Community Health Improvement Plan

2021-2023

HEALTHY SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

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HEALTHY SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

Healthy Sheboygan County (HSC) is a community-based initiative formed in 1993 which is designed to make positive changes in the health status of Sheboygan County. The Sheboygan County Community Health Improvement Plan is part of the ongoing effort put forth by Healthy Sheboygan County and Sheboygan County Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health to improve the health and quality of life in our community. The diverse membership, which includes public health, local health care agencies, schools, businesses, and community representatives, all work together to achieve the ultimate goal of the community living better, longer lives.

The coalition's main goal is to operate under a collective impact framework that acknowledges that while our community organizations and programs work diligently to make Sheboygan County a healthier place — the way to make a true impact will be through alignment of our efforts, measurement and focus.

This plan's development is based on the comprehensive and collaborative data collection process, known as our Community Health Needs Assessment. This needs assessment was paired with key stakeholder involvement, community input, and a community call to action, to ultimately identify the following priorities as our common agenda and focus areas for our work:

- Collect and analyze data/resources in the community
- Support community members in navigating/accessing resources
- Positive Mental Health
  - Promote Trauma Informed/Resilient Community
  - Increase awareness of Suicide/Decrease Stigma
- Responsible Substance Use
  - Reduce Binge Drinking
  - Decrease Stigma
- Activity and Nutrition
  - Increased initiation and duration rates of breastfeeding
  - Increased Access to and Consumption of Nutrient-Dense/Healthy Foods
  - Ensure that everyone experiences food security
  - All Community Members have access to safe, free physical activity

The goal of this plan is to serve as a framework and common agenda for the alignment of contributions towards health in our community. This plan attempts to describe the state of our community, our vision for change, and how to align our community initiatives on our journey to make Sheboygan County a place where Everyone Lives Better, Longer.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Overall Health Ranking
14
of 72 Wisconsin Counties

Looking at County Health Rankings and Roadmaps

Located on the coast of Lake Michigan, Sheboygan County is home to just over 118,000 residents. When we look at the overall health of those residents, it is important to understand the many factors that influence it.

The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps program is a collaboration between UW Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation that focuses on providing local data to communities to help them identify opportunities to improve their health. The rankings are based on a model of population health that emphasizes the many factors that, if improved, can make communities a healthier place to live, work, learn, and play. The model helps illustrate the many factors that affect the health of our communities, and to what degree they play a role in determining our health.

County rankings measure health in terms of health outcomes and health factors. These include looking at elements such as educational attainment, binge drinking rates, obesity, health care access and early death.

For more detailed information about the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, go to http://www.countyhealthrankings.org

511 SQUARE MILES

Male 50.4%

118,034
Total Population

Female 49.6%

Median Age: 41.5
Average Life Expectancy: 79.6
Poverty Rate: 7.24%

$60,696
Median Household Income

Of the 72 counties in Wisconsin in 2021, the following is how Sheboygan County ranks:

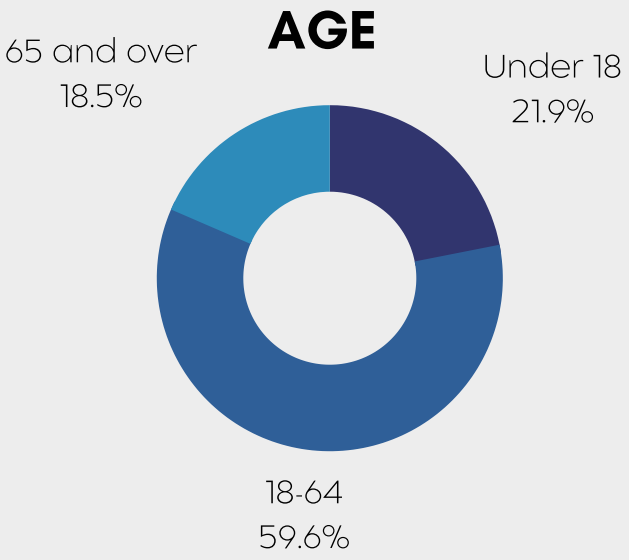
- 14 in Health Outcomes - How healthy our county is
- 12 in Health Factors - Things that influence health
- 13 in Health Behaviors - How healthy we live
- 13 in clinical care - How good is our healthcare
- 15 in Social and Economic Factors - How strong is our social fabric
- 34 in Physical Environment - How healthy our environment is

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Total Population 118,034

Race and ethnicity are two concepts related to ancestry. "Race" is usually associated with physical characteristics and "ethnicity" is typically linked with cultural expression and identification. It is possible to identify with one or more groups within established concepts of race and ethnicity, or to identify as outside of pre-established racial or ethnic groups.

AGE



RACE/ETHNICITY

- 89.6% White Alone
- 6.7% Hispanic Community
- 5.8% Asian Alone
- 2.3% Black or African American Alone
- 1.7% Two or More Races
- 0.6% American Indian/Alaska Native Alone

People may identify in more than one race/ethnicity group

LGBTQ+

LGBTQ+ is an all-encompassing term meant to describe individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning or queer. This term refers to factors related to sexual identity and/or gender identity.

- 4% Adults (18+) in WI who identify as LGBTQ
- 4% WI workforce members who identify as LGBTQ
- 29% LGBTQ adults in WI (25+) who are raising children

Sources:
https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sheboygancountywisconsin/POP010220#POP010220
https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=LGBT&area=55#density

CHIP TIMELINE/PROCESS

Phase 1 JANUARY 2020
COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT DATA COLLECTION

In 2020, Health Sheboygan County, with community partners completed the 2020 Community Health Assessment. This included:

- **Community Health Survey:** To gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits, prevalence of risk factors, and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
- **Key Informant Interviews:** To supplement the Community Survey and give a diverse picture of the needs of our community through the local experts.
- **Secondary Data:** To complement and supplement the community health survey and key informant interviews, to develop a community health portrait of Sheboygan County.

COVID-19 Pandemic Began

Phase 2 FEBRUARY 2021
IDENTIFY COMMUNITY HEATH PRIORITIES AND GAPS IN CARE

Over 280 participants representing health care systems, human service agencies representing various populations within the community, public safety, education and private/corporate employers came together in February 2021 to discuss this process and begin the development of the action plan.

Phase 3 MARCH-AUGUST 2021
DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLANS

Over the 6 months that followed the community call to action, members of Healthy Sheboygan County held several work sessions to identify our existing strengths under each pillar area, as well as gaps that exist, and what key stakeholder agencies we would need at the table to successfully implement these strategies.

Phase 4 OCTOBER 2021
IMPLEMENT AND EVALUATE

3 workgroups were formed to implement these action plans to address each of the community health priorities (the HSC Pillars) - Positive Mental Health, Responsible Substance Use and Activity and Nutrition. These workgroups were comprised of diverse community partners and content experts.

CHIP FOCUS

The final 2021-2023 Community Health Improvement Plan should continue to build on the work accomplished by the Community Health Coalitions (CHC) in the particular areas of:

Positive Mental Health Create an Environment that supports Positive Mental Health in Sheboygan County	**Responsible Substance Use** Create an Environment that Promotes a Responsible Substance Use Culture in Sheboygan County	**Activity and Nutrition** Create an Environment that Promotes Physically Active and Healthy Nutrition Options in Sheboygan County
Collect and Analyze data (resources) in the Community	Collect and Analyze data (resources) in the Community	Collect and Analyze data (resources) in the Community
Support Community Members in Navigating/Accessing Resources	Support Community Members in Navigating/Accessing Resources	Support Community Members in Navigating/Accessing Resources
Promote Trauma Informed/Resilient Community	Reduce Binge Drinking	Increased initiation and duration rates of breastfeeding
Increase Awareness of Suicide/Decrease Stigma	Decrease Stigma	Increased Access to and Consumption of Nutrient-Dense/Healthy Foods
		Ensure that Everyone Experiences Food Security in Sheboygan County
		All Community Members Have Access to Safe, Free Physical Activity

Health Equity

Social Connection

Resilient Community

WHY POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH?

What is Mental Health?

The World Health Organization defines mental health as a state of wellbeing in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.

Why is Mental Health a Priority for HSC?

Mental illnesses are real and treatable health conditions that affect people of all walks of life. According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), an estimated 1 in 4 adults suffers from a diagnosable mental disorder in a given year. Additionally, mental health disorders are the leading cause of disability in the United States. This can have an overwhelming toll on affected individuals and their families. Mental health and physical health are closely linked and affects one's ability to maintain good overall health. Conditions like depression and anxiety impact people's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors.

Our Goal: Create an Environment that Supports Positive Mental Health in Sheboygan County

Objective 1: Collect and Analyze data (resources) in the Community

- Streamline data collection/sharing across systems
- Supporting schools with completion of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Objective 2: Support Community Members in Navigating/Accessing Resources

- Create community navigator training
- Support navigation/access for youth through education
- Increase the number of peer support specialists (youth and adult)

Objective 3: Promote Trauma Informed/Resilient Community

- Workshop on trauma informed approaches
- Streamline/align community data collection around ACES scores

Objective 4: Increase Awareness of Suicide/Decrease Stigma

- Train sectors in QPR
- Postvention
- Peer to peer support

WHY RESPONSIBLE SUBSTANCE USE?

What is Substance Abuse?

Substance abuse means any use of a substance resulting in negative outcomes. This includes mood-altering substances such as alcohol, illegal mood-altering substances and prescriptive medications. Negative consequences include operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, drinking during pregnancy, binge drinking, underage drinking, tobacco and illicit drug use.

Why is Substance Abuse a Priority for HSC?

Historically, Wisconsin has had a difficult time countering the alcohol culture and has been accepting of many of these negative outcomes caused by excessive alcohol use. Alcohol abuse causes many issues that communities need to address, like traffic accidents and fatalities, drug and alcohol hospitalizations, disorderly conduct and domestic disturbances. It is important to recognize that alcohol and other drugs have large scale impact on our communities.

Our Goal: Create an Environment that Promotes a Responsible Substance Use Culture in Sheboygan County

Objective 1: Collect and Analyze data (resources) in the Community

- Streamline data collection/sharing across systems
- Supporting schools with completion of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Objective 2: Support Community Members in Navigating/Accessing Resources

- Create community navigator training
- Increase the number of peer support specialists (youth and adult)

Objective 3: Reduce Binge Drinking

- Festival toolkit
- Sticker shock campaign

Objective 4: Decrease Stigma

- Peer to peer support specialists
- Education campaign
- Start opioid fatality review

WHY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION?

What is Physical Activity and Nutrition?

Physical activity is any activity that enhances or maintains physical fitness and overall health. Nutrition focuses on consumption of foods that support physical, emotional and social well-being for all people.

Why is Physical Activity and Nutrition a Priority for HSC?

Nutrition and physical activity are important to the health across the lifespan. A healthy diet and regular exercise reduces the risks for several chronic health conditions like heart disease, high blood pressure, Type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, stroke, osteoporosis and can help alleviate symptoms of depression. At the same time, poor nutrition and lack of physical activity can lead to obesity, putting people at risk for these chronic conditions.

Our Goal: Create an Environment that Promotes Physical Activity and Healthy Nutrition Options in Sheboygan County

Objective 1: Collect and Analyze data (resources) in the Community

- Streamline data collection/sharing across systems

Objective 2: Support Community Members in Navigating/Accessing Resources

- Create community navigator training
- Increase the number of peer support specialists (youth and adult)

Objective 3: Increased Initiation and Duration Rates of Breastfeeding

- Increase utilization of community support services early in pregnancy and after discharge
- Support breastfeeding in community and workplace settings

Objective 4: Increasing Access to and Consumption of Nutrient-Dense/Healthy Foods

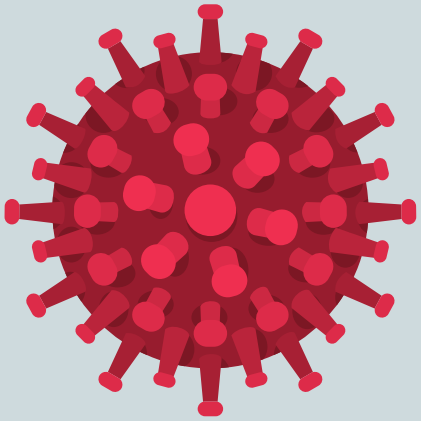
- Increase fruit and vegetable intake among specific populations
- Provide evidence-based, learner-centered nutrition education programs
- Explore ways to improve nutrition policy in community, school and workplace settings

Objective 5: Ensure that Everyone Experiences Food Security in Sheboygan County

- Increase the utilization of health donated foods
- Utilize food deserts/mapping/SDOH - review with anti-hunger coalition/nutrition taskforce

Objective 6: All Community Members Have Access to Safe, Free Physical Activity

- Promote place based physical activity
- Assess community level resources/walkability



COVID-19 IMPACT

The coronavirus pandemic has impacted health outcomes in many ways across the globe. Sheboygan County has been affected by this largescale incident and our public health system has responded.

While we are beginning to understand just how COVID-19 affects health, there are still many unknowns including potential longer-term effects.

Our community's response has been to come together, partner, and work in a coordinated way to navigate the pandemic. However, the strains on public health, in terms of both resources and the workforce, has stretched already-limited resources even thinner.

Additionally, workers and families continue to carry the weight of job loss, childcare concerns, financial hardships, mental health challenges and more. COVID-19 is shining a light on the fact that communities who have historically been impacted to a higher degree are disproportionately affected by the pandemic.

However, our public health system in Sheboygan County is strong and we will continue to work together to ensure a healthy community for ALL of Sheboygan County.

BUILDING CAPACITY DURING A PANDEMIC

- Establish a strong, active Leadership Council
- Develop shared measures, operational definitions and performance metrics
- Identify opportunities to increase funding and align contributions across focus areas
- Engage key stakeholders to play an active role in priority work
- Ensure the overarching themes of health equity, social connection, and resilient community remain central in all Healthy Sheboygan County work.

COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN PARTNERS

Advocate Aurora Health Care
Black American Community Outreach
Boys and Girls Club
City of Sheboygan Common Council
Community Members
Family Resource Center
Great Marriages
Hmong Mutual Assistance Association
Horizons4Girls
Hospital Sisters Health System/
St. Nicholas Hospital
Lakeland University
Latinx Community
Love INC
Lutheran Social Services
Manitou Girl Scouts
Mayor - City of Sheboygan
Mental Health America
Northeast Wisconsin Area Health
Education Center
Partners for Community Development
Plymouth School District
Prevea
Random Lake School District
Rehabilitation Center of Sheboygan
Rogers Behavioral Health
Salvation Army
Sargento Foods
Sheboygan Area School District
Sheboygan County Administrator
Sheboygan County Head Start
Sheboygan County Health and Human Services
Sheboygan County HHS Committee
Sheboygan County LGBTQ Alliance
Sheboygan County Planning & Conservation
Sheboygan County Sheriff
Sheboygan Falls School District
Sheboygan Fire Department
Sheboygan Housing Authority
Sheboygan Police Department
Sheboygan Well County Initiative
United Way
UW-Green Bay-Sheboygan
WIRCO
Wisconsin Primary Health Care Association
YMCA

Sheboygan County
Community Health Survey Report
2020

Commissioned By:
Aurora Health Care
HSHS St. Nicholas Hospital
Lakeshore Community Health Care
Sheboygan County Health and Human Services—
Division of Public Health
United Way of Sheboygan County

Prepared By:
JKV Research, LLC

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Figure Title Page Number

Purpose

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

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on a random child (17 or younger) in the household through an adult who makes health care decisions for the child.
3. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
4. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
5. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, HSHS St. Nicholas Hospital, Lakeshore Community Health Care, Sheboygan County Health and Human Services-Division of Public Health and the United Way of Sheboygan County.

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 Sheboygan County Public Health Division at (920) 459-4382.

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=200). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=200). 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 January 17, 2020 and March 12, 2020.

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

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

What do the Percentages Mean?
In 2019, the Census Bureau estimated 90,274 adult residents lived in Sheboygan County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 900 adults. So, when 17% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 15,300 residents ±4,500 individuals. Therefore, from 10,800 to 19,800 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2018, the Census Bureau estimated 46,308 occupied housing units in Sheboygan County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2018 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 460 households.

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. From 2008 to 2017, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $40,001 to $60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $60,001. In 2020, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $50,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $50,001 to $75,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $75,001.

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

Overweight status: Calculated using the CDC's Body Mass Index (BMI) of kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. In this report "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

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

Binge drinking: 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. In 2020, the Community Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2008, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

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

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2020 (Q29, Q30, Q79, Q80 & Q87)[1,2]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	50%
Female	50
Nonbinary/Other/Not Sure	0
Age	
18 to 34	26%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	33%
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	34
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33
Not Sure/No Answer	12
Married	61%

[1]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution. [2]Race and ethnicity breakdowns had too few cases for statistical reliability in crosstabulations (Q77 & Q78).

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 2008 reporting high blood pressure (23%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2020 (26%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

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

and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as state and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Report Setup

1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions and comparisons to the most recent state percentages, national percentages and Healthy People 2020 goals, wherever possible. Also included is a summary of the key findings for each topic.
2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
   a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Rating Their Own Health, Health Care Coverage and Health Care Needed. Each main topic starts on a new page and is in **bold** in the report.
   b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2020 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2020 percentages statistically changed over time.
   c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, "Personally Not Covered Currently" and "Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year" are the sub-topics within Health Care Coverage.
      i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2020 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
      ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
      iii. <u>2020 Findings</u>
         1. First bullet—lists the percentages for sub-topic survey question response categories. Occasionally, a figure is included to visually see the breakdown. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
         2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2020. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, education, household income and marital status. Overweight status, physical activity and smoking status are included for some analysis. Household income, marital status and presence of children are the demographic variables used for household-level questions since respondent-level variables cannot be used. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
      iv. <u>2008 (First Year) to 2020 Year Comparisons</u>
         1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2008 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2020 percent to determine if it has remained the same, increased or decreased. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
         2. Remaining bullets—Each remaining bullet first indicates if the demographic variable was significant in 2008 and/or 2020. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2008 to 2020. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
      v. <u>2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons</u>—same format as the 2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons, but compares 2017 to 2020 percentages instead.
      vi. Sub-Topic Table—Percentages, whether statistically significant or not, are listed for each survey question analyzed and broken down by demographic variables to determine the bullets for "2020 Findings," "2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons" and "2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons." Statistically significant demographic differences within years are indicated by [1], [2], [3], [4] and/or [5] depending upon the number of years data is available. Statistically significant differences between years are indicated by [a] and/or [b] depending on the number of years of data. The table includes the survey question number in the title.
      vii. Trend Figure—after all survey questions within the main topic are analyzed, a trend graph containing the sub-topics is included. The prevalence of the analyzed percent is the y-axis (vertical line) and the survey years is the x-axis (horizontal line).
3) Appendix A—The survey questionnaire listing each question and the percent breakdowns are included.

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

Executive Summary

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

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Overall Health	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Excellent/Very Good	57%	52%	53%	50%	49%	*52%*	*51%*
Good	28%	31%	28%	33%	34%	*33%*	*32%*
Fair or Poor	15%	18%	18%	17%	17%	*15%*	*17%*

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Health Care Coverage							
Not Covered	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Personally (Currently, 18 Years Old and Older) [HP2020 Goal: 0%]	8%	6%	6%	4%	3%	*10%*	*11%*
Personally (Currently, 18 to 64 Years Old) [HP2020 Goal: 0%]	9%	8%	7%	4%	4%	*11%*	*13%*
Household Member (Past Year)	17%	11%	16%	9%	7%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past Year	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	--	--	--	16%	12%	*10%*	*12%*
Unmet Need/Care in Household							
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost [HP2020 Goal: 3%]	--	12%	14%	9%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Medical Care [HP2020 Goal: 4%]*	9%	8%	15%	12%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Dental Care [HP2020 Goal: 5%]*	7%	--	16%	17%	16%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health Care*	--	--	--	4%	3%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Past Month	--	--	--	29%	36%	*NA*	*NA*
Next Two Years	--	--	--	37%	46%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Health Information							
Primary Source of Health Information	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Doctor	--	--	--	51%	54%	*NA*	*NA*
Internet	--	--	--	22%	27%	*NA*	*NA*
Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field	--	--	--	6%	4%	*NA*	*NA*
Other Health Professional	--	--	--	9%	2%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Health Services	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Have a Primary Care Physician [HP2020 Goal: 84%]	--	--	--	87%	88%	*81%*	*77%*
Primary Health Services							
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner's Office	78%	72%	70%	58%	64%	*NA*	*NA*
Urgent Care Center	6%	7%	9%	5%	17%	*NA*	*NA*
Quickcare Clinic (Fastcare Clinic)	--	--	--	11%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Hospital Emergency Room	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center	8%	8%	10%	6%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
Worksite Clinic	--	--	--	6%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
Hospital Outpatient Department	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%	*NA*	*NA*
No Usual Place	3%	9%	6%	8%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Advance Care Plan	41%	38%	42%	42%	48%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					*WI*	*US*
Vaccines	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines	--	--	--	--	12%	*NA*	*NA*

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

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

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Routine Procedures	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Routine Checkup (2 Years Ago or Less)	78%	77%	80%	87%	88%	*87%*	*88%*
Cholesterol Test (4 Years Ago or Less) [HP2020 Goal: 82%]	74%	71%	76%	83%	83%	*83%[1]*	*86%[1]*
Dental Checkup (Past Year) [HP2020 Goal: 49%]	70%	62%	66%	68%	69%	*71%*	*68%*
Eye Exam (Past Year)	42%	42%	53%	45%	56%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Health Conditions in Past 3 Years	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
High Blood Pressure	23%	24%	28%	29%	26%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health Condition	15%	14%	20%	19%	25%	*NA*	*NA*
High Blood Cholesterol	22%	25%	27%	26%	22%	*NA*	*NA*
Diabetes	8%	8%	12%	13%	14%	*NA*	*NA*
Heart Disease/Condition	7%	8%	12%	11%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Asthma (Current)	7%	7%	9%	13%	10%	*9%*	*10%*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
High Blood Pressure	--	--	94%	91%	94%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health Condition	--	--	84%	93%	97%	*NA*	*NA*
High Blood Cholesterol	--	--	83%	84%	91%	*NA*	*NA*
Diabetes	--	--	100%	98%	93%	*NA*	*NA*
Heart Disease/Condition	--	--	90%	93%	96%	*NA*	*NA*
Asthma (Current)	--	--	97%	76%	95%	*NA*	*NA*

Physical Activity	Sheboygan					WI	US
Physical Activity/Week	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2009*	*2009*
Moderate Activity (5 Times/30 Min)	32%	42%	43%	40%	39%	*NA*	*NA*
Vigorous Activity (3 Times/20 Min)	24%	21%	29%	38%	37%	*NA*	*NA*
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	44%	51%	53%	50%	54%	*53%*	*51%*
Main Reason Did Not Meet Recommended Amount of Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity							
Lack of Time	--	--	--	--	30%	*NA*	*NA*
Illness/Age	--	--	--	--	19%	*NA*	*NA*
Don't Like to Exercise	--	--	--	--	12%	*NA*	*NA*
Fear of Injury/Injured Right Now	--	--	--	--	12%	*NA*	*NA*

Body Weight	Sheboygan					WI	US
Overweight Status	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Overweight (BMI 25.0+) [HP2020 Goal: 66%]	70%	61%	67%	62%	74%	*67%*	*66%*
Obese (BMI 30.0+) [HP2020 Goal: 31%]	36%	28%	35%	32%	42%	*32%*	*31%*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Nutrition and Food Security	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2009*	*2009*
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)	64%	61%	59%	55%	60%	*NA*	*NA*
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)	23%	23%	24%	24%	28%	*NA*	*NA*
At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	32%	30%	33%	35%	36%	*23%*	*23%*
Main Reason Did Not Eat Five or More Servings of Fruit/Vegetables/Day							
Lack of Time/Convenience	--	--	--	--	28%	*NA*	*NA*
Don't Like Fruit or Vegetables	--	--	--	--	17%	*NA*	*NA*
Don't Feel It is Important	--	--	--	--	12%	*NA*	*NA*
Not Sure	--	--	--	--	18%	*NA*	*NA*
Household Went Hungry (Past Year)	--	--	--	6%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. [1]WI and US data for cholesterol test is from 2017.

