONTINUE WITH Q75
 No 98 → GO TO Q76
 Not sure 0 → GO TO Q76

75. What issues, if any, do you have with your current housing situation? [7 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Rent/facility is too expensive 4 respondents
 Too small/crowded problems with other people ... 2 respondents
 Utilities (water, heat, electric) 2 respondents
 Mortgage is too expensive..... 1 respondent
 Too run down or unhealthy environment
 (ex. mold, lead)..... 1 respondent
 Eviction concerns (prior, current, or potential) 1 respondent

76. How many children under the age of 18 are living in the household?

None 71% → GO TO Q77
 One 12 → CONTINUE WITH Q92
 Two or more 17 → CONTINUE WITH Q92
 Not sure 0 → GO TO Q77

For the next questions, we would like to talk about the [RANDOM SELECTED] child.

77. Are you one of the health care decision makers for the child? [117 Respondents]

Yes..... 92% → CONTINUE WITH Q78
 No 8 → GO TO Q92
 Not sure 0 → GO TO Q92

78. What is the age of the child? [108 Respondents]

12 or younger..... 58%
 13 to 17 years old 42

79. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt the child did not get the medical care needed?
[108 Respondents]

Yes..... 2% → CONTINUE WITH Q80
No98 → GO TO Q81
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q81

80. What were the reasons the child did not receive the medical health care needed? [2 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Poor medical care2 respondents

81. 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?
[108 Respondents]

Yes.....90% → CONTINUE WITH Q82
No10 → GO TO Q83
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q83

82. 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 they visit their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care? [97 Respondents]

Yes.....95%
No 5
Not sure 0

83. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt the child did not get the dental care needed?
[108 Respondents]

Yes..... 3% → CONTINUE WITH Q84
No96 → GO TO Q85
Not sure<1 → GO TO Q85

84. What were the reasons the child did not receive the dental health care needed? [3 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Cannot afford to pay 1 respondent
Unable to get appointment 1 respondent
Don't know where to go 1 respondent
Not enough time 1 respondent

Does the child have...[108 Respondents]

	Yes	No	Not Sure
85. Asthma	15%	85%	0%
86. A diagnosed mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression.....	12	88	0
87. Is the child overweight or obese.....	7	93	0

88. How often do you feel the child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [90 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Always.....	80%
Nearly always	19
Sometimes	1
Seldom.....	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

89. During the past 6 months, how often was the child unhappy, sad or depressed?
[90 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Always.....	1%
Nearly always.....	1
Sometimes	13
Seldom.....	40
Never	42
Not sure	2

90. During the past 12 months, has the child experienced any bullying?
[90 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Yes.....	14%
No	84
Not sure	1

91. What type of bullying did the child experience? [90 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	3%
Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group.....	14
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.....	4

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q93
No	96	→ GO TO Q94
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q94

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

Stranger	7 respondents
Acquaintance	5 respondents
Ex-spouse	1 respondent
Another family member	1 respondent
Child	1 respondent

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

Yes.....	2%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q95
No	98	→ GO TO Q96
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q96

95. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, parent, brother or sister, a child, another family member, boyfriend or girlfriend, friend, acquaintance, stranger, or someone else? [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	6 respondents
Child	3 respondents
Acquaintance	2 respondents

211 connects you with thousands of nonprofit and government services in your area. If you want personal assistance, call the three-digit number 211, 877-947-2211 or dial 988 for a crisis hotline.

The next two questions are about issues that our community faces that need to be addressed in order to improve the quality of life of county residents. First, I am going to ask about social or economic issues and then I am going to ask you about health conditions or behaviors.

96. What are the two largest social or economic issues in your community that must be addressed?

Economic stability and employment	17%
Community violence and crime.....	15
Safe and affordable housing	14
Education access and quality	10
Accessible and affordable health care	9
Food insecurity	9
Racism and discrimination	8
Social connectedness and belonging	6
Politics/government	4
Accessible and affordable transportation.....	3
Environmental health (clean air, safe water, etc.).....	3
Access to social services.....	2
Family support.....	2
Affordable childcare	1
Quality of health care	1
Other	2
Not sure.....	20
No answer	5

97. What are the two largest health conditions or behaviors that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents?

Alcohol abuse and drug/substance use	38%
Mental health, mental conditions and suicide.....	35
Nutrition, physical activity and obesity	17
Access to affordable health care	8
Chronic diseases	8
Tobacco and vaping products	4
Communicable diseases or COVID-19	3
Maternal, infant and child health	1
Reproductive and sexual health	<1
Intimate partner and domestic violence	<1
Oral health	<1
Unintentional injury, including falls and motor vehicle accidents	0
Other	3
Not sure.....	18
No answer	5

211 connects you with thousands of nonprofit and government services in your area. If you want personal assistance, call the three-digit number 211, 877-947-2211 or 988.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2023 Community Health Survey

The 2023 Waukesha County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 19 through October 19, 2023. 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=180). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=220). 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 age group and sex of the 2021 characteristics of the American Community Survey. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.