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Women's Health	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Mammogram (50+; Within Past 2 Years)	81%	84%	74%	72%	78%	*78%*	*78%*
Bone Density Scan (65 and Older)	66%	66%	84%	77%	81%	*NA*	*NA*
Cervical Cancer Screening							
Pap Smear (18 – 65; Within Past 3 Years) [HP2020 Goal: 93%]	91%	78%	82%	82%	87%	*81%*	*80%*
HPV Test (18 – 65; Within Past 5 Years)	--	--	44%	58%	62%	*NA*	*NA*
Screening in Recommended Time Frame (18-29: Pap Every 3 Years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV Every 5 Years or Pap Only Every 3 Years)	--	--	84%	86%	89%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)	--	--	10%	13%	13%	*7%*	*9%*
Sigmoidoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)	9%	5%	8%	5%	9%	*3%*	*2%*
Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)	59%	64%	69%	76%	69%	*71%*	*64%*
One of the Screenings in Recommended Time Frame [HP2020 Goal: 71%]	60%	65%	72%	80%	74%	*75%*	*70%*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Cigarette Smokers or Vapers	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Current Smokers [HP2020 Goal: 12%]	28%	27%	23%	21%	18%	*17%*	*16%*
Current Vapers (Past Month)	--	--	7%	2%	10%	*5%*[1]	*4%*
Of Current Smokers/Vapers…						*2005*	*2005*
Quit Smoking/Vaping 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit [HP2020 Goal Quit Smoking: 80%]*	56%	51%	46%	63%	53%	*49%*	*56%*
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking/Vaping*	82%	69%	90%	77%	81%	*NA*	*NA*

Exposure to Smoke/Vapor	Sheboygan					WI[2]	US
Smoking Policy at Home	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*'14-15*	*'14-15*
Not Allowed Anywhere	73%	76%	79%	87%	80%	*84%*	*87%*
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	10%	8%	7%	5%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Allowed Anywhere	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	*NA*	*NA*
No Rules Inside Home	13%	15%	11%	7%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Nonsmokers/Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke/Vapor in Past 7 Days [HP2020 Goal Nonsmokers: 34%]	25%	16%	13%	11%	15%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Smokeless Tobacco [HP2020 Goal: 0.2%]	--	--	5%	9%	8%	*4%*	*4%*
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	--	--	4%	1%	3%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Alcohol Use in Past Month	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Binge Drinker** [HP2020 Goal 5+ Drinks: 24%]	24%	21%	25%	28%	28%	*26%*	*16%*
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	4%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Household Problems in Past Year Associated With…	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	*2018*	*2018*
Alcohol	2%	3%	2%	4%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Marijuana or THC Products	--	--	--	<1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Heroin or Other Opioids	--	--	--	--	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs	--	--	--	2%	0%	*NA*	*NA*

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

*In 2020, tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only. **In 2008 and 2011, binge drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks regardless of gender. Since 2014, binge drinking has been defined as 4 or more drinks for females and 5 or more drinks for males to account for metabolism differences.

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Community and Personal Support	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018
Times of Distress and Looked for Community Resource Support (Past 3 Years)	--	--	--	26%	20%	*NA*	*NA*
Respondents Who Looked for Community Support							
Felt Somewhat/Slightly or Not at All Supported	--	--	--	49%	41%	*NA*	*NA*
No People in Life if Needed for Support in Times of Need	--	--	--	--	4%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Mental Health Status	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	5%	7%	9%	8%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	4%	7%	10%	5%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life Seldom/Never	3%	7%	7%	3%	10%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Personal Safety Issues in Past Year	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	3%	9%	2%	6%	*NA*	*NA*
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit	3%	4%	4%	1%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	6%	10%	3%	7%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Children in Household	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018
Primary Health Care Doctor/Nurse Who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History	--	--	--	91%	91%	*NA*	*NA*
Visited Primary Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (Past Year)	--	--	--	94%	88%	*NA*	*NA*
Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past Year)							
Medical Care	--	--	--	7%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Dental Care	--	--	--	8%	3%	*NA*	*NA*
Current Asthma	--	--	--	7%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Children 5 to 17 Years Old*							
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)	--	--	--	81%	86%	*NA*	*NA*
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)	--	--	--	17%	46%	*NA*	*NA*
5+ Fruit/Vegetables per Day	--	--	--	48%	59%	*NA*	*NA*
Physical Activity (60 Min./5 or More Days/Week)	--	--	--	68%	62%	*NA*	*NA*
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (Past Year)	--	--	--	23%	16%	*NA*	*NA*
Verbally Bullied	--	--	--	23%	16%	*NA*	*NA*
Physically Bullied	--	--	--	1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*
Cyber Bullied	--	--	--	1%	<1%	*NA*	*NA*

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Top County Health Issues	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2018	2018
Illegal Drug Use	--	--	--	48%	52%	*NA*	*NA*
Access to Health Care	--	--	--	20%	23%	*NA*	*NA*
Alcohol Use or Abuse	--	--	--	28%	22%	*NA*	*NA*
Mental Health or Depression	--	--	--	12%	15%	*NA*	*NA*
Overweight or Obesity	--	--	--	23%	14%	*NA*	*NA*
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse	--	--	--	12%	11%	*NA*	*NA*
Violence or Crime	--	--	--	3%	9%	*NA*	*NA*
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	18%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Infectious Diseases	--	--	--	3%	7%	*NA*	*NA*
Environmental Issues	--	--	--	1%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Affordable Health Care	--	--	--	7%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Cancer	--	--	--	13%	5%	*NA*	*NA*
Access to Affordable Healthy Food	--	--	--	5%	4%	*NA*	*NA*

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. *In 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old.

General Health
In 2020, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Health Care Coverage
In 2020, 3% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Seven 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 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, 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 while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

In 2020, 12% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents who were female, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2011 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet mental health care for someone in the household in the past year. Please note: in 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.*

Health Care Information
In 2020, 54% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 27% reported they look on the Internet. Four percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information while 2% reported other health professional. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report the Internet. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported doctor, the Internet or they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported other health professional as their source of health information.*

Health Care Services

In 2020, 88% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 17% reported an urgent care center. Six percent reported a Quickcare clinic while 3% reported a public health clinic/community health center or hospital emergency room and 2% reported a worksite clinic. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a Quickcare clinic as their primary health care. Forty-eight percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a Quickcare clinic or a worksite clinic. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

In 2020, 36% of respondents reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. Forty-six percent of respondents reported in the next two years they expect to be a caregiver; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the next two years they expect they will provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.*

Routine Procedures

In 2020, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 83% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 56% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Vaccines

In 2020, 12% of respondents reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

Health Conditions
In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (26%) a mental health condition (25%) or high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Fourteen percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 90% reported the condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease condition or current asthma as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Physical Health
In 2020, 39% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-seven percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 54% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Of respondents who did not do the recommended amount of moderate or vigorous physical activity, 30% reported lack of time as the main reason while 19% reported illness/age. Twelve percent each reported they don't like to exercise or they fear an injury/injured right now. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report lack of time. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illness/age. Female respondents were more likely to report they don't like to exercise. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report a fear of injury/injured right now. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change*.

In 2020, 74% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 42% were obese. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to be obese. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.*

Nutrition and Food Insecurity
In 2020, 60% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-six percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent

household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Of the respondents who did not eat the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day, 28% reported lack of time/convenience as the main reason for eating fewer servings while 17% reported they don't like fruit or vegetables. Twelve percent reported they don't feel it is important. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were not sure of the main reason for eating fewer servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report lack of time/convenience. Overweight respondents were more likely to report they don't like fruit or vegetables. Respondents who were 55 and older, married or not overweight were more likely to report they don't feel it is important to eat the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not sure of the main reason for eating fewer servings of fruit/vegetables than recommended. Less than one percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.*

Women's Health

In 2020, 78% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 2020, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Nine percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 74% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Alcohol Use

In 2020, 28% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who*

reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Tobacco Use

In 2020, 18% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Ten percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifty-three percent of current smokers or vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. Eighty-one percent of current smokers/vapers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapor product users who quit smoking/vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers/vapers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, the tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting questions included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.*

In 2020, 80% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fifteen percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.*

In 2020, 8% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 3% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. *From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Household Problems

In 2020, less than one percent 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. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana/THC products or heroin/other opioids in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, meth or other street drugs. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC products in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year.*

Community and Personal Support
In 2020, 20% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Forty-one percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Four percent reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource*.

Mental Health Status
In 2020, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Personal Safety
In 2020, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.*

Children in Household
In 2020, the respondent was asked if they make health care decisions for children living in the household. If yes, they were asked a series of questions about the health and behavior of a randomly selected child. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's primary doctor or nurse, with 88% reporting their child visited their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past year. Three percent of respondents reported in the past year their child did not receive the dental care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed. Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year their child did not receive the medical care needed. Five percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 46% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their child ate five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for 60 minutes five times a week. Zero percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Sixteen percent reported their 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying while less than one percent each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in*

the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had a primary doctor or nurse. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet medical care need. From 2017 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child met the recommendation of at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied.

Top County Health Issues

In 2020, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were illegal drug use (52%), access to health care (23%) or alcohol use/abuse (22%). Unmarried respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report access to health care. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse. Fifteen percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; respondents 55 and older were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, mental health/depression, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, affordable health care or access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol use/abuse, overweight/obesity, chronic diseases or cancer as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence/crime, infectious diseases or environmental issues as one of the top health issues in the county.*

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

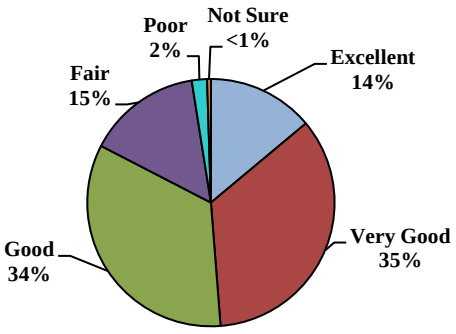
Rating Their Own Health

In 2018, 52% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good, 33% reported good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-one percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 32% reported good and 17% reported fair or poor (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 2)

- Forty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 17% reported their health was fair (15%) or poor (2%).

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2020 (Q1)



- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 8% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (25% and 12%, respectively).

- Thirty-nine percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 25% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 8% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (42%) compared to nonsmokers (11%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2008 and 2020, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2017 and 2020, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q1)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	15%	18%	18%	17%	17%
Gender					
Male	15	17	18	14	15
Female	15	18	19	21	19
Age[2,3]					
18 to 34[a]	8	12	8	15	24
35 to 44	13	25	21	16	9
45 to 54	16	8	28	23	19
55 to 64	22	25	15	17	15
65 and Older	20	22	21	16	14
Education[2,5]					
High School or Less	19	25	19	17	26
Some Post High School	12	16	16	20	17
College Graduate	11	9	19	14	8
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	26	33	25	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	16	11	10	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	13	6	7	10	2
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married	11	11	16	10	12
Not Married	19	24	21	24	25
Overweight Status[2]					
Not Overweight	9	10	18	15	18
Overweight	17	23	19	20	14
Physical Activity[1,2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	25	47	50	36	39
Insufficient[a]	12	13	14	19	25
Recommended	13	14	14	11	8
Smoking Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Nonsmoker	10	15	14	14	11
Smoker[a]	27	25	31	30	42

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

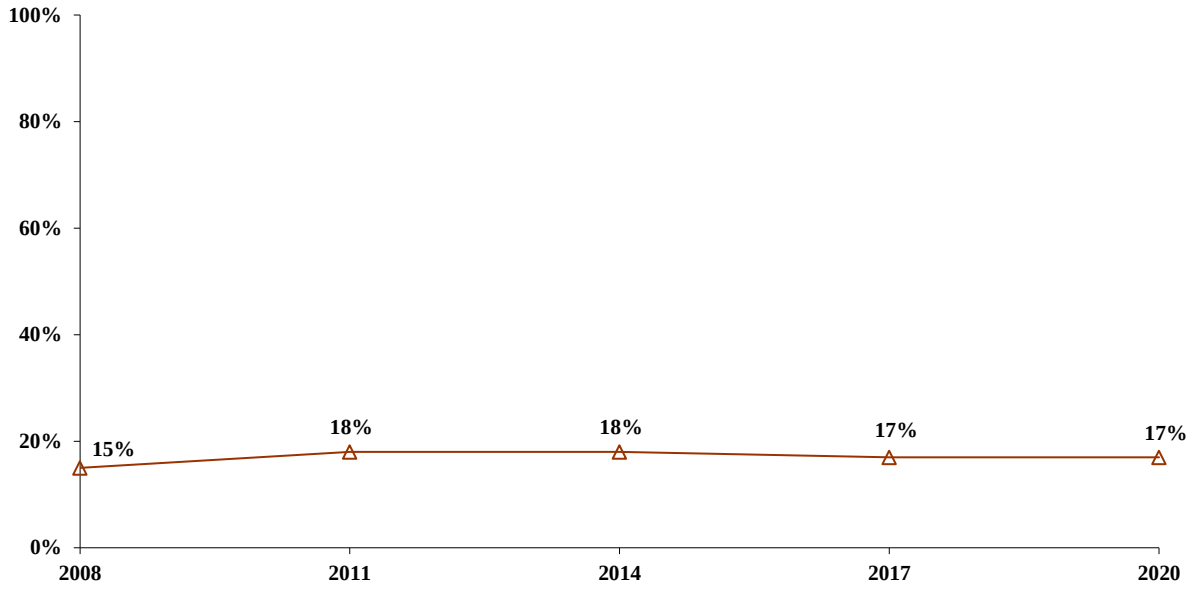
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Rating Their Own Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health (Q1)



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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 3% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Seven 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 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, 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 while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Personally Not Covered Currently

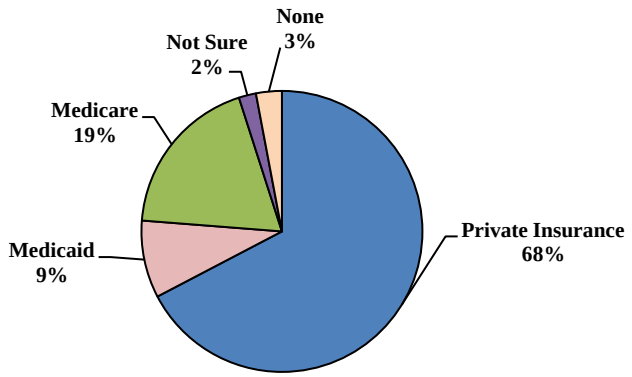
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2018, 10% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Eleven percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Eleven percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 13% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 3)

- Three percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-eight percent reported private insurance. Nine percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 19% reported Medicare.

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



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

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.

- In 2008, respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

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

- In 2017, respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance.

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

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020②
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	8%	6%	6%	4%	3%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	9	8	7	4	4
Gender[1,4]					
Male	12	8	7	6	--
Female	4	5	5	1	--
Age[1,2,3]					
18 to 34	8	7	16	6	--
35 to 44	10	14	6	1	--
45 to 54	7	5	2	6	--
55 to 64	16	6	1	3	--
65 and Older	0	0	0	1	--
Education[4]					
High School or Less	11	8	6	8	--
Some Post High School	5	6	7	1	--
College Graduate	5	4	4	0	--
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	11	12	10	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	4	4	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	0	0	0	--
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	4	1	1	0	--
Not Married	12	11	12	7	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 4)

- Seven percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past year.

- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 2% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to married respondents (13% and 2%, respectively).

- Twelve percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 2% of respondents without children in the household.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2008 to 2020, 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 2008 and 2020, 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. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease across marital status reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2008, the presence of children was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

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

- In 2017 and 2020, 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. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

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

- In 2017, the presence of children was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

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

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	17%	11%	16%	9%	7%
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	28	18	31	22	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	4	9	3	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	<1	8	2	2
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	11	5	6	<1	2
Not Married[a]	25	16	29	18	13
Children in Household[3,5]					
Yes	17	11	9	12	12
No[a,b]	18	10	20	8	2

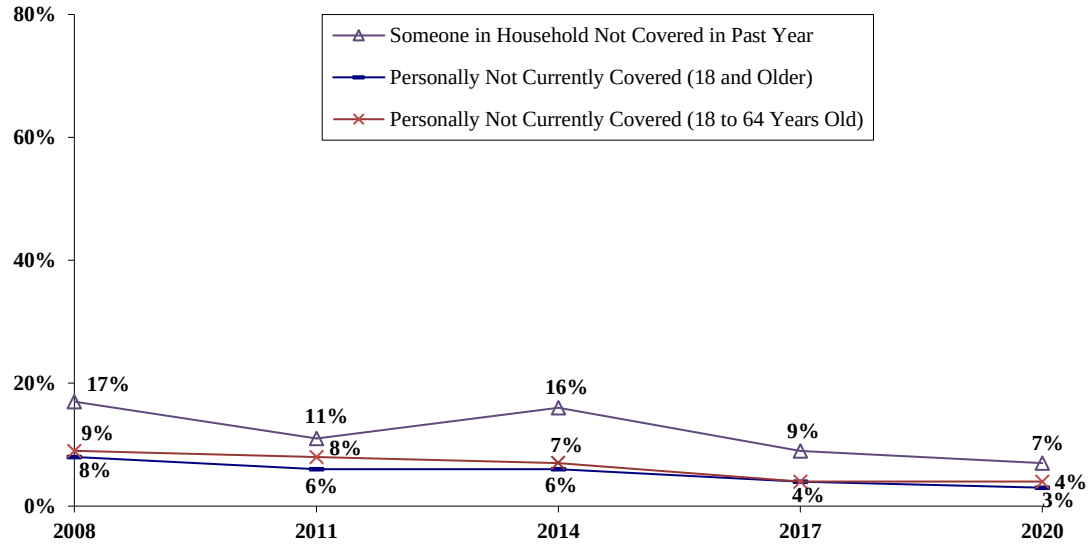
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, 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 while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 4. Health Care Coverage (Q2 & Q3)



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 5 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 12% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents who were female, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed. Sixteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed.

From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2011 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet mental health care for someone in the household in the past year. Please note: in 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

In 2018, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 12% of U.S. respondents reported in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 5)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year (15%) compared to male respondents (8%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 13% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 15% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (16% and 5%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q4)[①]

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

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

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

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

2020 Findings (Table 6)

- Seven percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Fifteen 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 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Ten percent of respondents without children in the household reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs compared to 4% of respondents with children in the household.

2011 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2011 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their medication due to prescription costs.

- In 2011 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

- In 2011, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

- In 2011, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2011 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

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

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 60 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, 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 2017, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication.

Table 6. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q5)[①]

	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	12%	14%	9%	7%
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	25	13	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	13	11	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	4	2
Marital Status[1]				
Married	8	12	9	9
Not Married[a]	15	15	10	5
Children in Household[1,2,4]				
Yes[a]	17	18	7	4
No	9	11	10	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Medical Care

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

2020 Findings (Table 7)

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

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year.

Of the 6% of respondents who reported an unmet medical care need in the household (n=24)…

    - Of the 24 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 50% reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 21% reported insurance did not cover it. Nineteen percent reported they were uninsured.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

In 2008, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2008, 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, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

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

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

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

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

- In 2017 and 2020, presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, 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 medical care needed.

Table 7. Unmet Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q6)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	9%	8%	15%	12%	6%
Household Income[1,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	11	28	18	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	4	6	10	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	5	9	5	3
Marital Status[1,2,4]					
Married	5	4	13	8	7
Not Married[a,b]	14	11	18	15	5
Children in Household[3]					
Yes[b]	7	7	22	16	4
No	11	8	12	10	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Dental Care

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

2020 Findings (Table 8)

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

- Twenty-six 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 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (19% and 10%, respectively).

Of the 16% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=63)…

  - Of the 63 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 43% each reported the inability to pay or they were uninsured as the reason for the unmet need.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

In 2008, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

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

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

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

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

Table 8. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q8)[①,②]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	7%	16%	17%	16%
Household Income[2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	11	35	23	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	5	5	23	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	6	12	6
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married[a]	5	8	13	19
Not Married[b]	10	26	22	10
Children in Household				
Yes	8	18	19	13
No[a]	6	15	17	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Mental Health Care

2020 Findings (Table 9)

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

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

Of the 3% of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need in the household (n=11)…

  - Of the 11 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 5 respondents reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while four respondents reported they don't know where to go.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

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

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

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed.

Table 9. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q10)[①,②]

	2017	2020[③]
TOTAL	4%	3%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	2	--
Not Married	6	--
Children in Household		
Yes	5	--
No	3	--

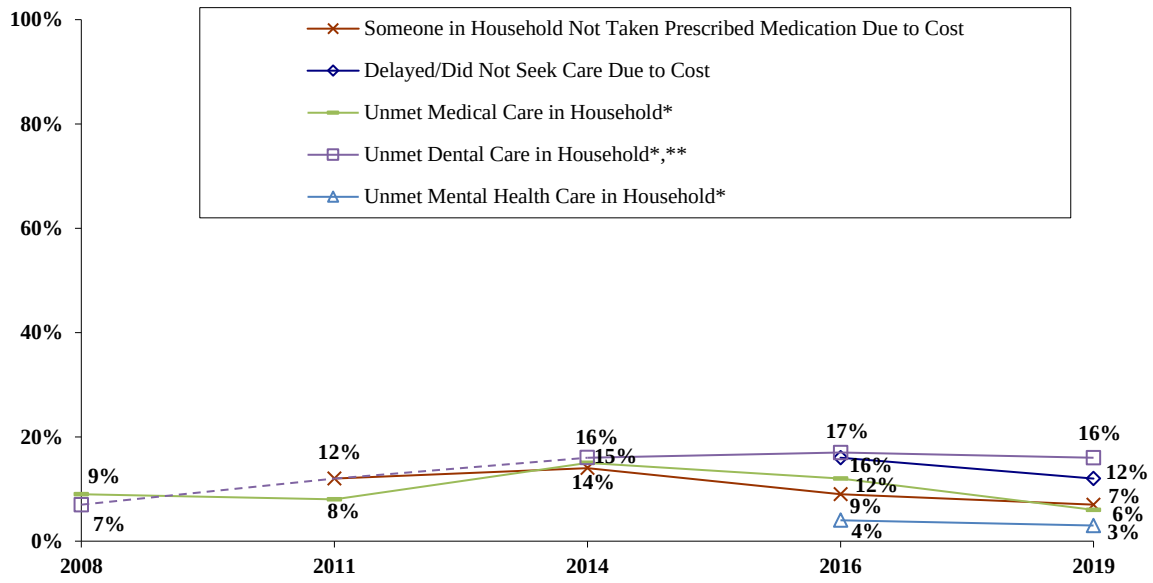
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.
[③]Data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

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2011 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet mental health care for someone in the household in the past year. Please note: in 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Figure 5. Unmet Health Care in Past Year (Q4 - Q6, Q8 & Q10)



*****In 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In previous years, the question was asked of the respondent only.
**In 2011, unmet dental care was not asked.

Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability (Figure 6; Table 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 36% of respondents reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. Forty-six percent of respondents reported in the next two years they expect to be a caregiver; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the next two years they expect they will provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

Caregiver in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 10)

- Thirty-six percent of respondents reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

Of the 36% of respondents who reported they were a caregiver in the past month (n=143)…

  - Of the 143 respondents who reported they were a caregiver, 17% reported help in getting access to services as the most needed support service. Four percent reported individual counseling to help cope with giving care. Seventy-four percent reported they did not need support services.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report during the past month they were a caregiver. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting during the past month they were a caregiver.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report during the past month they were a caregiver. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting during the past month they were a caregiver.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting during the past month they were a caregiver.

Caregiver in Next Two Years

2020 Findings (Table 10)

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported in the next two years they expect they will provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

- Sixty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported in the next two years they expect to provide care compared to 44% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 41% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the next two years they expect they will provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report in the next two years they expect to provide care. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting in the next two years they expect to provide care.

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

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the next two years they expect to provide care, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 10. Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16 & Q18)[①]

	Past Month		Next Two Years	
	2017	2020	2017	2020
TOTAL	29%[a]	36%[a]	37%[a]	46%[a]
Gender				
Male	30	33	37	46
Female	28[a]	39[a]	38	46
Age				
18 to 34	20[1,a]	37[a]	27[1,a]	44[a]
35 to 44	43[1]	31	54[1]	40
45 to 54	35[1]	43	43[1]	56
55 to 64	28[1]	36	39[1]	45
65 and Older	20[1]	29	26[1]	41
Education				
High School or Less	19[1,a]	36[a]	27[1,a]	48[a]
Some Post High School	37[1]	41	50[1]	52
College Graduate	32[1]	31	36[1]	38
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34	35	41	44[2]
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25[a]	46[a]	36[a]	60[2,a]
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	31	37	41[2]
Marital Status				
Married	30	36	38	46
Not Married	27	36	37	46

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

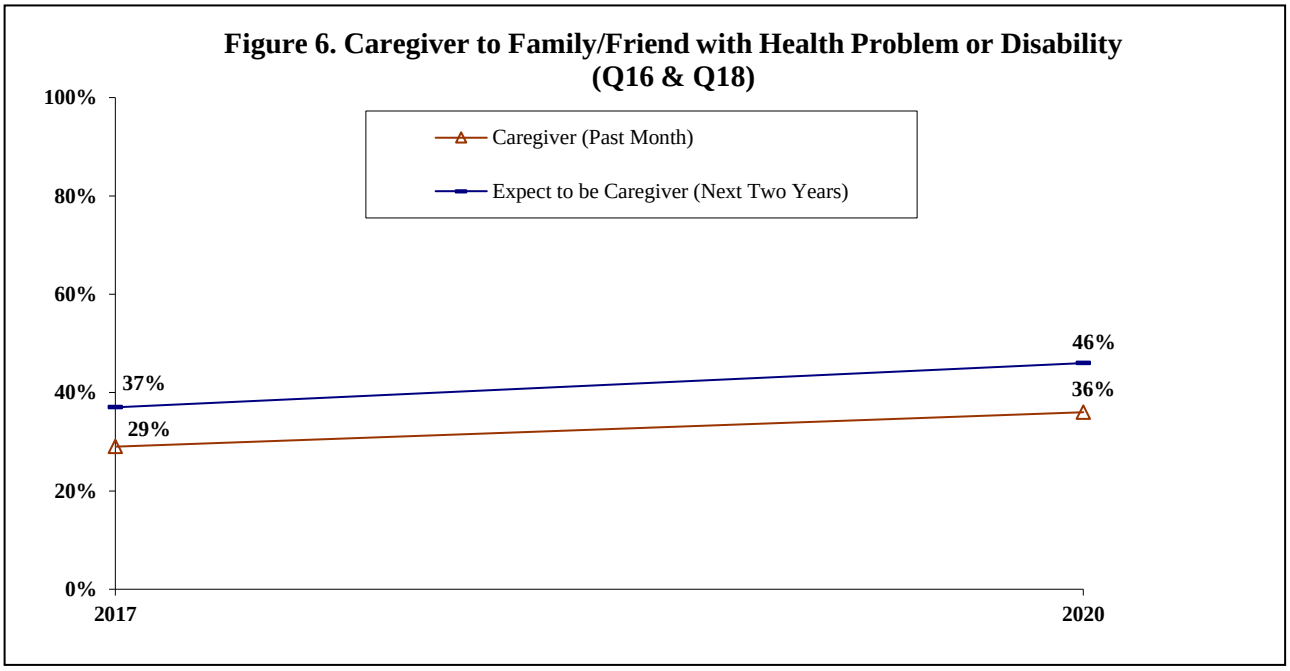
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

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

Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the next two years they expect they will provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.



Health Information (Figure 7; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 54% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 27% reported they look on the Internet. Four percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information while 2% reported other health professional. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report the Internet. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported doctor, the Internet or they were/family member was in the health care field and their source of health information. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported other health professional as their source of health information.

Source for Health Information

<u>2020 Findings</u>

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 27% reported they look on the Internet. Four percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field while 3% each reported family/friends, work or social media.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

<u>2020 Findings (Table 11)</u>

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information (65%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (54%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (43%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source of health information compared to unmarried respondents (61% and 44%, respectively).

<u>2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 11)</u>

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information.
- In 2017, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2020, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting doctor as their source for health information.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information.

Table 11. Doctor as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	51%	54%
Gender		
Male	50	58
Female	54	51
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	31	43
35 to 44	45	57
45 to 54	62	54
55 to 64	48	65
65 and Older	74	61
Education[1]		
High School or Less	55	51
Some Post High School[a]	42	59
College Graduate	58	53
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	44	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55	54
Marital Status[2]		
Married	52	61
Not Married	51	44

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

Internet as Source for Health Information

2020 Findings (Table 12)

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported they go to the Internet when looking for health information.

- Forty-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.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported the Internet as their source of health information compared to 26% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information compared to married respondents (34% and 24%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

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

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

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

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

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 12. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL	22%	27%
Gender		
Male	19	24
Female	26	31
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	33	42
35 to 44	22	19
45 to 54	21	32
55 to 64	22	21
65 and Older	9	13
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	15	25
Some Post High School	32	31
College Graduate	20	27
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	12	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	47	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23	30
Marital Status[2]		
Married	23	24
Not Married[a]	21	34

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 13)

- Four percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- Ten percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information compared to 1% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eight 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 2% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

- In 2017 and 2020, 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 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease 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 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.

Table 13. Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)①

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

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

Other Health Professional as Source for Health Information

2020 Findings (Table 14)

- Two percent of respondents reported they see another health professional when looking for health information.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they see another health professional when looking for health information.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they see another health professional when looking for health information.
- In 2017, respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact another health professional as their source for health information.

Table 14. Other Health Professional as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)[①]

	2017	2020[②]
TOTAL[a]	9%	2%
Gender[1]		
Male	14	--
Female	5	--
Age[1]		
18 to 34	17	--
35 to 44	4	--
45 to 54	11	--
55 to 64	7	--
65 and Older	4	--
Education		
High School or Less	11	--
Some Post High School	11	--
College Graduate	4	--
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	--
Marital Status		
Married	10	--
Not Married	8	--

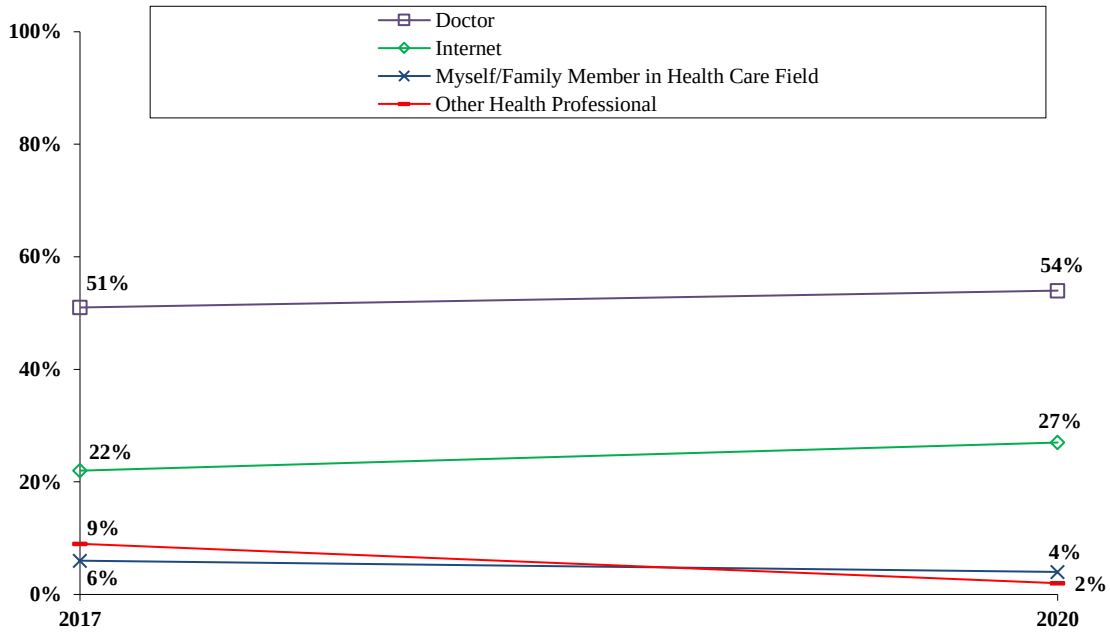
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic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

Health Information Overall

Year Comparisons

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

Figure 7. Health Information Source (Q20)



Health Services (Figure 8; Tables 15 - 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 88% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 17% reported an urgent care center. Six percent reported a Quickcare clinic while 3% reported a public health clinic/community health center or hospital emergency room and 2% reported a worksite clinic. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a Quickcare clinic as their primary health care. Forty-eight percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a Quickcare clinic or a worksite clinic. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Primary Care Physician

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

In 2018, 81% of Wisconsin respondents and 77% of U.S. respondents reported they have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 15)

- Eighty-eight 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-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 88% of those 35 to 44 years old or 74% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Ninety-four percent of respondents with some post high school education and 92% of those with a college education reported a primary care physician compared to 77% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a primary care physician compared to 86% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 81% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (95% and 77%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents 35 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a primary care physician.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician.

Table 15. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)[Φ]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	87%	88%
Gender[1]		
Male	83	85
Female	90	90
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34[a]	59	74
35 to 44	96	88
45 to 54	95	92
55 to 64	96	94
65 and Older	97	97
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	81	77
Some Post High School	90	94
College Graduate	90	92
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	85	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	87	86
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	86	95
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	90	95
Not Married	83	77

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

Primary Health Care Services

2020 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Seventeen percent reported urgent care center while 6% reported Quickcare clinic. Three percent of respondents each reported public health clinic/community center or hospital emergency room followed by 2% who reported worksite clinic.

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

2020 Findings (Table 16)

- Sixty-four 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 (73%) compared to male respondents (55%).

- Eighty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 57% of those 35 to 44 years old or 45% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (72% and 51%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

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

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

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

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report 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 (Q22)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	78%	72%	70%	58%	64%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	68	63	61	50	55
Female[a]	87	81	78	67	73
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	68	52	43	29	45
35 to 44[a]	75	68	88	43	57
45 to 54	76	74	76	68	68
55 to 64[a]	93	82	68	73	71
65 and Older	88	91	88	86	83
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less[a]	72	63	62	47	58
Some Post High School[a]	80	74	72	64	65
College Graduate[a]	83	82	80	69	69
Household Income[1,2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	68	63	59	53	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a,b]	90	75	71	75	54
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	87	80	77	53	66
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	87	83	78	65	72
Not Married[a]	66	60	58	52	51

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 17)

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center when they are sick.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported an urgent care center compared to 14% of those 55 to 64 years old or 5% of respondents 65 and older.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an urgent care center.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an urgent care center.

Table 17. Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	6%	7%	9%	5%	17%
Gender[1,2]					
Male[a,b]	9	5	11	6	19
Female[a,b]	4	10	7	5	16
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	14	14	16	10	27
35 to 44[a,b]	3	10	3	0	21
45 to 54[a,b]	4	8	5	6	17
55 to 64[a]	0	0	12	6	14
65 and Older	3	0	4	3	5
Education[1,4]					
High School or Less[b]	11	4	12	4	14
Some Post High School[a]	2	8	8	10	17
College Graduate[a,b]	4	11	4	2	21
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	7	10	8	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a,b]	5	15	6	2	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	6	6	11	5	20
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a,b]	4	6	11	7	17
Not Married[a,b]	9	9	6	4	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Quickcare Clinic as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 18)

- Six percent of respondents reported they go to a Quickcare clinic when they are sick.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a Quickcare clinic compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a Quickcare clinic.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a Quickcare clinic.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a Quickcare clinic. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a Quickcare clinic.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a Quickcare clinic.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a Quickcare clinic. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a Quickcare clinic. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a Quickcare clinic.

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a Quickcare clinic.

Table 18. Quickcare Clinic as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	11%	6%
Gender		
Male[a]	12	4
Female	11	7
Age[1]		
18 to 34	11	8
35 to 44[a]	29	9
45 to 54	11	6
55 to 64	3	5
65 and Older	3	0
Education		
High School or Less	11	8
Some Post High School	8	6
College Graduate[a]	15	2
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	19	4
Marital Status		
Married[a]	13	4
Not Married	9	8

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

Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 19)

- Three percent of respondents reported they go to a public health clinic/community health center when they are sick.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a public health clinic/community health center.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center.

- In 2008, respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center.

Table 19. Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020②
TOTAL[a,b]	8%	8%	10%	6%	3%
Gender[1,2]					
Male	10	12	10	7	--
Female	5	3	9	4	--
Age[3,4]					
18 to 34	8	11	18	12	--
35 to 44	7	4	5	12	--
45 to 54	12	12	8	0	--
55 to 64	4	3	8	2	--
65 and Older	4	5	5	0	--
Education[2,4]					
High School or Less	8	13	12	10	--
Some Post High School	9	5	9	4	--
College Graduate	6	3	6	<1	--
Household Income[1,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	9	13	5	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	7	15	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	4	7	--
Marital Status[4]					
Married	6	7	8	1	--
Not Married	10	9	12	10	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Worksite Clinic as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 20)

- Two percent of respondents reported they go to a worksite clinic when they are sick.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a worksite clinic.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a worksite clinic.
- In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a worksite clinic.

Table 20. Worksite Clinic as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)[①]

	2017	2020[②]
TOTAL[a]	6%	2%
Gender		
Male	8	--
Female	5	--
Age[1]		
18 to 34	8	--
35 to 44	4	--
45 to 54	8	--
55 to 64	12	--
65 and Older	0	--
Education		
High School or Less	8	--
Some Post High School	8	--
College Graduate	2	--
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	11	--
Marital Status		
Married	9	--
Not Married	4	--

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

Advance Care Plan

2020 Findings (Table 21)

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (53%) compared to male respondents (43%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 50% of those 35 to 44 years old or 16% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 43% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (53% and 41%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

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

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2017.

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

Table 21. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q21)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	41%	38%	42%	42%	48%
Gender[1,5]					
Male	36	36	41	46	43
Female[b]	46	41	43	39	53
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	19	13	14	16	16
35 to 44[a,b]	29	13	41	33	50
45 to 54[a,b]	35	44	39	37	53
55 to 64	62	49	47	57	58
65 and Older	81	80	79	78	79
Education[3]					
High School or Less	40	39	41	40	42
Some Post High School	39	34	32	43	47
College Graduate	45	43	57	44	55
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	39	37	38	43
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	40	34	43	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	46	33	51	44	65
Marital Status[1,3,4,5]					
Married	49	40	51	51	53
Not Married	32	37	31	34	41

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

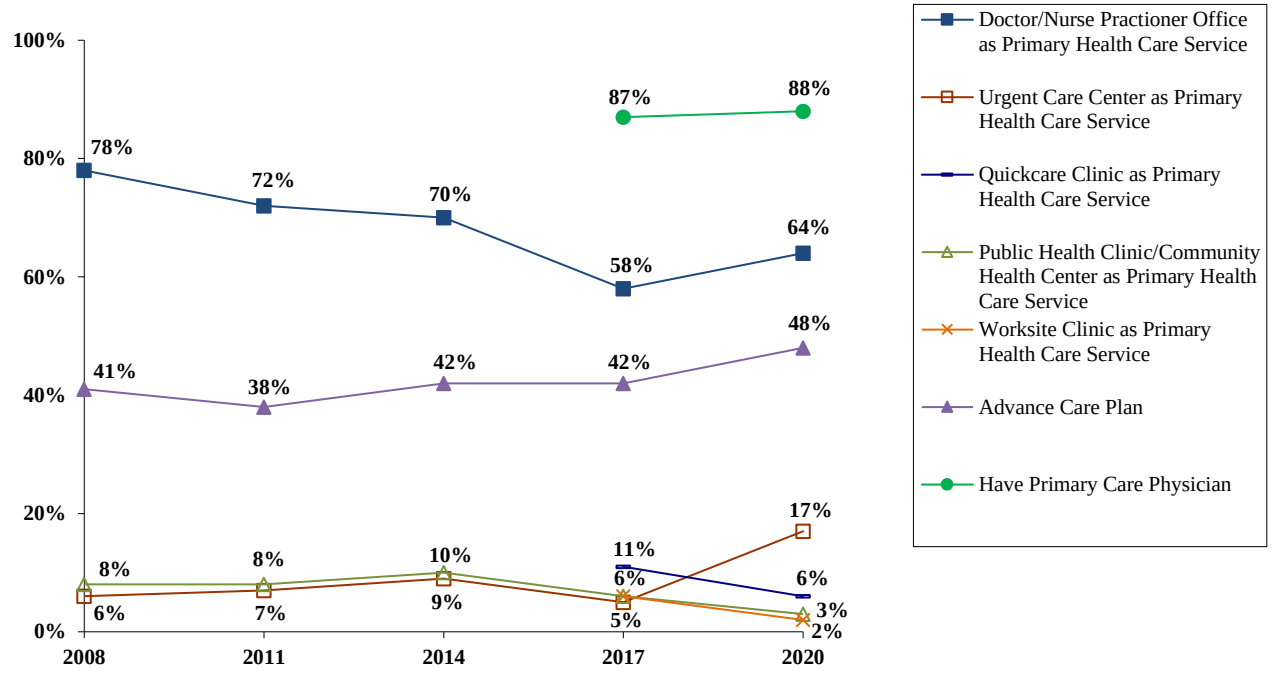
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a Quickcare clinic or a worksite clinic. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 8. Health Services (Q19, Q21 & Q22)



Routine Procedures (Figure 9; Tables 22 - 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 83% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 56% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Routine Checkup

In 2018, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup and 12% reported past two years. In 2018, 77% of U.S. respondents reported past year and 11% reported past two years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 22)

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (96%) compared to male respondents (81%).
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 91% of those 55 to 64 years old or 74% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with some post high school education and 93% of those with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 78% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 88% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 81% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Ninety-five percent of married respondents reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 78% unmarried respondents.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

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

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 22. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	78%	77%	80%	87%	88%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	65	67	71	79	81
Female[a]	90	88	89	95	96
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	70	64	61	71	74
35 to 44[a]	71	75	82	87	93
45 to 54[a]	78	79	84	92	92
55 to 64	83	82	83	97	91
65 and Older	95	91	96	95	99
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less	75	72	79	83	78
Some Post High School[a,b]	80	76	80	83	94
College Graduate[a]	78	87	81	98	93
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	78	79	72	83	88
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	82	80	79	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	74	72	88	93	92
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	80	83	86	92	95
Not Married	74	72	72	82	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cholesterol Test

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

In 2017, 83% of Wisconsin respondents and 86% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 23)

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Three percent reported five or more years ago while 6% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 55 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 87% of those 35 to 44 years old or 58% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 84% of those with some post high school education or 76% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Ninety-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 82% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 70% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 73%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2008 female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2008, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

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

- In 2017, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

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

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2017.

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

Table 23. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q24)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	74%	71%	76%	83%	83%
Gender[1,2]					
Male[a]	66	64	75	82	86
Female	81	77	76	84	80
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	50	38	39	64	58
35 to 44[a]	72	68	84	75	87
45 to 54	89	81	85	95	92
55 to 64[a]	83	87	89	92	95
65 and Older	95	92	96	92	95
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	67	61	82	76	76
Some Post High School	76	72	59	84	84
College Graduate	81	84	86	92	89
Household Income[1,2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	65	63	66	79	70
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	79	79	92	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	90	75	84	82	91
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	82	83	85	88	90
Not Married[a]	63	58	63	77	73

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Dental Checkup

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

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 24)

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 10% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 77% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 54% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Seventy-five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 70% of those with a college education or 61% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 63% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 59% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (75% and 60%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 24. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q25)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	70%	62%	66%	68%	69%
Gender[1,4]					
Male	62	58	69	63	67
Female	77	67	63	74	71
Age[1,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	55	55	54	51	54
35 to 44	76	59	78	62	78
45 to 54	73	68	61	82	77
55 to 64	80	67	70	77	70
65 and Older	73	64	73	72	74
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less	55	53	60	57	61
Some Post High School	73	60	72	66	75
College Graduate[a,b]	90	81	68	88	70
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54	51	46	54	63
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	80	70	80	57	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	77	77	88	87
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a,b]	83	73	79	85	75
Not Married	54	52	49	52	60

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Eye Exam

2020 Findings (Table 25)

- Fifty-six percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 24% reported one to two years ago.

- Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 50% of those 18 to 34 years old or 45% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 52% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 49% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

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

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

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

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

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

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

Table 25. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q26)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	42%	42%	53%	45%	56%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a,b]	37	35	59	37	52
Female[a]	47	50	47	53	59
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	32	30	40	35	50
35 to 44	40	46	71	36	45
45 to 54	49	33	43	45	55
55 to 64	39	45	57	45	56
65 and Older[a]	55	65	61	64	74
Education[4]					
High School or Less[b]	41	49	53	37	51
Some Post High School[a,b]	43	40	50	42	59
College Graduate[a]	42	35	56	62	57
Household Income[1,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	37	45	42	39	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	42	43	58	28	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	57	37	57	49	69
Marital Status					
Married[a,b]	45	44	57	43	58
Not Married[a]	37	41	47	47	53

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

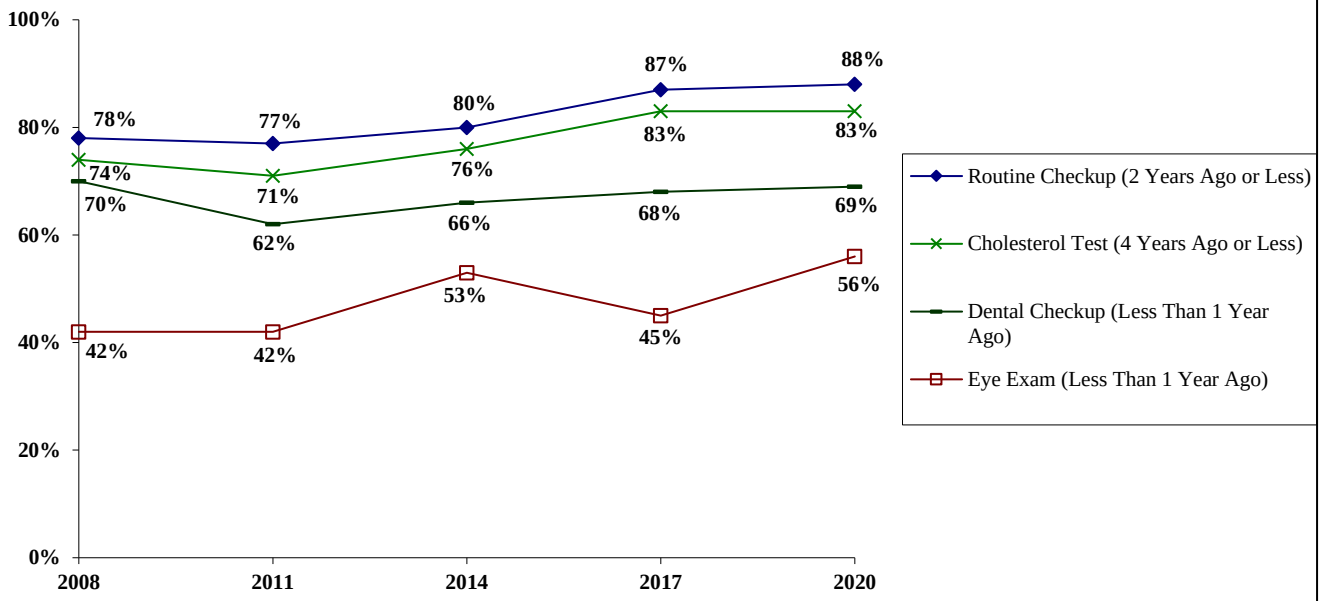
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less or a cholesterol test four years ago or less while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 9. Routine Procedures (Q23 - Q26)



Vaccines (Table 26)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 12% of respondents reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines

2020 Findings (Table 26)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to 13% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Fifteen percent of respondents without children in the household reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to 7% of respondents in households with children.

Of the 12% of respondents who reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines (n=48)…

- Of the 48 respondents who reported everyone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines, 25% each reported they don't need/low risk or fear of side effects as the reason for not having up-to-date vaccinations while 17% reported they don't think vaccines are needed/disbelief that they work.

Table 26. Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q27)[Φ]

	2020
TOTAL	12%
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	10
Not Married	15
Children in Household[1]	
Yes	7
No	15

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

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 27 - 32)

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

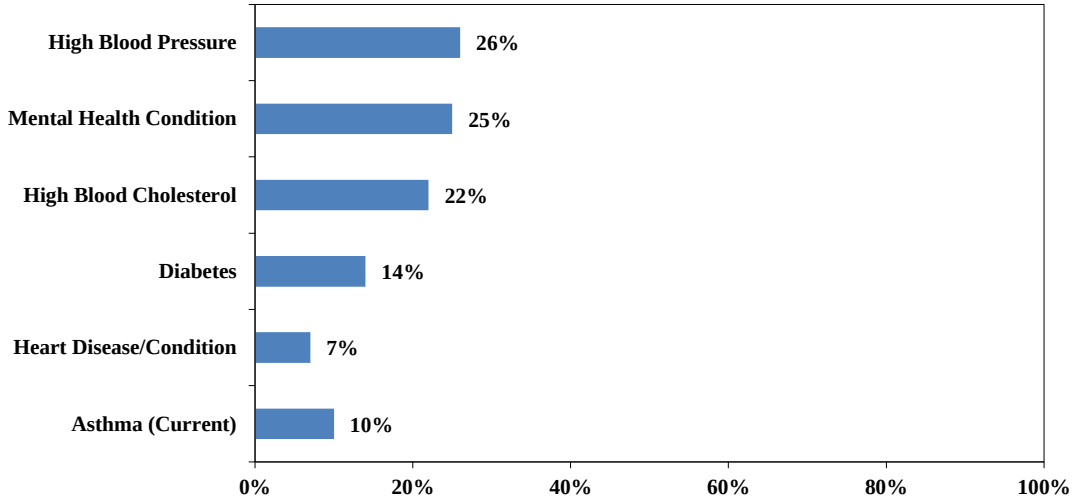
KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (26%) a mental health condition (25%) or high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Fourteen percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 90% reported the condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease condition or current asthma as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

<u>2020 Findings</u>

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (26%), a mental health condition (25%) or high blood cholesterol (22%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2020 (Q31, Q33, Q35, Q37, Q39 & Q41)



High Blood Pressure

2020 Findings (Table 27)

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (61%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (12%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (9%).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 24% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (10%).
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (61%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (26%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (18%).
    - Of the 102 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2008 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (91% and 94%, respectively).

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

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

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

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.

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

Table 27. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q31)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	23%	24%	28%	29%	26%
Gender					
Male	21	26	27	32	24
Female	25	23	29	26	28
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	9	<1	6	19	9
35 to 44[a]	3	17	10	17	12
45 to 54	30	19	36	21	18
55 to 64	35	31	33	33	35
65 and Older	55	62	62	57	61
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	25	30	29	33	36
Some Post High School	19	20	28	18	24
College Graduate[b]	23	21	27	38	16
Household Income[2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27	29	37	26	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27	25	20	27	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	19	13	18	29	16
Marital Status					
Married	21	24	24	25	22
Not Married	25	25	33	33	30
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	14	12	16	15	10
Overweight[b]	27	32	34	38	29
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[a]	24	39	37	43	61
Insufficient	24	20	40	35	26
Recommended	20	24	16	21	18
Smoking Status[2]					
Nonsmoker	24	27	30	28	24
Smoker	21	17	21	33	34

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health Condition

2020 Findings (Table 28)

- Twenty-five 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 (36%) compared to male respondents (14%).

- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 30% of those 45 to 54 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 12% of respondents 65 and older.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 17% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 99 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 97% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

<u>2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 28)</u>

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.

- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a mental health condition.

<u>2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 28)</u>

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition who reported it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (93% and 97%, respectively).

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting a mental health condition.

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

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition.

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

Table 28. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q37)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	15%	14%	20%	19%	25%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	10	10	14	11	14
Female[a]	21	18	26	27	36
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	25	21	21	24	31
35 to 44[a]	11	20	19	28	27
45 to 54[a]	10	13	31	21	30
55 to 64[b]	11	6	12	8	23
65 and Older	14	8	13	12	12
Education[4]					
High School or Less[a]	17	18	21	23	26
Some Post High School[a]	17	13	20	23	27
College Graduate[b]	12	9	16	9	20
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	20	29	30	31	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	4	14	15	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	2	10	10	17
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married[a,b]	12	3	16	13	24
Not Married	19	25	24	24	27

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

High Blood Cholesterol

2020 Findings (Table 29)

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

- Fifty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 13% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood cholesterol compared to 18% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (27%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (11%).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (40%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (21%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (19%).

    - Of the 88 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 91% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.

- In 2008, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2008, smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (84% and 91%, respectively).

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

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

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.

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

- In 2017 and 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 29. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q33)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	22%	25%	27%	26%	22%
Gender					
Male	20	24	25	27	21
Female	25	26	29	26	23
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	14	3	0	11	0
35 to 44	7	23	31	25	13
45 to 54	34	31	30	25	24
55 to 64	35	25	37	27	26
65 and Older[a]	34	49	47	49	53
Education[1,4]					
High School or Less	28	30	25	25	20
Some Post High School	23	23	25	20	26
College Graduate[b]	12	20	31	35	19
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	26	31	26	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[b]	27	18	28	30	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	21	20	24	18
Marital Status					
Married	23	24	29	25	19
Not Married	20	25	23	27	26
Overweight Status[2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	19	12	16	10	11
Overweight[b]	24	32	33	37	27
Physical Activity[5]					
Inactive	24	27	31	35	40
Insufficient	18	20	32	30	21
Recommended	24	29	23	21	19
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker[b]	19	26	26	28	21
Smoker	30	21	30	18	25

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Diabetes

2020 Findings (Table 30)

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (18%) compared to male respondents (10%).

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes compared to 9% of those 18 to 34 years old or 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Twenty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes compared to married respondents (21% and 10%, respectively).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes (37%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (14%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (9%).

- Smokers were more likely to report diabetes (27%) compared to nonsmokers (12%).

    - Of the 57 respondents who reported diabetes, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

<u>2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 30)</u>

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years.

- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting diabetes.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting diabetes.

- In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, smoking status was not a significant variable. In 2020, smokers were more likely to report diabetes. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting diabetes.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (98% and 93%, respectively).

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting diabetes.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2017.

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

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

- In 2017, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting diabetes.

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

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

Table 30. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q39)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	8%	8%	12%	13%	14%
Gender[5]					
Male	7	9	12	13	10
Female[a]	8	8	12	13	18
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	3	0	0	5	9
35 to 44[b]	7	7	12	17	3
45 to 54	9	2	6	18	13
55 to 64[b]	11	8	19	7	21
65 and Older[a]	15	25	26	21	29
Education[5]					
High School or Less[a,b]	10	10	13	13	23
Some Post High School	8	9	8	11	11
College Graduate	4	4	13	15	9
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	11	9	20	16	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	7	5	11	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	4	5	10	7
Marital Status[5]					
Married	6	7	10	11	10
Not Married[a]	11	9	14	15	21
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]					
Not Overweight[a,b]	<1	1	4	1	7
Overweight	10	12	16	20	14
Physical Activity[3,4,5]					
Inactive[a]	6	14	24	24	37
Insufficient	9	8	13	18	14
Recommended	8	8	8	6	9
Smoking Status[5]					
Nonsmoker[a]	7	9	12	13	12
Smoker[a,b]	11	6	11	13	27

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Heart Disease/Condition

2020 Findings (Table 31)

- Seven percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (9%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (2%).
    - Of the 28 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 96% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (93% and 96%, respectively).
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

Table 31. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	7%	8%	12%	11%	7%
Gender					
Male	6	8	13	12	9
Female	7	7	11	10	6
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	<1	2	0	8	0
35 to 44	2	6	7	9	3
45 to 54	1	4	8	2	1
55 to 64	11	7	19	8	11
65 and Older	23	21	30	28	22
Education					
High School or Less	8	8	11	12	8
Some Post High School	6	8	13	9	11
College Graduate	6	6	12	10	4
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	9	17	8	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	4	13	8	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	5	6	9	5
Marital Status					
Married	6	6	11	8	8
Not Married[b]	8	9	13	13	6
Overweight Status[2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	5	2	6	6	2
Overweight	8	11	15	14	9
Physical Activity[1,2]					
Inactive	14	16	21	16	14
Insufficient	5	4	8	8	4
Recommended	5	8	12	11	8
Smoking Status[3]					
Nonsmoker	8	7	15	11	8
Smoker	3	9	3	10	4

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Current Asthma

In 2018, 9% of Wisconsin respondents and 10% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 32)

- Ten percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported current asthma compared to 8% of those 45 to 54 years old or 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
    - Of the 40 respondents who reported current asthma, 95% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2008 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting current asthma.
- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma who reported it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (76% and 95%, respectively).
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

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

Table 32. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q41)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	7%	7%	9%	13%	10%
Gender[3]					
Male	9	6	5	10	7
Female[a]	6	8	13	15	13
Age[3,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	12	8	3	17	4
35 to 44[a]	8	3	4	13	21
45 to 54	3	7	14	12	8
55 to 64	2	11	13	11	10
65 and Older	7	6	12	7	9
Education[4]					
High School or Less	9	5	9	11	7
Some Post High School	8	10	10	19	11
College Graduate[a]	3	6	7	6	12
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	7	10	16	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	2	12	10	16	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	3	6	5	10
Marital Status[4]					
Married	7	6	11	8	10
Not Married[b]	7	8	7	17	9

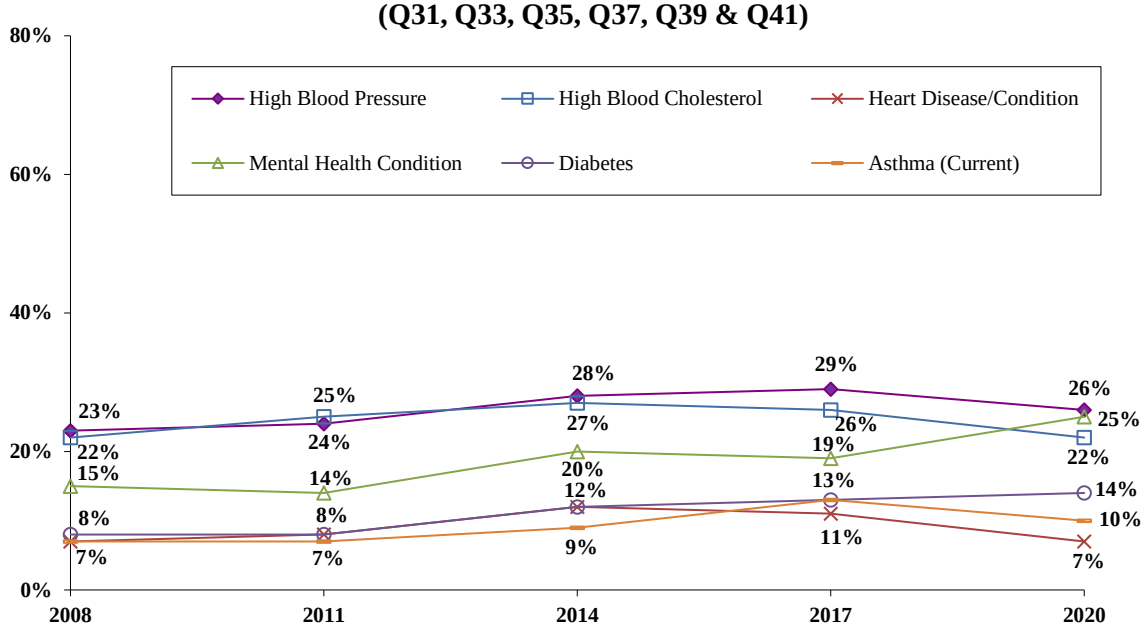
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease condition or current asthma as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 11. Health Conditions in Past Three Years (Q31, Q33, Q35, Q37, Q39 & Q41)



Physical Activity (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 33 - 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 39% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-seven percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 54% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Of respondents who did not do the recommended amount of moderate or vigorous physical activity, 30% reported lack of time as the main reason while 19% reported illness/age. Twelve percent each reported they don't like to exercise or they fear an injury/injured right now. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report lack of time. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illness/age. Female respondents were more likely to report they don't like to exercise. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report a fear of injury/injured right now.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 33)

- Thirty-nine percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-seven percent did some moderate activity while 14% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (45%) compared to female respondents (34%).

- Forty-four percent of respondents with a college education and 43% of those with a high school education or less met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 30% of respondents with some post high school education.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2008 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

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

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

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

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

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

- In 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight and a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 33. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity in a Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q47)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	32%	42%	43%	40%	39%
Gender[2,4,5]					
Male[a]	33	34	45	47	45
Female	30	50	42	33	34
Age[3,4]					
18 to 34[b]	35	41	61	70	35
35 to 44[a]	20	43	46	23	34
45 to 54	33	43	28	32	43
55 to 64	28	42	33	30	35
65 and Older	40	39	42	33	46
Education[4,5]					
High School or Less	35	44	44	48	43
Some Post High School	27	35	41	35	30
College Graduate[a]	30	48	44	33	44
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	46	36	42	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	34	52	38	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	42	42	37	32
Marital Status[4]					
Married	33	38	44	31	39
Not Married	30	45	41	48	39
Overweight Status[2,3,4]					
Not Overweight[b]	35	51	56	59	45
Overweight[a,b]	30	35	36	28	38

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 34)

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty percent did some vigorous physical activity while 33% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (42%) compared to female respondents (31%).

- Fifty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 52% of those 35 to 44 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 21% of respondents 65 and older.

- Forty-eight percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 41% of those with a high school education or less or 20% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 30% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2008 and 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommendation.

- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommendation. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommendation.

- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2008 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommendation.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

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

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

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommendation. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

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

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommendation.

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

Table 34. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity in a Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q48)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	24%	21%	29%	38%	37%
Gender[1,4,5]					
Male[a]	29	24	33	51	42
Female[a]	19	19	26	25	31
Age[3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a]	26	31	48	65	55
35 to 44[a,b]	31	20	37	33	52
45 to 54[b]	21	17	21	43	27
55 to 64	22	22	18	16	23
65 and Older	15	14	16	18	21
Education[1,2,5]					
High School or Less[a]	18	18	31	40	41
Some Post High School[b]	25	17	33	35	20
College Graduate[a]	32	33	20	38	48
Household Income[1,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	22	17	34	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	22	21	45	48	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	35	19	32	41	29
Marital Status[1]					
Married	29	19	30	37	34
Not Married[a]	18	24	28	38	41
Overweight Status[2,3,4]					
Not Overweight	31	31	40	48	41
Overweight[a]	22	16	23	31	37

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

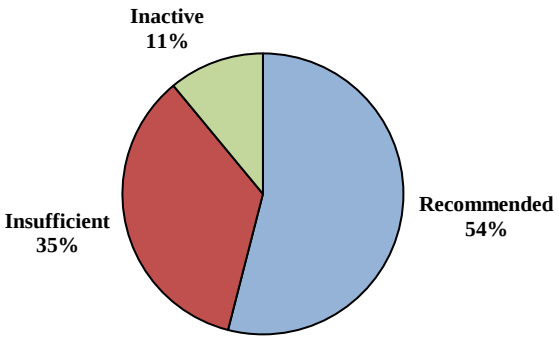
The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons reporting no moderate or vigorous activity is 33% (Objective PA-1).

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

2020 Findings (Table 35)

- Fifty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-five percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 11% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 12. Physical Activity/Week for 2020 (Q47 & Q48)*



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

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (61%) compared to female respondents (49%).

- Sixty-five percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 56% of those with a high school education or less or 43% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 53% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2008, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

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

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

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 35. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity in a Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q47 & Q48)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	44%	51%	53%	50%	54%
Gender[2,4,5]					
Male[a]	47	45	57	59	61
Female	41	56	48	42	49
Age[3,4]					
18 to 34[a,b]	38	56	65	75	59
35 to 44	44	54	62	42	58
45 to 54	49	47	37	50	54
55 to 64	42	51	45	36	42
65 and Older[b]	47	45	51	37	55
Education[2,5]					
High School or Less[a]	42	53	55	53	56
Some Post High School	43	42	51	49	43
College Graduate[a,b]	47	58	50	48	65
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	39	55	42	49	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	41	41	65	51	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	51	53	52	47
Marital Status[1,2]					
Married	49	44	55	49	54
Not Married[a]	38	57	50	51	55
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]					
Not Overweight	53	60	66	65	64
Overweight[a,b]	40	43	46	41	53

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Main Reason Did Not Meet Recommended Amount of Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity

2020 Findings (Table 36)

Of the 181 respondents who did not meet recommended amount of moderate or vigorous physical activity…

- Of the 181 respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of moderate or vigorous physical activity, 30% reported the lack of time as the main reason for not doing the recommended amount of physical activity while 19% reported illness/age. Twelve percent each reported they don't like to exercise or the fear of injury/injured right now. Seven percent of respondents each reported their lack of motivation and/or energy or they get enough already/have a physical job.

- Male respondents were more likely to report lack of time as their reason for not meeting the recommended amount of physical activity. Female respondents were more likely to report illness/age or don't like to exercise compared to male respondents.

- Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report lack of time as their reason for not meeting the recommended amount of physical activity while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report fear of injury/injured right now. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report illness/age.

- Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report lack of time as their reason for not meeting the recommended amount of physical activity while respondents with a college education were more likely to report fear of injury/injured right now.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illness/age as their reason for not meeting the recommended amount of physical activity while respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report lack of time.

- Married respondents were more likely to report lack of time as their reason for not meeting the recommended amount of physical activity compared to unmarried respondents.

Table 36. Main Reason Did Not Meet Recommended Amount of Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q49)[①,②]

	Lack of Time	Illness/Age	Don't Like to Exercise	Fear of Injury/Injured Right Now
TOTAL	30%	19%	12%	12%
Gender				
Male	40[1]	12[1]	5[1]	6
Female	23[1]	25[1]	18[1]	15
Age				
18 to 34	40[1]	0[1]	19	0[1]
35 to 44	41[1]	4[1]	19	26[1]
45 to 54	34[1]	26[1]	5	8[1]
55 to 64	24[1]	24[1]	14	14[1]
65 and Older	12[1]	45[1]	6	15[1]
Education				
High School or Less	7[1]	29	5	5[1]
Some Post High School	42[1]	19	16	9[1]
College Graduate	40[1]	11	15	23[1]
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13[1]	44[1]	14	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6[1]	13[1]	15	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	59[1]	6[1]	13	17
Marital Status				
Married	39[1]	16	12	15
Not Married	17[1]	25	13	7
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	29	14	8	6
Overweight	32	22	15	14

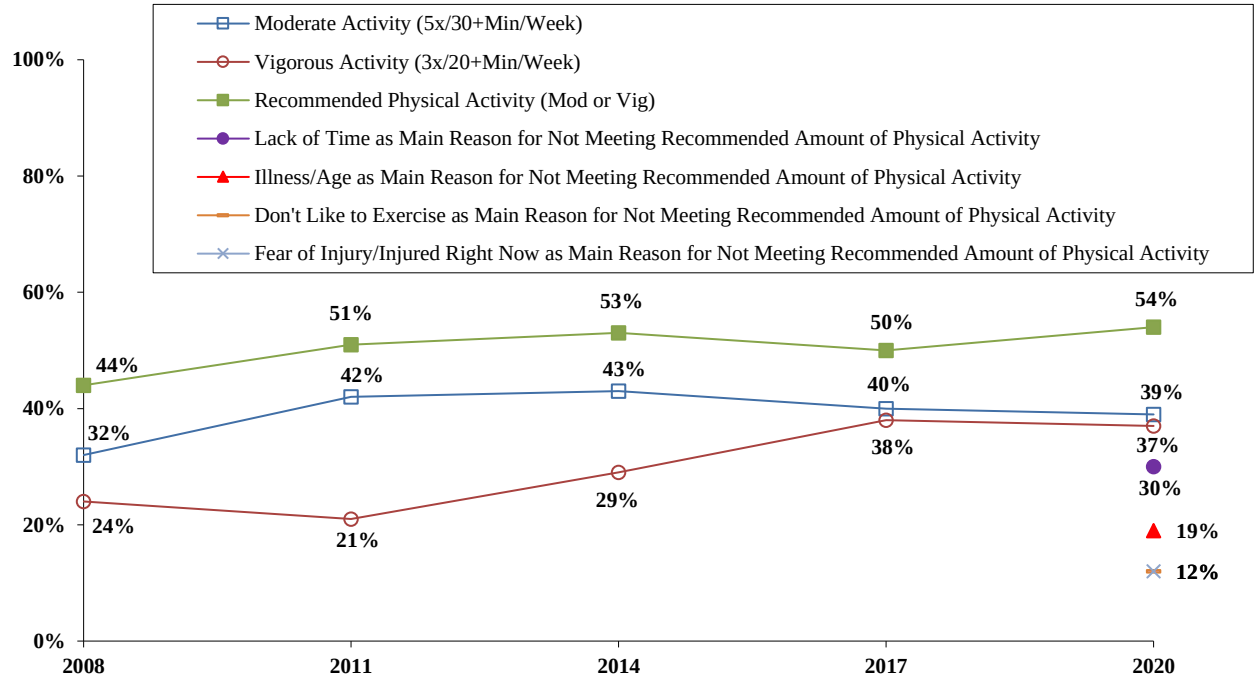
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes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

Physical Activity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 13. Physical Activity (Q47 - Q49)



Body Weight (Figures 14 & 15; Tables 37 & 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 74% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 42% were obese. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or inactive were more likely to be obese.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.

At Least Overweight

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

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

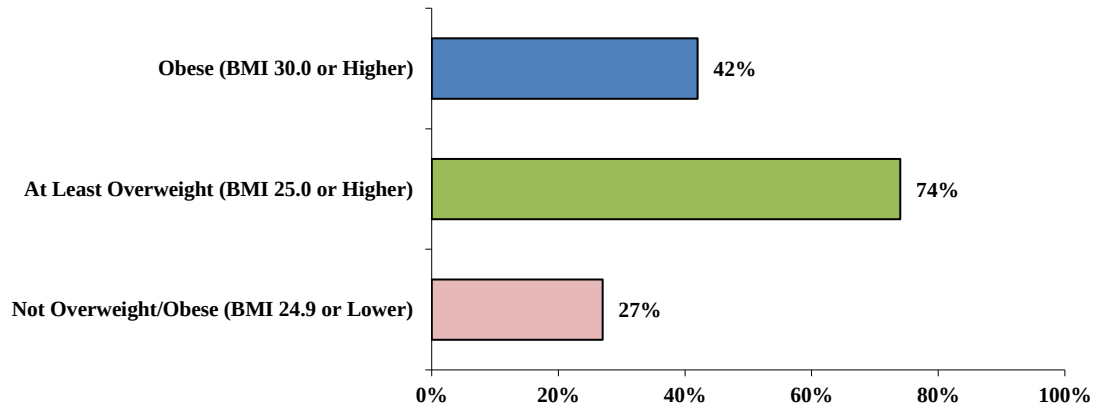
The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

In 2018, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight, 32% obese). In the U.S., 66% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 31% obese) (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 37)

- According to the definition, 74% of respondents were at least overweight.

Figure 14. Overweight Status for 2020 (Q75 & Q76)



- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 76% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket were at least overweight compared to 61% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight.

- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of unmarried respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents who were at least overweight.

- In 2017, respondents 35 and older were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were at least overweight.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less who were at least overweight.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight, with a noted increase since 2017.

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

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

Table 37. At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q75 & Q76)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	70%	61%	67%	62%	74%
Gender[1,2]					
Male	79	66	67	66	75
Female[a,b]	61	56	67	58	72
Age[2,3,4]					
18 to 34[b]	66	38	46	43	72
35 to 44	70	75	81	68	74
45 to 54	81	62	59	67	72
55 to 64	67	65	88	71	78
65 and Older	70	73	75	69	71
Education					
High School or Less[b]	71	61	66	59	73
Some Post High School[b]	69	66	62	61	77
College Graduate	70	53	76	68	70
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[b]	69	60	67	55	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	63	58	75	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	81	60	75	65	77
Marital Status[4]					
Married	74	64	67	74	72
Not Married[a,b]	66	58	68	52	76
Physical Activity[1,2,3,4]					
Inactive	86	76	65	71	81
Insufficient	70	67	80	74	77
Recommended[b]	64	54	58	51	70

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Obese

In 2018, 32% of Wisconsin and 31% of U.S. respondents were classified as obese (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 38)

- Forty-two percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).
- Female respondents were more likely to be obese (49%) compared to male respondents (37%).

- Forty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were obese compared to 43% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 32% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be obese compared to married respondents (51% and 37%, respectively).

- Inactive respondents were more likely to be obese (63%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (42%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (37%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.

- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to be obese. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old who were obese.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity who were obese.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to be classified as obese, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old who were obese.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less who were obese.

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

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity who were obese.

Table 38. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q75 & Q76)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[b]	36%	28%	35%	32%	42%
Gender[1,3,5]					
Male	43	29	30	31	37
Female[a,b]	28	28	41	34	49
Age[1,3,4]					
18 to 34[b]	45	19	26	20	34
35 to 44[a]	25	29	41	48	46
45 to 54	43	30	39	36	44
55 to 64[a,b]	27	33	47	29	49
65 and Older	35	36	29	34	42
Education					
High School or Less[a,b]	42	29	35	33	50
Some Post High School	32	32	34	32	43
College Graduate	30	21	39	33	35
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	36	33	39	28	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	47	28	34	38	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	32	20	36	37	43
Marital Status[5]					
Married	40	28	33	37	37
Not Married[a,b]	31	28	38	28	51
Physical Activity[1,3,4,5]					
Inactive	50	38	48	51	63
Insufficient	34	31	51	39	37
Recommended[a,b]	31	24	21	22	42

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

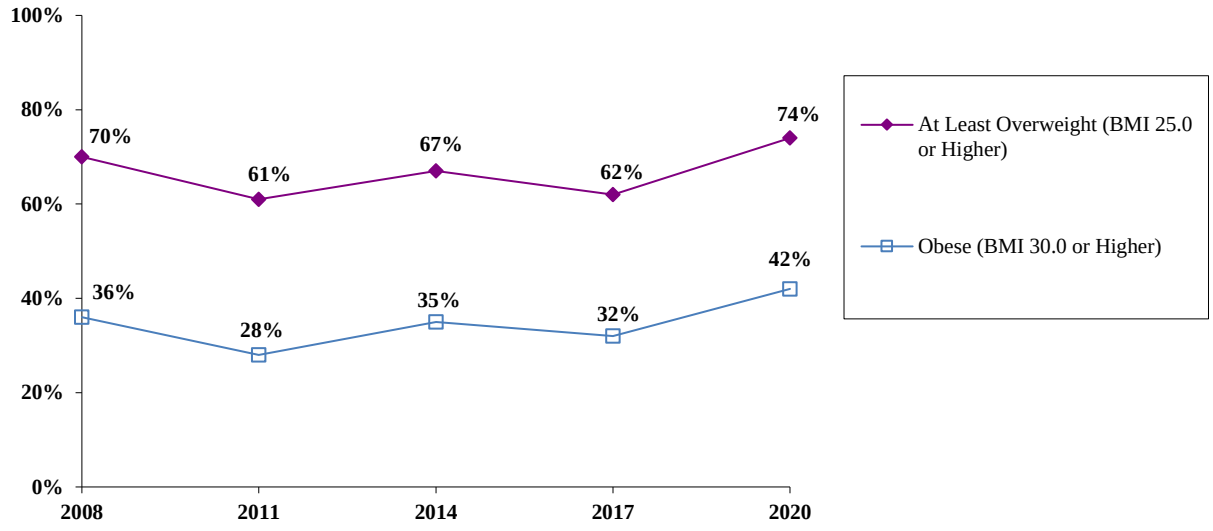
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.

Figure 15. Overweight Status (Q75 & Q76)



Nutrition and Food Insecurity (Figure 16; Tables 39 - 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 60% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-six percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Of the respondents who did not eat the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day, 28% reported lack of time/convenience as the main reason for eating fewer servings while 17% reported they don't like fruit or vegetables. Twelve percent reported they don't feel it is important. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were not sure of the main reason for eating fewer servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report lack of time/convenience. Overweight respondents were more likely to report they don't like fruit or vegetables. Respondents who were 55 and older, married or not overweight were more likely to report they don't feel it is important to eat the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not sure of the main reason for eating fewer servings of fruit/vegetables than recommended. Less than one percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

Fruit Consumption

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

<u>2020 Findings (Table 39)</u>

- Sixty percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day compared to 56% of those 55 and older or 51% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 58% of those with some post high school education or 49% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 62% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 50% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (68% and 48%, respectively).

- Sixty-six percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 58% of those who were inactive or 52% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

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

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

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase since 2017.

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

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

Table 39. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q43)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	64%	61%	59%	55%	60%
Gender[2,3,4]					
Male[b]	62	48	53	45	56
Female	66	74	66	64	64
Age[5]					
18 to 34	71	61	66	59	63
35 to 44[b]	62	68	63	41	75
45 to 54	58	52	58	51	51
55 to 64	60	64	50	64	56
65 and Older	68	63	57	58	56
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	62	57	54	45	49
Some Post High School	54	56	65	66	58
College Graduate[b]	81	74	63	58	72
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	59	45	42	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	58	64	74	64	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	72	62	61	62	62
Marital Status[1,3,5]					
Married[b]	72	63	67	58	68
Not Married	55	59	49	52	48
Overweight Status[3,4]					
Not Overweight[b]	62	67	67	49	67
Overweight	66	57	55	61	59
Physical Activity[1,2,5]					
Inactive	42	31	65	49	58
Insufficient[a]	67	61	60	50	52
Recommended	71	70	60	61	66

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vegetable Consumption

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

2020 Findings (Table 40)

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day (40%) compared to male respondents (16%).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 25% of those 45 to 54 years old or 18% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (34% and 19%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of female respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

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

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

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

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day.

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

Table 40. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q44)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	23%	23%	24%	24%	28%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	18	12	18	19	16
Female[a,b]	28	33	31	29	40
Age[4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	25	24	18	35	18
35 to 44[a]	19	26	37	38	48
45 to 54	18	16	25	18	25
55 to 64[b]	33	32	20	11	29
65 and Older	25	17	23	19	28
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less	17	14	21	18	16
Some Post High School	23	27	23	27	28
College Graduate	34	31	31	31	38
Household Income[4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	22	21	16	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	21	34	35	27
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	25	25	22	32	40
Marital Status[3,5]					
Married[a]	23	24	28	25	34
Not Married	23	22	19	23	19
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	26	21	22	29	29
Overweight	22	22	25	23	28
Physical Activity[1,2,3,4]					
Inactive[a,b]	13	6	17	14	35
Insufficient[b]	19	21	18	16	28
Recommended	31	28	30	33	27

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Five or More Fruit or Vegetables

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

2020 Findings (Table 41)

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

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day (43%) compared to male respondents (29%).

- Fifty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 32% of those 65 and older or 29% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 32% of those with some post high school education or 22% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 42% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 23% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to unmarried respondents (44% and 23%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.

- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2008 and 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2008, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

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

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

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

Table 41. Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q43 & Q44)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	32%	30%	33%	35%	36%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	26	17	26	25	29
Female	37	44	40	45	43
Age[3,5]					
18 to 34	33	32	28	44	34
35 to 44[a]	31	31	47	39	56
45 to 54	24	20	31	32	29
55 to 64	31	42	24	34	35
65 and Older	38	30	35	25	32
Education[1,2,4,5]					
High School or Less	27	23	30	27	22
Some Post High School	26	30	35	39	32
College Graduate	46	43	35	43	53
Household Income[3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	30	26	15	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	17	27	50	52	44
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	29	30	46	42
Marital Status[1,3,5]					
Married	36	32	42	38	44
Not Married[b]	27	29	22	33	23
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	38	28	36	33	30
Overweight[a]	29	31	32	38	39
Physical Activity[1,2]					
Inactive	13	14	29	29	21
Insufficient	25	34	28	30	35
Recommended	45	33	38	41	39

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

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Main Reason Did Not Eat Recommended Amount of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day

2020 Findings (Table 42)

Of the 294 respondents who did not eat the recommended amount of fruit or vegetables …

- Of the 294 respondents who did not eat the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day, 28% reported lack of time/convenience as the main reason while 17% reported they don't like fruit or vegetables. Twelve percent reported they don't feel it is important to eat the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables followed by 6% each who reported they have a small appetite or the cost. Five percent of respondents reported they were on a specific diet as their main reason while 4% reported health reasons. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were not sure of the main reason for eating fewer servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.

- Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report lack of time/convenience as their reason for not eating the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day while respondents 55 and older were more likely to report they don't feel it is important. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report not sure as their reason compared to all other age groups.

- Respondents with a high school education or less and those with a college education reported they were not sure of the reason for eating fewer servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day compared to respondents with some post high school education.

- Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report lack of time/convenience as their reason for not eating the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not sure of the reason.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report lack of time/convenience compared to married respondents as their reason for not eating the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Married respondents were more likely to report they don't feel it is important.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report they don't like fruit or vegetables compared to respondents who were not overweight as their reason for not eating the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report they don't feel it is important.

Table 42. Main Reason Did Not Eat the Recommended Amount of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q45)[①]

	Lack of Time/Convenience	Don't Like Fruit or Vegetables	Don't Feel It is Important	Not Sure
TOTAL	28%	17%	12%	18%
Gender				
Male	32	19	14	17
Female	22	14	11	18
Age				
18 to 34	37[1]	16	8[1]	29[1]
35 to 44	36[1]	9	6[1]	23[1]
45 to 54	29[1]	18	8[1]	11[1]
55 to 64	19[1]	23	21[1]	13[1]
65 and Older	16[1]	14	21[1]	12[1]
Education				
High School or Less	32	20	8	23[1]
Some Post High School	23	18	17	7[1]
College Graduate	27	12	14	21[1]
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13[1]	21	9	25[1]
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20[1]	26	20	16[1]
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39[1]	12	14	8[1]
Marital Status				
Married	21[1]	15	16[1]	16
Not Married	35[1]	18	8[1]	20
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	22	5[1]	21[1]	19
Overweight	27	22[1]	10[1]	17

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

[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Food Insecurity

2020 Findings (Table 43)

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

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

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

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

Table 43. Household Went Hungry in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q46)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	6%	<1%
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	1	--
Not Married	10	--
Children in Household[1]		
Yes	10	--
No	3	--

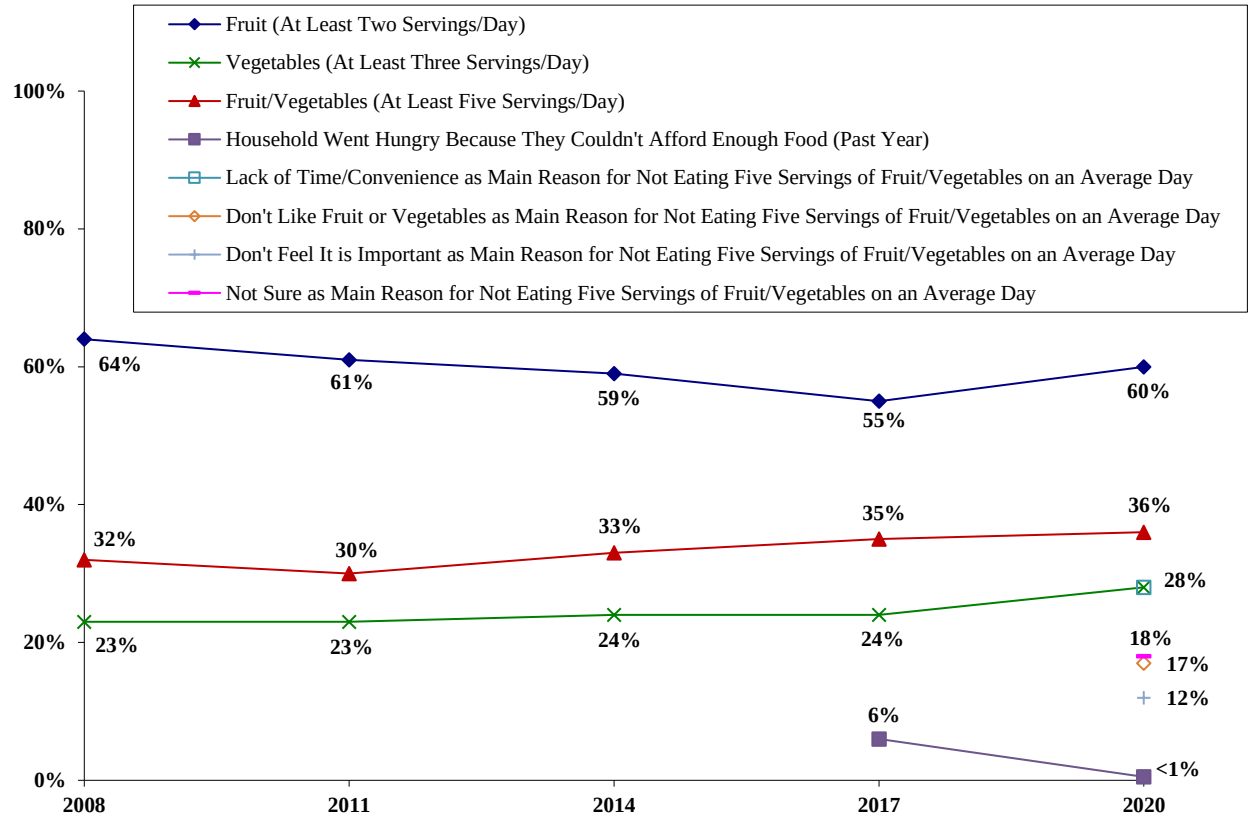
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05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

Nutrition and Food Insecurity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

Figure 16. Nutrition and Food Insecurity (Q43 - Q46)



Women's Health (Figure 17; Tables 44 - 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 78% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Mammogram

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

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

2020 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of the 96 female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

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

Bone Density Scan

2020 Findings

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

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

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

Pap Smear

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 44)

- Eighty-seven percent of the 137 respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 76%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

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

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 44. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q52)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	91%	78%	82%	82%	87%
Education[1,2,4]					
Some Post High School or Less	86	74	82	76	86
College Graduate[a]	100	89	83	98	88
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	93	75	86	86	92
Top 40 Percent Bracket	97	88	88	89	96
Marital Status[1,2,3,5]					
Married[b]	96	91	93	84	93
Not Married	84	66	64	79	76

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

HPV Test

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

2020 Findings (Table 45)

- Sixty-two percent of the 136 respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having an HPV test within the past five years.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.

- In 2014 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

- In 2014 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

- In 2014 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.

- From 2017 to 2020, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

Table 45. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q53)[①]

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	44%	58%	62%
Education			
Some Post High School or Less[a]	42	63	64
College Graduate	48	45	57
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	50	56	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	44	58	60
Marital Status			
Married[a]	39	56	60
Not Married	50	59	65

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

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

2020 Findings (Table 46)

- Eighty-nine percent of the 136 respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (98% and 75%, respectively).

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

- In 2014 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

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

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

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

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

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

Table 46. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q52 & Q53)[①]

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	84%	86%	89%
Education[2]			
Some Post High School or Less	84	81	87
College Graduate	86	98	93
Household Income[2]			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	89	87	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	98	98
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married	95	91	98
Not Married	67	79	75

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

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

[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

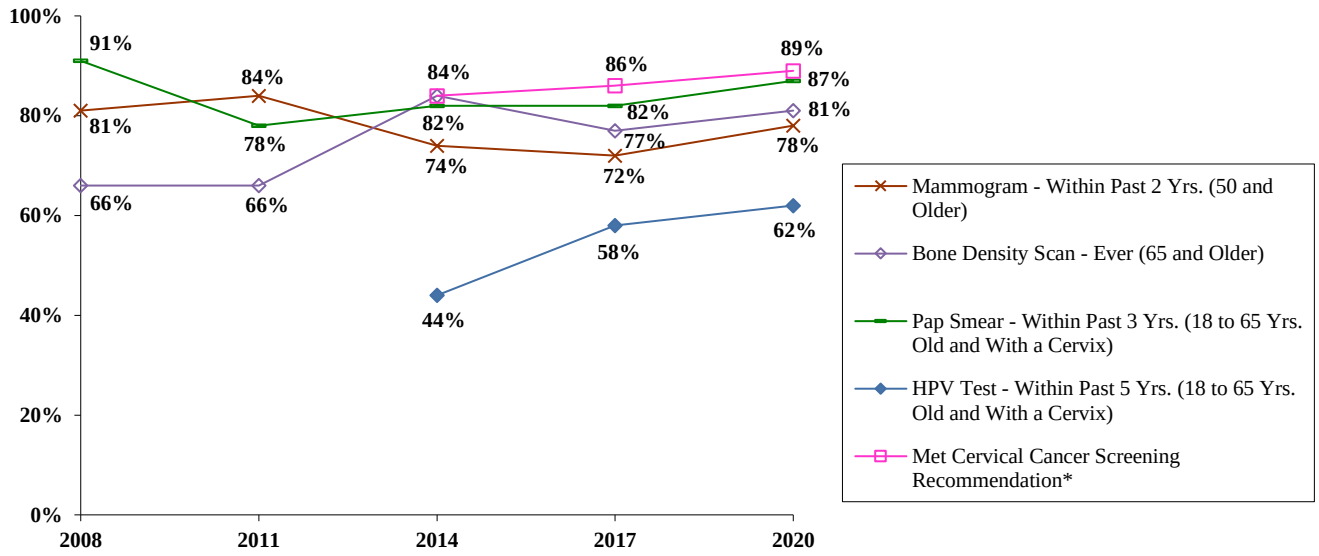
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 17. Women's Health Tests (Q50 - Q53)



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

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 18; Tables 47 - 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Nine percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 74% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Blood Stool Test

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

2020 Findings (Table 47)

- Thirteen percent of the 188 respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fifty-nine percent reported never while 4% were not sure.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- From 2014 to 2020, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.
- From 2017 to 2020, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 47. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q54)[①]

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	10%	13%	13%
Gender			
Male	11	17	14
Female	9	9	11
Education			
Some Post High School or Less	9	12	13
College Graduate	11	13	13
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	10	12	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	14	9
Marital Status			
Married	12	13	12
Not Married	7	13	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Sigmoidoscopy

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 48)

- Nine percent of the 188 respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Eighty-one percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 48)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.
- From 2008 to 2020, there were no statistically significant differences between and within demographic variables and responses of reporting a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 48)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in 2017.

Table 48. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q55)①

	2008	2011②	2014	2017②	2020
TOTAL	9%	5%	8%	5%	9%
Gender					
Male	8	--	11	--	9
Female	10	--	4	--	8
Education					
Some Post High School or Less	9	--	6	--	8
College Graduate	8	--	14	--	8
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	10	--	6	--	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	--	8	--	10
Marital Status					
Married	8	--	7	--	11
Not Married	11	--	8	--	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colonoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[5]

In 2018, 71% of Wisconsin respondents and 64% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a colonoscopy in the past ten years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 49)

- Sixty-nine percent of the 188 respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-four percent reported never.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

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

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

Table 49. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q56)[Φ]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	59%	64%	69%	76%	69%
Gender[1]					
Male[b]	50	60	70	79	64
Female	67	68	70	73	74
Education[2,3]					
Some Post High School or Less	56	59	66	72	67
College Graduate	69	76	84	85	73
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	55	65	69	69	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket[b]	70	73	68	86	71
Marital Status[4]					
Married[b]	65	65	75	83	72
Not Married	51	62	62	68	67

[Φ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation is 71%. (Objective C-16)

In 2018, 75% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 50)

- Seventy-four percent of the 187 respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 50. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q54 - Q56)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	60%	65%	72%	80%	74%
Gender[1]					
Male[a,b]	51	60	72	82	68
Female	68	69	73	77	79
Education[2]					
Some Post High School or Less[a]	57	60	70	77	73
College Graduate	69	76	84	87	78
Household Income					
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	56	66	70	75	75
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70	74	74	86	75
Marital Status[3]					
Married[a]	65	66	78	84	78
Not Married	53	64	63	75	69

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

[②]In 2008 and 2011, blood stool test was not asked.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

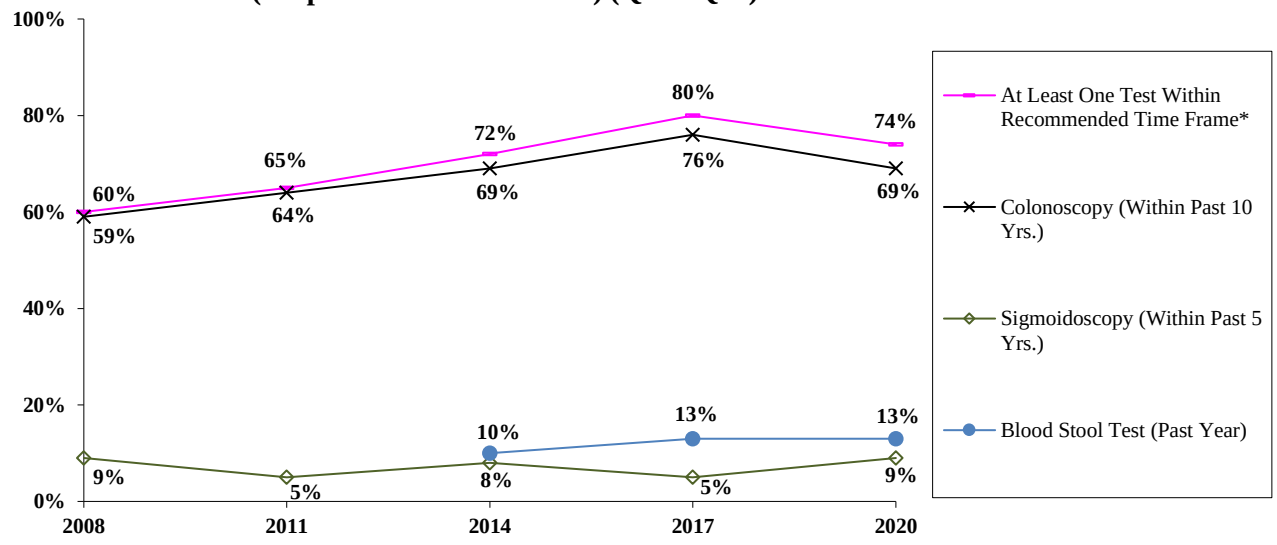
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Figure 18. Colorectal Cancer Screenings (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q54 - Q56)



*In 2008 and 2011, blood stool test was not asked.

Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping (Figures 19 & 20; Tables 51 & 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 18% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Ten percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fifty-three percent of current smokers or vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. Eighty-one percent of current smokers/vapers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapor product users who quit smoking/vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers/vapers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, the tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting questions included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.

Current Cigarette Smokers

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

In 2018, 17% of Wisconsin respondents and 16% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 51)

- Eighteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; 4% smoked some days and 14% smoked every day.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 19% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (27% and 12%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.

- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old who were current smokers.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were current smokers.

- In 2008, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.

- In 2018, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker.

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker.

Table 51. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q69)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	28%	27%	23%	21%	18%
Gender[1,2,3]					
Male[a]	36	33	28	25	21
Female	19	21	18	17	15
Age[1,2,3,4]					
18 to 34[a]	37	38	33	22	23
35 to 44[a]	34	36	31	26	15
45 to 54	26	32	25	29	22
55 to 64	28	15	18	18	17
65 and Older	8	7	5	8	11
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	37	35	30	29	30
Some Post High School	26	33	20	22	19
College Graduate[a]	14	5	14	7	6
Household Income[1,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	29	34	31	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	41	16	20	8	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17	30	18	16	9
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	21	22	15	11	12
Not Married	35	32	34	31	27

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Electronic Vapers

In 2017, 5% of Wisconsin respondents currently used electronic cigarettes. In 2018, 4% of U.S. respondents currently used electronic cigarettes (2017 & 2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 52)

- Ten percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month (15%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 9% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 5% respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to married respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 52)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.

- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2014.

- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2014.

- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month, with a noted increase since 2014.

- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2014.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 52)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used electronic vapor products in 2017.

Table 52. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q68)[①]

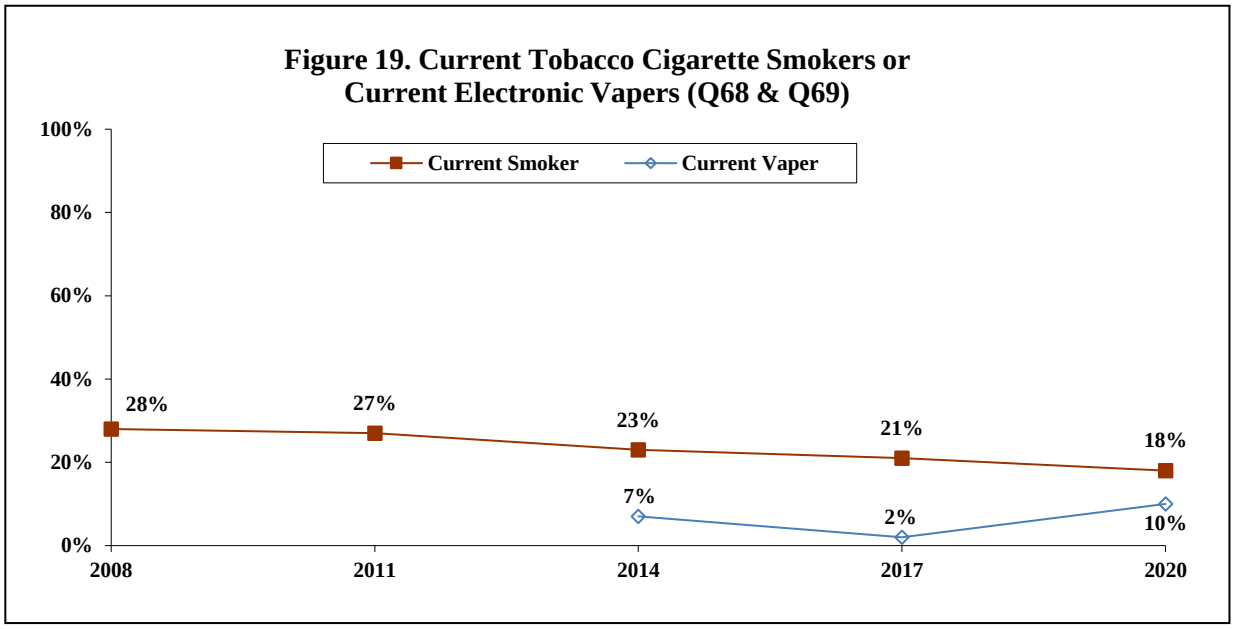
	2014	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL[b]	7%	2%	10%
Gender[3]			
Male[a]	7	--	15
Female	8	--	5
Age[3]			
18 to 34[a]	12	--	32
35 to 44	9	--	1
45 to 54	8	--	5
55 to 64	4	--	2
65 and Older	1	--	1
Education[1]			
High School or Less	10	--	12
Some Post High School[a]	3	--	11
College Graduate	6	--	7
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	--	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	10	--	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	5
Marital Status[3]			
Married	8	--	7
Not Married[a]	6	--	14

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cigarette Smoking or Vaping Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.



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

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

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

2020 Findings

Of the 104 current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapers…

- Fifty-three percent of the 104 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.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2008, the tobacco cessation question was of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking or vaping for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, the tobacco cessation question was of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking or vaping for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2020 Findings

Of the 64 current smokers or vapers who have seen a health professional in the past year…

- Eighty-one percent of the 64 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.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2008, the advising to quit question was asked of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, advising to quit was asked of current smokers only. In 2020, it included current smokers and current vapers.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping.

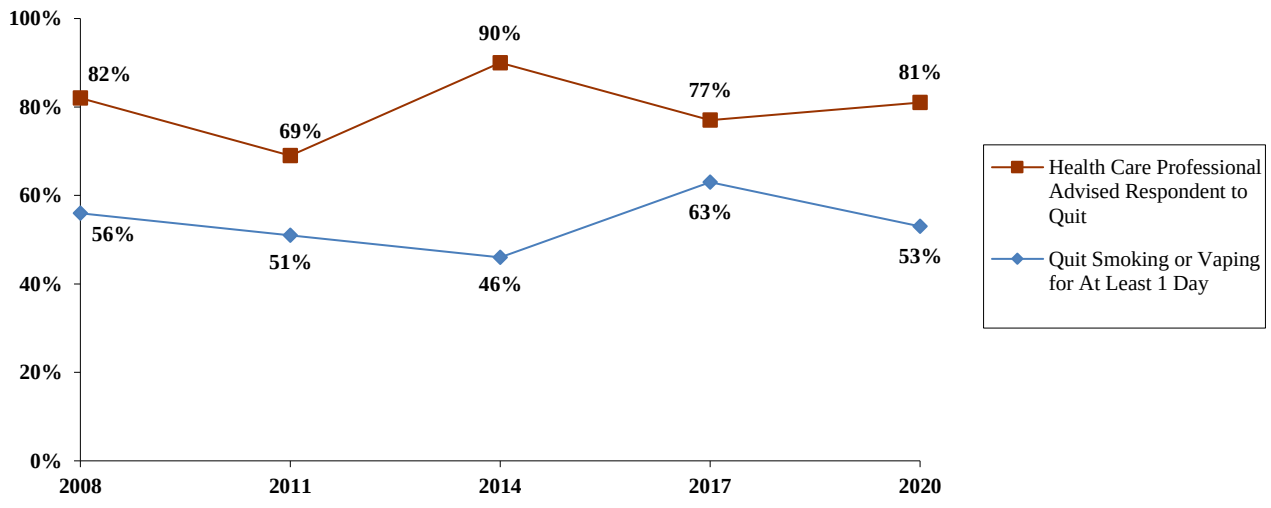
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking or Vaping Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers or electronic vapor product users who quit smoking/vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers/vapers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking or vaping, as well as from 2017 to 2020. Please note: in 2020, the tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting questions included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.

Figure 20. Smoking or Vaping Cessation in Past Year (Current Tobacco Smokers or Electronic Vapor Product Users)* (Q70 & Q72)



*In 2020, tobacco cessation and health professional advised quitting included current smokers and current vapers. In previous years, both questions were asked of current smokers only.

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor (Figures 21 & 22; Tables 53 & 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 80% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fifteen percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.

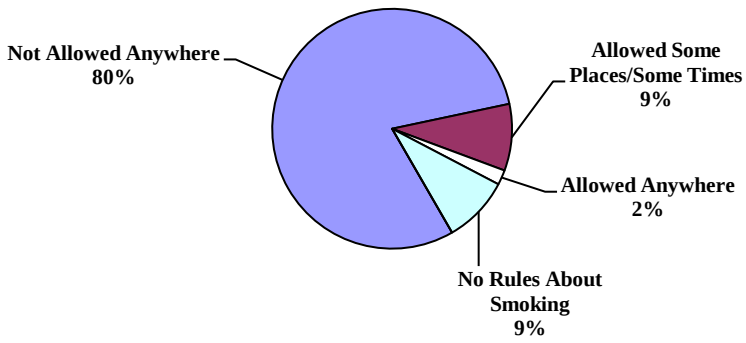
Smoking Policy Inside Home

In 2014-2015, 84% of Midwest respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home. In 2014-2015, 87% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2014-2015 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

2020 Findings (Table 53)

- Eighty percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 9% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 21. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2020 (Q73)



- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 77% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 73% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (89% and 65%, respectively).

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (87%) compared to respondents in households without children (74%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 53)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 53)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 53. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q73)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	73%	76%	79%	87%	80%
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	56	70	61	75	77
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	84	85	85	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket	96	81	93	95	88
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	84	86	87	94	89
Not Married[b]	59	65	67	79	65
Children in Household[1,3,4,5]					
Yes	85	75	87	93	87
No[a,b]	64	75	74	83	74

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 54)

Of 294 nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents…

- Fifteen 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.
- Male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure in the past seven days (22%) compared to female respondents (9%).
- Forty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke or vapor exposure compared to 8% of those 55 to 64 years old or 6% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke or vapor exposure compared to 12% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 54)

In 2008, the question was asked of nonsmoking respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked of nonsmoking and nonvaping respondents.

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking/nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days.

- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure in the past seven days. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting exposure.

- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting exposure.

- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting exposure.

- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 54)

In 2017, the question was asked of nonsmoking respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked of nonsmoking and nonvaping respondents.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonsmoking/nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke or vapor exposure, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke or vapor. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke or vapor exposure.

Table 54. Nonsmokers or Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke or Vapor in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q74)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	25%	16%	13%	11%	15%
Gender[1,5]					
Male[b]	30	20	15	12	22
Female[a]	20	13	11	10	9
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[b]	43	33	16	5	40
35 to 44	12	32	6	20	13
45 to 54[a]	29	5	24	19	10
55 to 64[a]	24	16	9	13	8
65 and Older	15	1	7	3	6
Education[1,2,3]					
High School or Less[a]	34	21	20	11	10
Some Post High School	21	20	10	11	22
College Graduate	18	7	6	9	13
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	35	18	23	18	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	28	13	9	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	35	4	7	4	12
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	22	12	7	12	15
Not Married[a]	29	21	23	9	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.

②In 2020, the question included nonvapers being exposed to vapors. In all other years, the question was asked of nonsmokers only.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

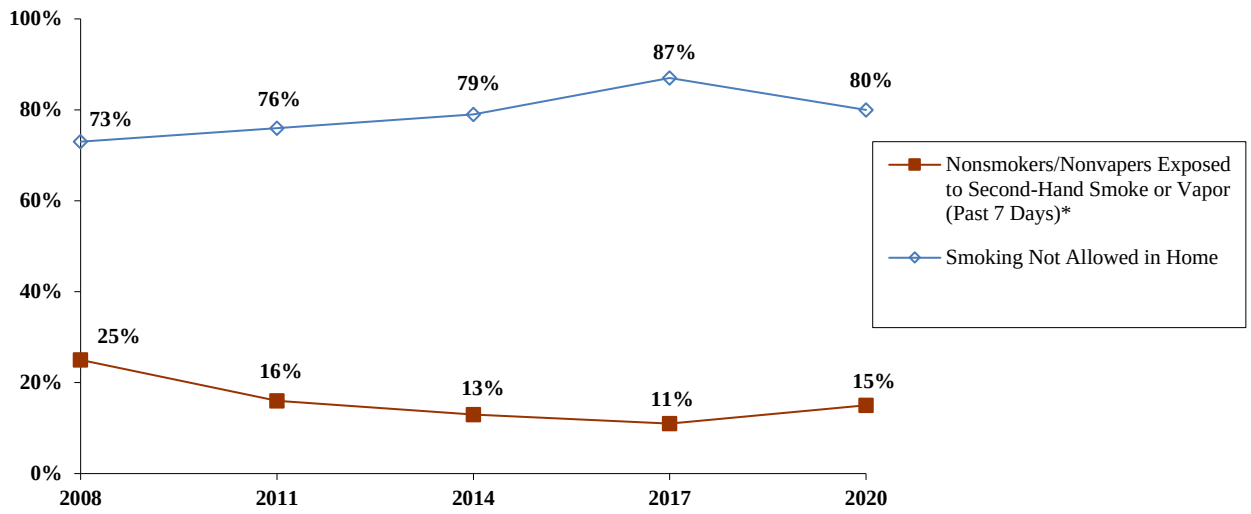
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking or nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke or vapor in the past seven days while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, the second-hand smoke exposure question included nonvapers while in previous years the question included nonsmokers only.

Figure 22. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke or Electronic Vapor (Q73 & Q74)



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

Other Tobacco Products (Figure 23; Tables 55 & 56)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 8% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 3% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Smokeless Tobacco

The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokeless tobacco users is 0.2% (Objective TU-1.2).

In 2018, 4% of Wisconsin respondents and 4% of U.S. respondents used chewing tobacco, snuff or snus (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 55)

- Eight percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month (12%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 0% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 3% of respondents with at least some post high school education.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 10% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to married respondents (18% and 2%, respectively).

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 55)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2014 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 55)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting smokeless tobacco use.

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

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

- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

Table 55. Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q66)[①]

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	5%	9%	8%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male	9	16	12
Female[a]	<1	3	5
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34[a]	9	22	23
35 to 44	12	6	10
45 to 54[b]	0	11	0
55 to 64	3	0	2
65 and Older	0	1	0
Education[1,3]			
High School or Less[a]	9	11	18
Some Post High School[b]	2	9	3
College Graduate	0	8	3
Household Income[3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	14	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	0	5	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	7	10	<1
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married	3	4	2
Not Married[a]	7	15	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2020 Findings (Table 56)

- Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 56)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 56)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in both study years.

Table 56. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q67)①

	2014	2017②	2020②
TOTAL	4%	1%	3%
Gender			
Male	5	--	--
Female	2	--	--
Age			
18 to 34	3	--	--
35 to 44	6	--	--
45 to 54	2	--	--
55 to 64	3	--	--
65 and Older	4	--	--
Education[1]			
High School or Less	8	--	--
Some Post High School	2	--	--
College Graduate	0	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	--	--
Marital Status[1]			
Married	<1	--	--
Not Married	7	--	--

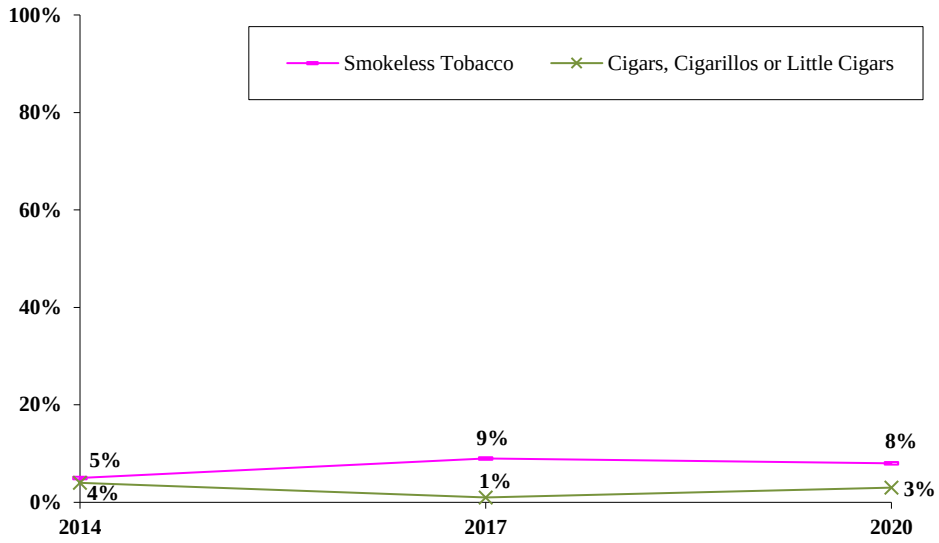
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Other Tobacco Products Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 23. Other Tobacco Product Use in Past Month (Q66 & Q67)



Alcohol Use (Figure 24; Tables 57 & 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 28% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2020, Sheboygan County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2018, 26% 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). Sixteen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 57)

- Twenty-eight 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 (35%) compared to female respondents (21%).
- Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (39%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (21%) or respondents 65 and older (10%).
- Forty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 28% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 57)

In 2014, 2017 and 2020, the Sheboygan County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2008 and 2011, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 57)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.

- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to have binged.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged.

Table 57. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q60)[①,②]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	24%	21%	25%	28%	28%
Gender[1,2,4,5]					
Male	36	27	26	33	35
Female[a]	11	16	24	23	21
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34	36	33	38	41	39
35 to 44	33	22	28	26	39
45 to 54	16	25	30	35	26
55 to 64	18	19	21	19	21
65 and Older	4	3	7	9	10
Education					
High School or Less	27	23	28	28	32
Some Post High School	21	24	28	27	23
College Graduate	21	15	17	28	28
Household Income[2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	18	20	21	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	30	22	33	30	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21	33	28	37	28
Marital Status					
Married	22	18	22	25	25
Not Married	25	24	30	30	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2014, 2017 and 2020, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in 2008 and 2011, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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

2020 Findings (Table 58)

- Less than one percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

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

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 58)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 58)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

Table 58. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q61)①

	2008②	2011②	2014②	2017	2020②
TOTAL[a,b]	3%	3%	3%	4%	<1%
Gender					
Male	--	--	--	4	--
Female	--	--	--	3	--
Age					
18 to 34	--	--	--	<1	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	9	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	4	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	5	--
65 and Older	--	--	--	1	--
Education[4]					
High School or Less	--	--	--	2	--
Some Post High School	--	--	--	8	--
College Graduate	--	--	--	0	--
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	5	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	0	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	5	--
Marital Status					
Married	--	--	--	3	--
Not Married	--	--	--	4	--

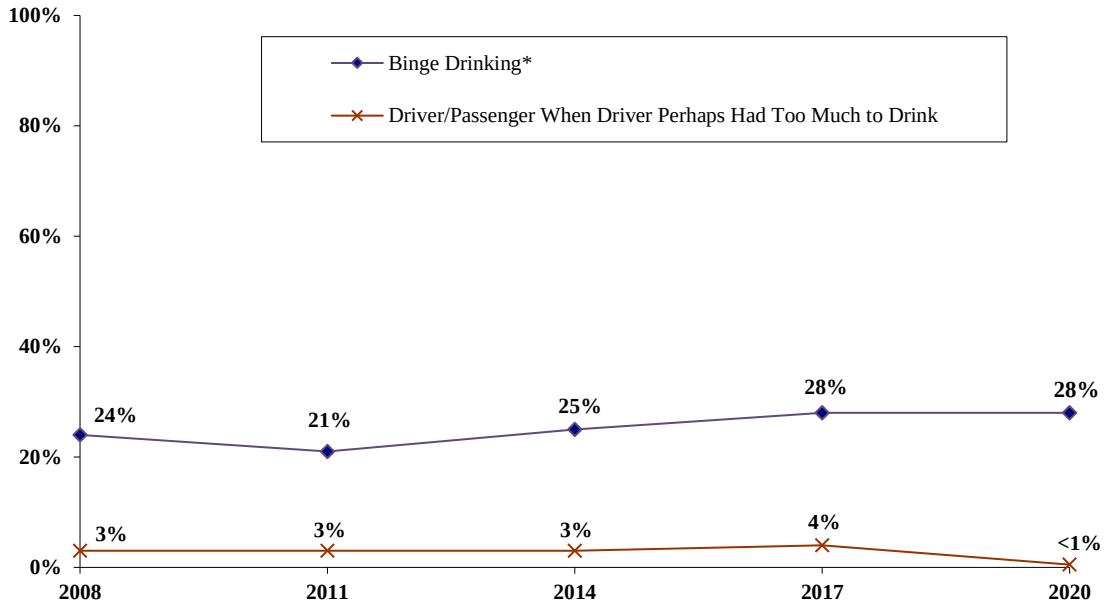
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 24. Alcohol Use in Past Month (Q60 & Q61)



*In 2014, 2017 and 2020, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in 2008 and 2011, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 25; Table 59)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, less than one percent 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. Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana/THC products or heroin/other opioids in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, meth or other street drugs.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC products in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 59)

- Less than one 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.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 59)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in both study years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 59)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year.

Table 59. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q62)①

	2008②	2011②	2014②	2017	2020②
TOTAL[b]	2%	3%	2%	4%	<1%
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	2	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	15	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	1	--
Marital Status					
Married	--	--	--	3	--
Not Married	--	--	--	3	--
Children in Household					
Yes	--	--	--	3	--
No	--	--	--	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.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2020 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana/THC products or heroin/other opioids in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, meth other street drugs.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with each of the other household problems in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana or THC products in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs.

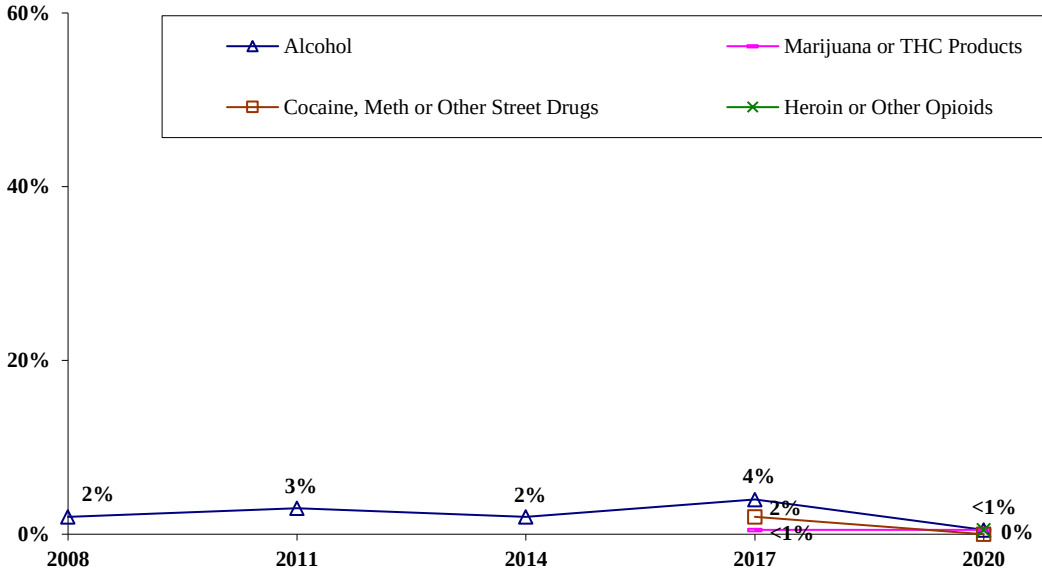
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported each household problem in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana/THC products in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year.

Figure 25. Household Problems in Past Year (Q62 - Q65)



Community and Personal Support (Figure 26; Tables 60 & 61)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 20% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Forty-one percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Four percent reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource.

Times of Distress

2020 Findings (Table 60)

- Twenty percent of respondents reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress, including economic hardship, family issues, medical issues or some other distress in life and looked for community resource support in Sheboygan County.

- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for support compared to 19% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for support in the past three years (27%) compared to respondents in households without children (14%).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 60)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support.

- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone in their household experienced times of stress and looked for support.

- In 2017, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in households with children were more likely to report someone in their household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone in their household experienced times of stress and looked for support.

Table 60. Times of Distress and Looked for Community Support in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q12)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	26%	20%
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14	19
Marital Status[1]		
Married	19	20
Not Married[a]	33	19
Children in Household[2]		
Yes	31	27
No[a]	24	14

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

Community Resource Support

2020 Findings

- Forty-one percent of the 78 respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Fifty-nine percent reported extremely supported or very supported.
    - Of the 32 respondents who reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources, 40% reported lack of knowledge of where to go as the reason they selected these lower levels of support. Twenty-three percent reported finances was the reason while 17% reported poor quality of care. Fifteen percent reported not enough resources/services available.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources (49% and 41%, 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.

People in Life for Support in Times of Need

2020 Findings (Table 61)

- Four percent of respondents reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need.

- Seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need compared to 4% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need compared to 2% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need compared to married respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).

Table 61. No People in Life for Support in Times of Need by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q15)[Φ]

	2020
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	2
Female	6
Age	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	6
55 to 64	2
65 and Older	1
Education[1]	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	1
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0
Marital Status[1]	
Married	2
Not Married	8

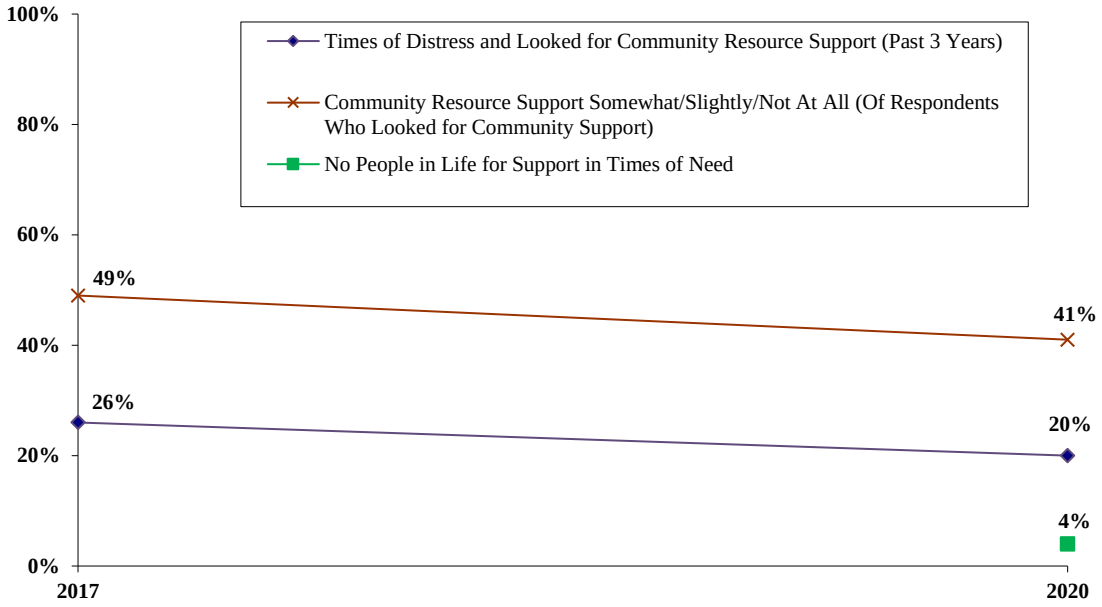
[Φ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

Community and Personal Support Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in their household experienced times of distress where they looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource.

Figure 26. Community and Personal Support (Q12, Q13 & Q15)



Mental Health Status (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 62 - 64)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

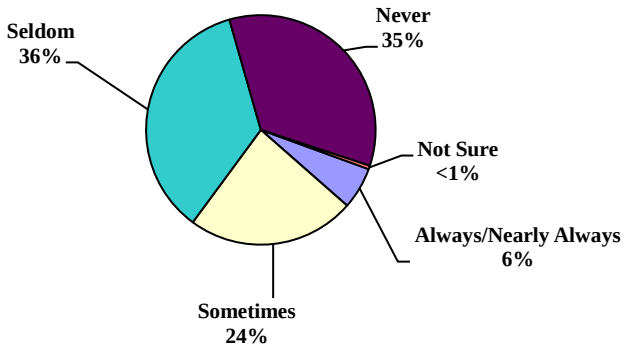
From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2020 Findings (Table 62)

- Six percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. This represents up to 9,900 residents.

Figure 27. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2020 (Q57)



- Female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month (10%) compared to male respondents (2%).

- Seventeen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 1% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a college education.

- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 1% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Thirteen percent of unmarried respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 62)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.

- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. 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. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting always or nearly always.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 62)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 62. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q57)①

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	5%	7%	9%	8%	6%
Gender[4,5]					
Male	5	6	7	3	2
Female	6	8	12	13	10
Age[2,3,4,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	4	4	11	0	17
35 to 44[b]	5	19	3	14	0
45 to 54[b]	4	4	20	14	4
55 to 64	7	5	4	9	5
65 and Older	7	5	4	4	1
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[b]	7	8	11	3	14
Some Post High School[b]	2	7	12	15	3
College Graduate[a,b]	6	4	1	6	0
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	12	17	13	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	7	6	5	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a,b]	4	<1	4	4	0
Marital Status[2,5]					
Married[a,b]	4	4	8	7	<1
Not Married	7	10	11	8	13

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

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.

2020 Findings (Table 63)

- Six percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 9,900 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 3% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 3% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 63)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 63)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide.

Table 63. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q59)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	4%	7%	10%	5%	6%
Gender					
Male	4	6	9	3	5
Female	4	7	11	7	6
Age[2,3,5]					
18 to 34[a,b]	3	7	16	<1	16
35 to 44[a,b]	7	14	7	6	0
45 to 54	5	5	15	4	4
55 to 64	4	4	3	6	5
65 and Older	1	3	3	8	3
Education[3]					
High School or Less	6	8	12	5	7
Some Post High School	4	7	12	5	4
College Graduate[a]	<1	3	3	4	7
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	11	14	7	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	7	8	11	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	1	5	<1	<1
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	3	1	7	3	4
Not Married	5	12	13	6	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2020 Findings (Table 64)

- A total of 10% 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 36% reported nearly always.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (17%) compared to female respondents (2%).

- Twenty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Nineteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.

- Eighteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (22%) compared to married respondents (2%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 64)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life in 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 64)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life in 2017.

Table 64. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q58)[①]

	2008[②]	2011	2014	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL[a,b]	3%	7%	7%	3%	10%
Gender[5]					
Male	--	8	7	--	17
Female	--	6	7	--	2
Age[3,5]					
18 to 34	--	8	10	--	23
35 to 44	--	13	0	--	6
45 to 54	--	2	11	--	4
55 to 64	--	8	3	--	2
65 and Older	--	3	7	--	9
Education[2,3,5]					
High School or Less	--	13	9	--	19
Some Post High School	--	4	9	--	9
College Graduate	--	<1	0	--	2
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	11	10	--	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	3	4	--	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1	5	--	5
Marital Status[2,5]					
Married	--	2	7	--	2
Not Married	--	11	6	--	22

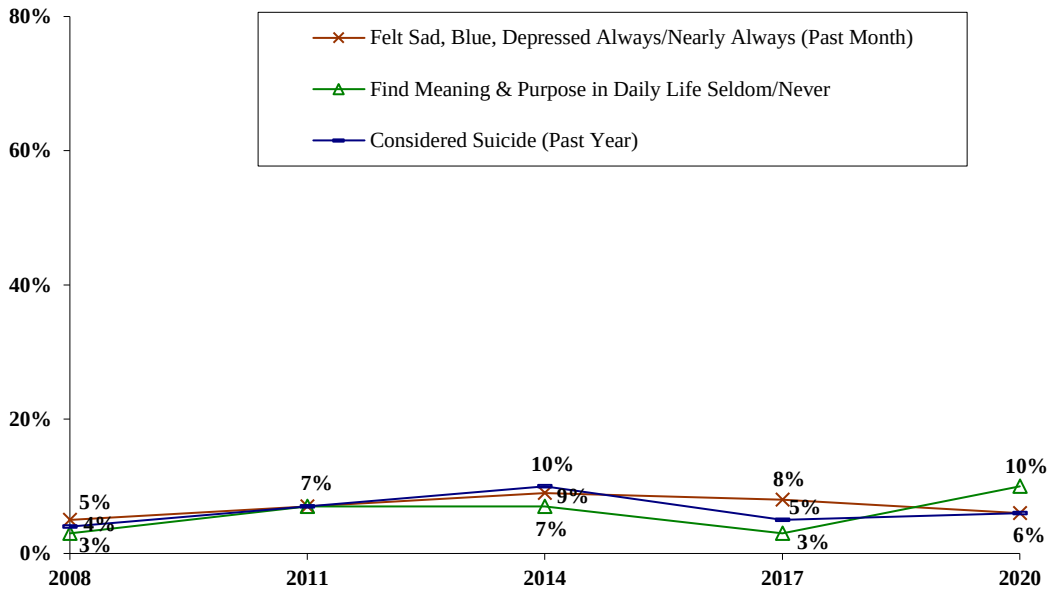
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 28. Mental Health Status (Q57 - Q59)



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 29; Tables 65 - 67)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2020 Findings (Table 65)

- Six percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 2% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 8% of those with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 1% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (13% and 2%, respectively).
    - Of the 25 respondents who were afraid for their personal safety, an acquaintance was the person most often reported who made them afraid (36%) followed by an ex-spouse (34%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 65)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 65)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in 2017.

Table 65. Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q111)①

	2008	2011②	2014	2017②	2020
TOTAL[b]	5%	3%	9%	2%	6%
Gender[1,3]					
Male[a]	2	--	6	--	6
Female	8	--	12	--	7
Age[5]					
18 to 34	8	--	13	--	14
35 to 44	3	--	12	--	0
45 to 54	8	--	6	--	5
55 to 64	2	--	8	--	2
65 and Older[a]	0	--	4	--	8
Education[5]					
High School or Less	5	--	7	--	10
Some Post High School	8	--	11	--	8
College Graduate	2	--	9	--	1
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--	17	--	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	--	8	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	--	<1	--	7
Marital Status[5]					
Married	4	--	8	--	2
Not Married[a]	6	--	9	--	13

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2020 Findings (Table 66)

- Three 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 10 respondent who were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, an ex-spouse was the person most often reported by the respondent (8 respondents).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 66)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- 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.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 66)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- 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 66. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q113)[①]

	2008[②]	2011	2014	2017[②]	2020[②]
TOTAL	3%	4%	4%	1%	3%
Gender[2]					
Male	--	1	3	--	--
Female	--	7	5	--	--
Age[2,3]					
18 to 34	--	3	9	--	--
35 to 44	--	12	3	--	--
45 to 54	--	2	5	--	--
55 to 64	--	2	0	--	--
65 and Older	--	0	0	--	--
Education[2]					
High School or Less	--	7	5	--	--
Some Post High School	--	<1	5	--	--
College Graduate	--	2	0	--	--
Household Income[2,3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	7	9	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	0	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	<1	--	--
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	--	0	0	--	--
Not Married	--	8	9	--	--

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2020 Findings (Table 67)

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 8% of those with some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to married respondents (13% and 2%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 67)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 67)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in 2017.

Table 67. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q111 & Q113)[①]

	2008	2011	2014	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL[b]	8%	6%	10%	3%	7%
Gender[2]					
Male	5	3	9	--	7
Female	10	8	12	--	7
Age[1,2,5]					
18 to 34	14	6	15	--	14
35 to 44	4	17	12	--	0
45 to 54	11	2	11	--	5
55 to 64	2	2	8	--	3
65 and Older	1	0	4	--	8
Education[5]					
High School or Less	7	8	9	--	10
Some Post High School	11	5	13	--	8
College Graduate	4	3	9	--	2
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	8	21	--	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	3	8	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	2	--	8
Marital Status[2,5]					
Married[a]	7	2	8	--	2
Not Married	9	9	13	--	13

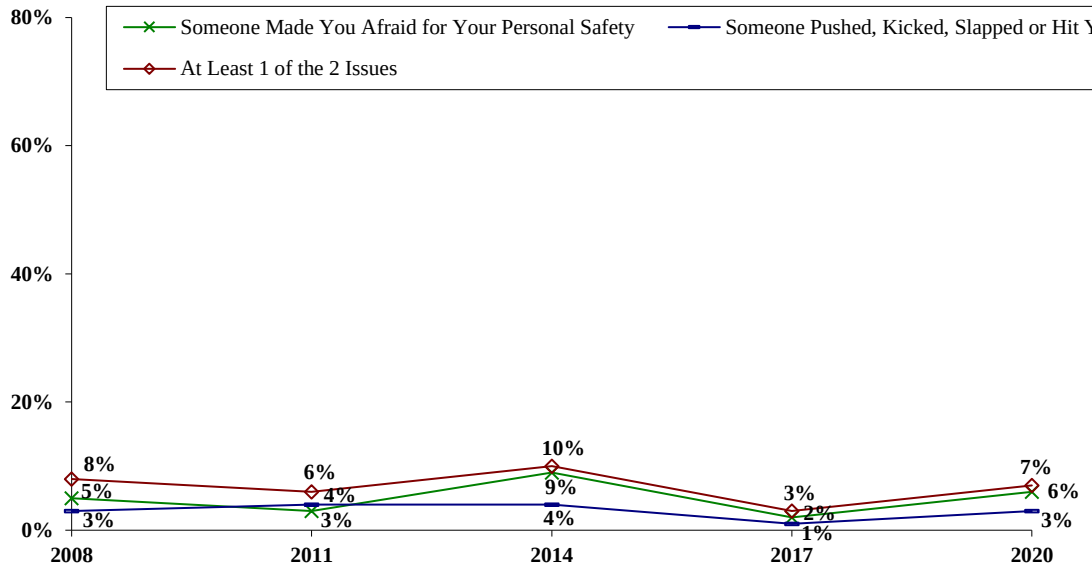
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; [b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase.

Figure 29. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year (Q111 & Q113)



Children in Household (Figures 30 & 31; Tables 68 - 73)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, the respondent was asked if they make health care decisions for children living in the household. If yes, they were asked a series of questions about the health and behavior of a randomly selected child. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's primary doctor or nurse, with 88% reporting their child visited their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past year. Three percent of respondents reported in the past year their child did not receive the dental care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed. Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year their child did not receive the medical care needed. Five percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 46% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their child ate five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for 60 minutes five times a week. Zero percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Sixteen percent reported their 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying while less than one percent each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had a primary doctor or nurse. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet medical care need. From 2017 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child met the recommendation of at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed in the past six months. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied.

Children in Household

2020 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 living in their household. Eighty-five percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for their child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

    - Sixty-five percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty-three percent were boys. Of these households, 45% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and 76% were married.

Child's Primary Doctor

2020 Findings (Table 68)

Of the 152 respondents with a child…

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's primary doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.

- Respondents were more likely to report their daughter has one or more persons they think of as a primary doctor or nurse (99%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their son (85%).

- Ninety-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's primary doctor or nurse compared to 84% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child has one or more persons they think of as their child's primary doctor or nurse compared to unmarried respondents (97% and 74%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 68)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had a primary doctor or nurse.

- In 2017, child's gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their daughter had a primary doctor or nurse, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, respondents were more likely to report their 13 to 17 year old child had a primary doctor or nurse. In 2020, child's age was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had a primary doctor or nurse.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report their child had a primary doctor or nurse.

Table 68. Child Has Primary Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q94)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL	91%	91%
Gender[2]		
Boy	93	85
Girl[a]	89	99
Age[1]		
12 Years Old or Younger	87	90
13 to 17 Years Old	100	96
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	91	84
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90	96
Marital Status[2]		
Married	93	97
Not Married	87	74

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

Preventive Care with Child's Primary Doctor

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adolescents 10 to 17 having a wellness checkup in the past year is 76% (Objective AH-1).

2020 Findings (Table 69)

Of the 91% of respondents with a child who had a primary doctor (n=139)…

- Of children who had a primary doctor, 88% reported their child visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past year.
- Respondents were more likely to report their daughter visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year (96%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their son (79%).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 69)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child visited their primary doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care.
- In 2017, child's gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their daughter visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their son visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents with a child who was 12 or younger were more likely to report their child visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year. In 2020, child's age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their child who was 12 or younger visited their primary doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year.

Table 69. Child Went to Primary Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q95)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	94%	88%
Gender[2]		
Boy[a]	94	79
Girl	94	96
Age[1]		
12 Years Old or Younger[a]	98	91
13 to 17 Years Old	89	80
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	95	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93	86
Marital Status		
Married	95	89
Not Married	93	82

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

Unmet Care

2020 Findings

Of the 152 respondents with a child…

- Three percent of respondents reported in the past year their child did not receive the dental care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed. Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year their child did not receive the medical care needed.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet medical care need. From 2017 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed.

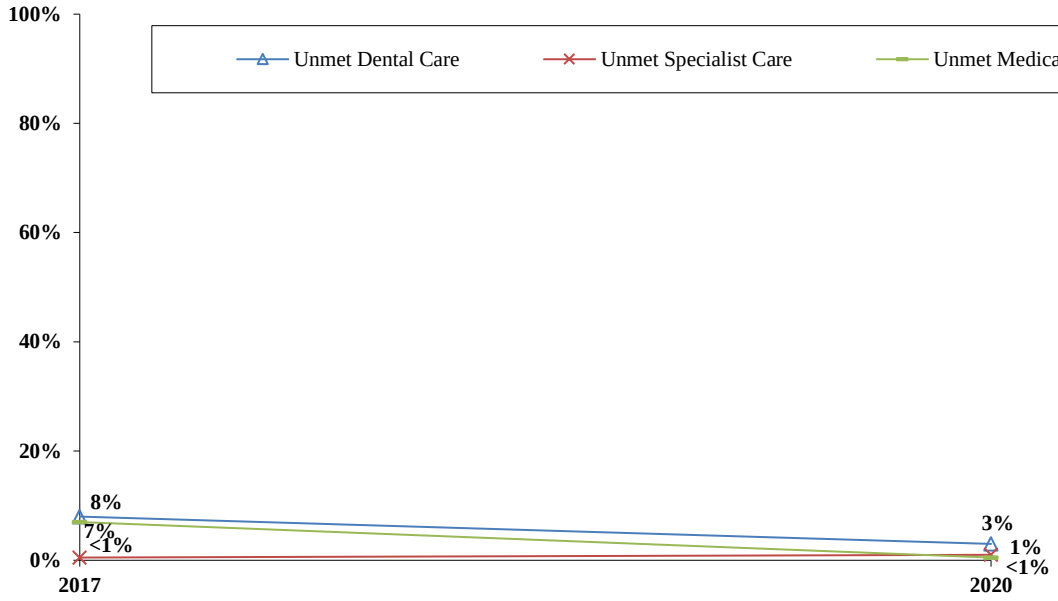
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child had an unmet need in both study years.

Child's Unmet Care Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet medical care need. From 2017 to 2020, there no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child had an unmet dental care need or was unable to see a specialist when needed.

Figure 30. Child's Unmet Care in Past Year (Q92, Q96 & Q98)



Child's Asthma

2020 Findings

Of the 152 respondents with a child…

- Five percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma (7% and 5%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma in both study years.

Child's Safety in Community

2020 Findings

Of the 152 respondents with a child…

- Zero percent of respondents reported their 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 their child was seldom/never safe in their community.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe (less than one percent and 0%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community in both study years.

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2020 Findings

Of the 32 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- Twenty-five percent of respondents each reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib/bassinette or a pack 'n play. Fifty percent reported in bed with them or another person.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (7% and 50%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Fruit Intake

2020 Findings (Table 70)

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 70)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day.

- In 2017, respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day. In 2020, child's gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day. In 2020, child's age was not a significant variable.

Table 70. Child's Fruit Intake (Two or More Servings) on an Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q107)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL	81%	86%
Gender[1]		
Boy	71	84
Girl	100	91
Age[1]		
5 to 12 Years Old	98	90
13 to 17 Years Old	63	81
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	86	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	85

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

Child's Vegetable Intake

2020 Findings (Table 71)

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

- Respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day (59%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their son (38%).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 31% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 71)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

- In 2017, child's gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their daughter ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across child's gender reporting their child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

- In 2017, child's age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting their child ate at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Table 71. Child's Vegetable Intake (Three or More Servings) on an Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q108)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	17%	46%
Gender[2]		
Boy[a]	14	38
Girl[a]	23	59
Age[2]		
5 to 12 Years Old[a]	16	58
13 to 17 Years Old	18	31
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket[a]	11	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	20	43

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

Child's Fruit and Vegetable Intake

2020 Findings (Table 72)

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least five servings of fruits or vegetables on an average day.

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day compared to 45% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 72)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least five servings of fruits or vegetables on an average day.

- In 2017, child's age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day.

Table 72. Child's Fruit or Vegetable Intake (Five or More Servings) on an Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q107 & Q108)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	48%	59%
Gender		
Boy	45	54
Girl	52	67
Age[2]		
5 to 12 Years Old	56	71
13 to 17 Years Old	38	45
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	46	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	57

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

Child's Physical Activity

2020 Findings (Table 73)

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week.

- Respondents were more likely to report their son was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week (71%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter (47%).

- Seventy-four percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week compared to 52% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Of the 38% of respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old who was not physically active for 60 minutes five times a week (n=44)…

- Of the 44 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week/60 minutes, 31% reported their child likes to play video games or on computer as the reason for less physical activity while 19% reported weather. Seventeen percent reported work while 14% reported their child was sick/ill.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 73)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active for at least 60 minutes five times a week.

- In 2017, child's gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents were more likely to report their son was physically active five times a week.

- In 2017 and 2020, child's age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting their child was physically active five times a week.

Table 73. Child's Physical Activity (Five or More Times for 60 Minutes/Week) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old) (Q109)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL	68%	62%
Gender[2]		
Boy	75	71
Girl	58	47
Age		
5 to 12 Years Old	61	66
13 to 17 Years Old[a]	77	57
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	61	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	75	52

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

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2020 Findings

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Zero percent of respondents reported their 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 their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (3% and 0%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2020 Findings

Of the 115 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 16% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Less than one percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Less than one percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported their child was bullied in some way in the past year compared to 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

In 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old. In 2020, the question was asked for children 5 to 17 years old.

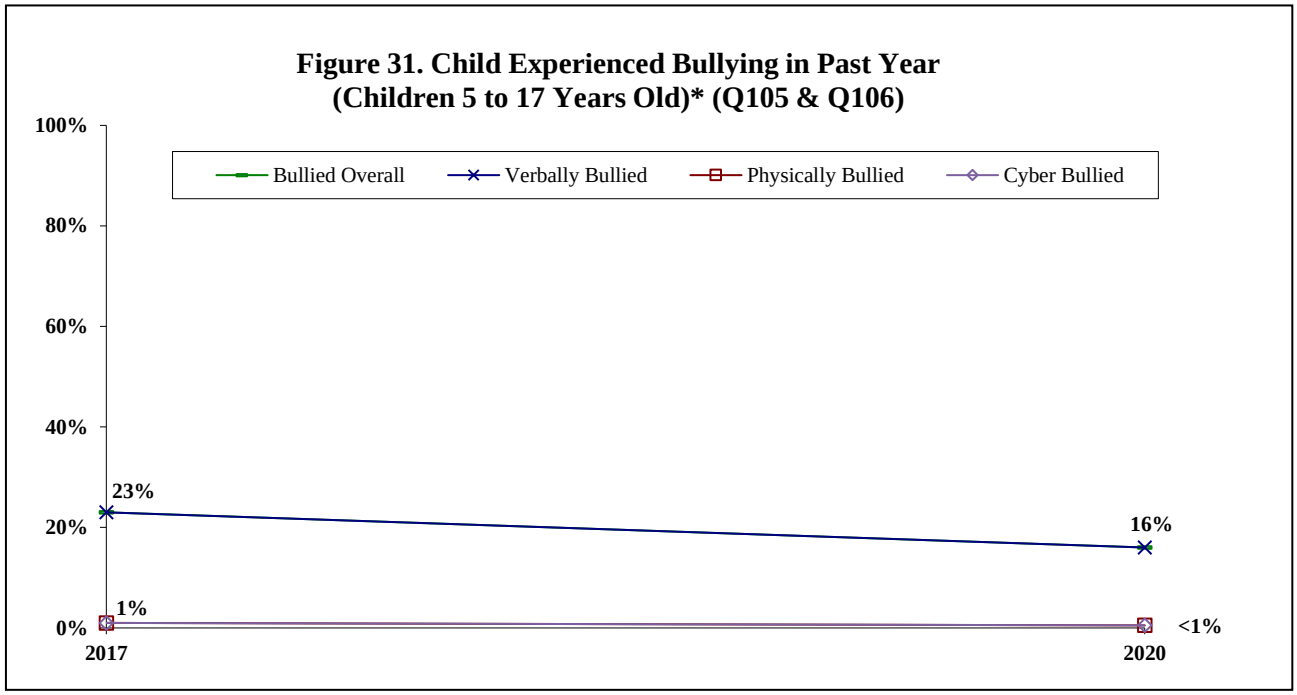
- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall, verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who reported their child was bullied in 2017.

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied, physically bullied or cyber bullied.



*In 2017, the question was asked for children 8 to 17 years old.

County Health Issues (Figures 32 & 33; Tables 74 - 86)

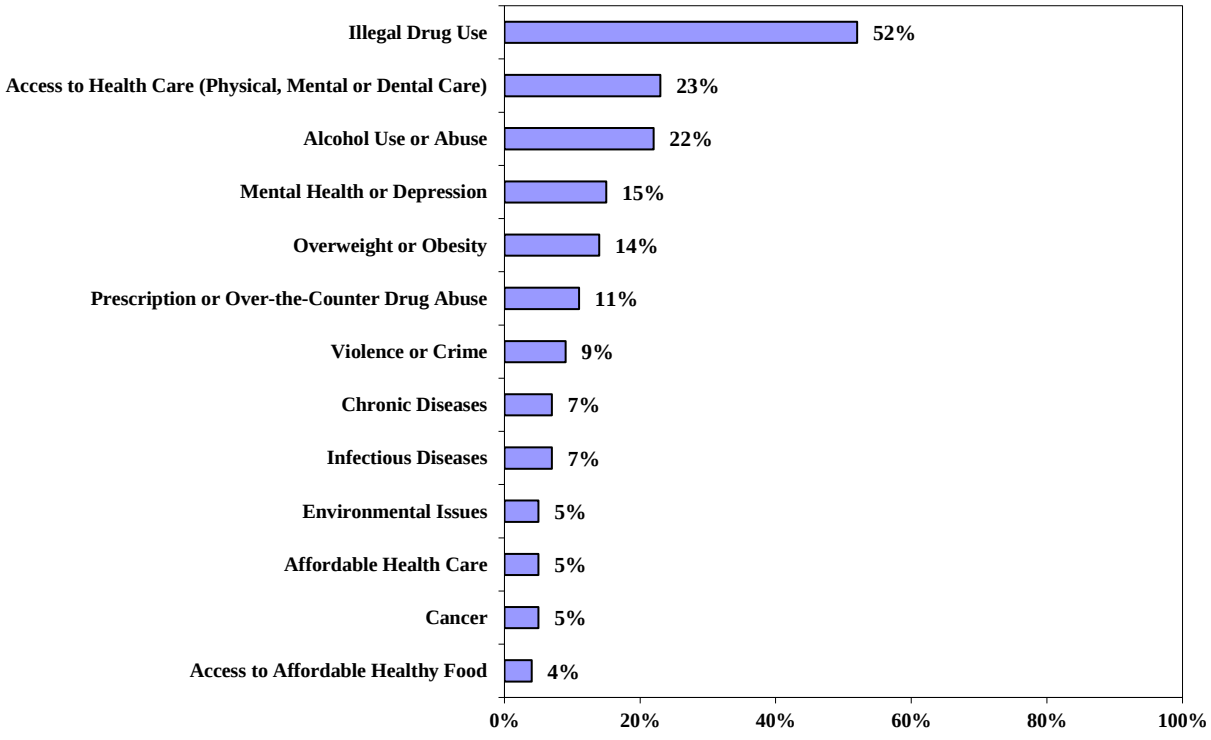
KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were illegal drug use (52%), access to health care (23%) or alcohol use/abuse (22%). Unmarried respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report access to health care. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse. Fifteen percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; respondents 55 and older were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; female respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, mental health/depression, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, affordable health care or access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol use/abuse, overweight/obesity, chronic diseases or cancer as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence/crime, infectious diseases or environmental issues as one of the top health issues in the county.

2020 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the three largest health issues in Sheboygan County. Respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use (52%), access to health care (23%) or alcohol use/abuse (22%).

Figure 32. County Health Issues for 2020 (Q115)



Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 74)

- Fifty-two percent of respondents reported illegal drug use as one of the top three county health issues.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as one of the top health issues compared to married respondents (60% and 46%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 74)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting illegal drug use.

- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting illegal drug use.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 74. Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	48%	52%
Gender		
Male	47	51
Female	50	52
Age[1]		
18 to 34	69	60
35 to 44[a]	17	52
45 to 54	42	56
55 to 64	56	45
65 and Older	47	40
Education		
High School or Less	43	52
Some Post High School	50	46
College Graduate	53	57
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	48	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	40	57
Top 40 Percent Bracket	48	52
Marital Status[2]		
Married	48	46
Not Married[a]	49	60

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

Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 75)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported access to health care (physical, mental or dental care), as one of the top three county health issues.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported access to health care as one of the top health issues compared to 16% of those 35 to 44 years old or 14% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and in the top 40 percent income bracket reported access to health care as a top health issue compared to 14% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report access to health care as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (27% and 15%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 75)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported access to health care as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report access to health care as a top health issue. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting access to health care.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report access to health care.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting access to health care.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report access to health care.

Table 75. Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	20%	23%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	13	20
Female	27	25
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	7	14
35 to 44	29	16
45 to 54	30	24
55 to 64	21	33
65 and Older	16	27
Education[1]		
High School or Less	16	22
Some Post High School	18	25
College Graduate	28	21
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	28
Marital Status[2]		
Married	21	27
Not Married	18	15

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

Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 76)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top three county health issues.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues compared to 15% of those 35 to 44 years old or 14% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue compared to 27% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 76)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues in the county.

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

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting alcohol use or abuse.

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

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

Table 76. Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	28%	22%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	33	24
Female	23	19
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	41	32
35 to 44	14	15
45 to 54	13	19
55 to 64	37	22
65 and Older[a]	30	14
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	25	5
Some Post High School	26	32
College Graduate	34	27
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	29	29
Marital Status[1]		
Married	23	23
Not Married[a]	32	20

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

Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 77)

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as one of the top three health issues.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top health issues (27%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (11%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (9%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported mental health/depression as a top health issue compared to 17% of those with a college education or 7% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 77)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top health issue.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report mental health/depression.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 77. Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	12%	15%
Gender		
Male	11	14
Female	13	16
Age[2]		
18 to 34	5	11
35 to 44	14	27
45 to 54	19	19
55 to 64	12	9
65 and Older	12	12
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	7	7
Some Post High School	18	21
College Graduate	12	17
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15	19
Marital Status[1]		
Married	15	15
Not Married	8	15

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

Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 78)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity as one of the top three county health issues.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity as one of the top health issues (25%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (11%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (0%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported overweight or obesity as a top issue compared to 13% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 78)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight or obesity as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting overweight or obesity as a top county health issue.

- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting overweight or obesity.

- In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report overweight or obesity. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report overweight or obesity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting overweight or obesity.

- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report overweight or obesity as a top health issue. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting overweight or obesity.

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

Table 78. Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	23%	14%
Gender		
Male[a]	25	15
Female[a]	22	12
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34[a]	35	0
35 to 44	19	25
45 to 54	21	21
55 to 64[a]	24	11
65 and Older	12	16
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	16	7
Some Post High School[a]	29	13
College Graduate	27	21
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	25	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	33	17
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	29	16
Not Married	17	11

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

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

2020 Findings (Table 79)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top three county health issues.

- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues compared to 7% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 79)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as a top health issue. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

Table 79. Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	12%	11%
Gender		
Male	13	10
Female	12	13
Age[1]		
18 to 34	13	14
35 to 44	6	6
45 to 54[a]	27	11
55 to 64	6	14
65 and Older	8	8
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	9	5
Some Post High School	22	20
College Graduate	4	7
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12	14
Marital Status		
Married	13	10
Not Married	11	13

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

Violence or Crime as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 80)

- Nine percent of respondents reported violence or crime as one of the top three county health issues.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported violence or crime as one of the top health issues compared to 6% of those 35 to 44 years old or 1% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 80)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence or crime as one of the top health issues in the county.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported violence or crime as one of the top three health issues in 2017.

Table 80. Violence or Crime as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

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

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

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 81)

- Seven percent of respondents reported chronic diseases, like diabetes or heart disease, as one of the top three county health issues.

- Fifteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 5% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 81)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the county.

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

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting chronic diseases.

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

- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting chronic diseases as a top health issue.

Table 81. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[Φ]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	18%	7%
Gender		
Male[a]	19	7
Female[a]	16	8
Age[2]		
18 to 34[a]	22	0
35 to 44	22	15
45 to 54	10	5
55 to 64	17	12
65 and Older	18	11
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	14	5
Some Post High School[a]	15	7
College Graduate[a]	26	10
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	22	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	26	11
Marital Status		
Married[a]	20	8
Not Married[a]	15	6

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

Infectious Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 82)

- Seven percent of respondents reported infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the three top county health issues.

- Fourteen percent of respondents 65 and older and 12% of those 55 to 64 years old reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 0% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 82)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the county.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top three issues in 2017.

Table 82. Infectious Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

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

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

Environmental Issues as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 83)

- Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues (air, water, wind turbines and animal waste) as one of the three top county health issues.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report environmental issues as one of the top health issues (15%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (1%) or respondents 35 to 44 years old (0%).

- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported environmental issues as a top health issue compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or less than one percent of respondents with a college education.

- Nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported environmental issues as a top issue compared to 2% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eleven percent of unmarried respondents reported environmental issues as a top health issue compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 83)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported environmental issues as one of the top health issues in the county.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported environmental issues as one of the top three issues in 2017.

Table 83. Environmental Issues as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017[②]	2020
TOTAL[a]	1%	5%
Gender		
Male	--	4
Female	--	6
Age[2]		
18 to 34	--	15
35 to 44	--	0
45 to 54	--	1
55 to 64	--	3
65 and Older	--	3
Education[2]		
High School or Less	--	12
Some Post High School	--	3
College Graduate	--	<1
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1
Marital Status[2]		
Married	--	<1
Not Married	--	11

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

Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 84)

- Five percent of respondents reported affordable health care as one of the top three county health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report affordable health care as one of the top health issues (8%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Ten percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 8% of those 55 to 64 years old reported affordable health care as a top issue compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report affordable health care as a top health issue compared to unmarried respondents (7% and 2%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 84)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported affordable health care as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report affordable health care as a top health issue.

- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report affordable health care. In 2020, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report affordable health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting affordable health care.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report affordable health care as a top health issue. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.

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

Table 84. Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

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

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

Cancer as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 85)

- Five percent of respondents reported cancer as one of the top three county health issues.
- Nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 8% of those 65 and older reported cancer as one of the top health issues compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 85)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting cancer as a top health issue.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report cancer. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report cancer as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting cancer.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting cancer.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting cancer.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting cancer.

Table 85. Cancer as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)[①]

	2017	2020
TOTAL[a]	13%	5%
Gender		
Male[a]	14	4
Female[a]	13	6
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	<1	0
35 to 44[a]	22	9
45 to 54[a]	16	2
55 to 64	15	6
65 and Older	16	8
Education		
High School or Less[a]	14	4
Some Post High School	9	5
College Graduate[a]	17	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	14	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	15	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	6
Marital Status		
Married[a]	16	5
Not Married[a]	10	4

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

Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 86)

- Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top three county health issues.

- Female respondents were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues (6%) compared to male respondents (2%).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 86)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting access to affordable healthy food.

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting affordable healthy food.

- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting affordable healthy food.

Table 86. Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q115)①

	2017	2020
TOTAL	5%	4%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	6	2
Female	3	6
Age[1]		
18 to 34	5	4
35 to 44	1	6
45 to 54[a]	10	2
55 to 64[a]	0	6
65 and Older	5	4
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	7	2
Some Post High School[a]	0	5
College Graduate	7	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5
Marital Status		
Married	4	4
Not Married	6	4

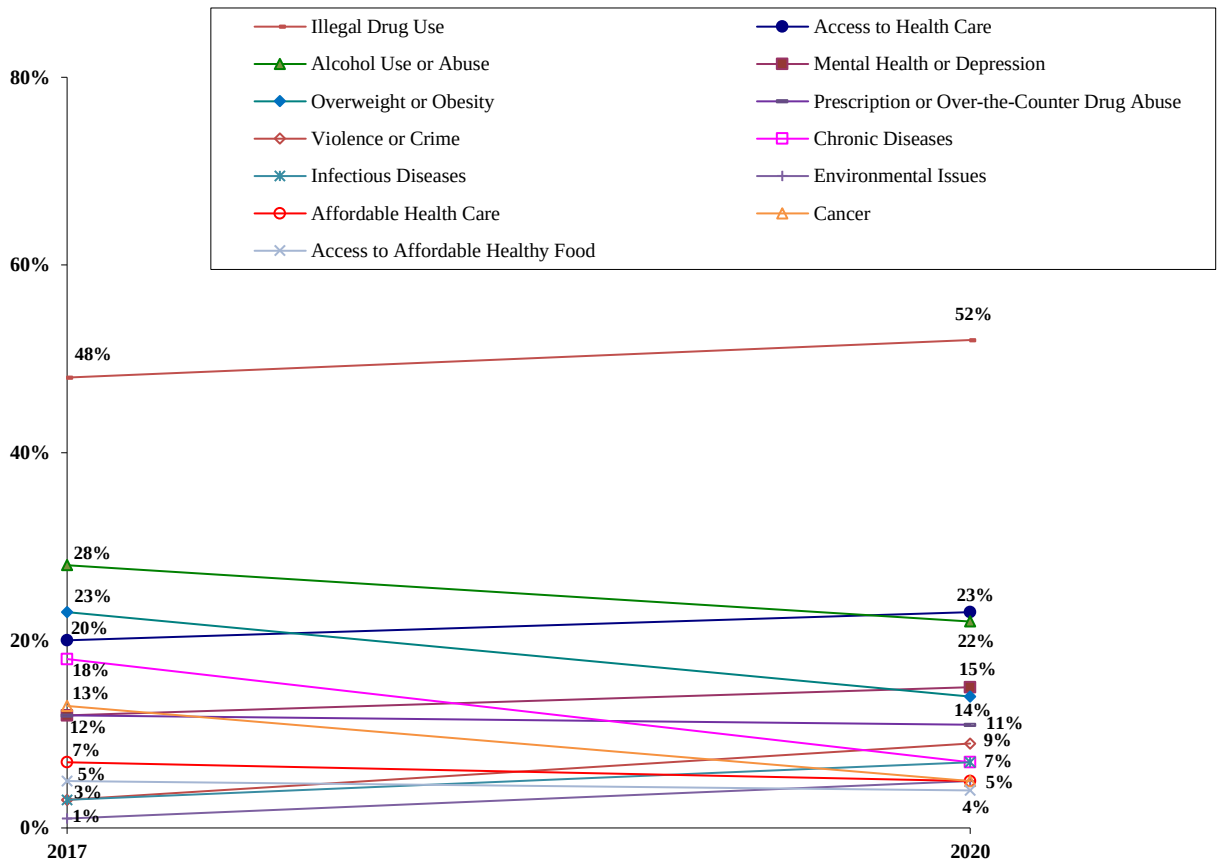
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020
[a]year difference at p≤0.05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

Top County Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, mental health/depression, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, affordable health care or access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol use/abuse, overweight/obesity, chronic diseases or cancer as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence/crime, infectious diseases or environmental issues as one of the top health issues in the county.

Figure 33. Top County Health Issues (Q115)



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
2020 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
January 17, 2020 to March 12, 2020

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

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

Poor	2%
Fair	15
Good	34
Very good	35
Excellent	14
Not sure	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…
["Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)", code as private insurance]

Private insurance	68%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	9	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	19	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	3	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q4

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

All	91%
Part	6
None	<1
Not sure	2

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

Yes	12%
No	89
Not sure	0

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

Yes	7%
No	91
Not sure	2

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

Yes	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q7
No	94	→ GO TO Q8
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q8

7. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the medical care needed? [24 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	50%
Insurance did not cover it	21
Uninsured	19
Specialty physician not in area	12
Poor medical care	11
Co-payments too high	7
Other (2% or less)	8

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

Yes	16%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	84	→ GO TO Q10
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q10

9. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the dental care needed? [63 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	43%
Uninsured	43
Insurance did not cover it	14
Unable to get appointment	6
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	4
Other (2% or less)	9

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

Yes	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	96	→ GO TO Q12
Not sure	1	→ GO TO Q12

11. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the mental health care needed? [11 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	5 respondents
Don't know where to go	4 respondents
Unable to get appointment	2 respondents
Uninsured	2 respondents
Other	5 respondents

12. Times of distress can happen to anyone and may include economic hardship, family issues, medical issues or some other distress in life. When this happens, people may look for support from community resources. In the past three years, did you have a time of distress where you or someone in your household looked for community resource support in Sheboygan County?

Yes	20%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	78	→ GO TO Q15
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q15

13. How supported did you feel by community resources offered to you? Would you say… [78 Respondents]

Not at all supported	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q14
Slightly supported	9	→ CONTINUE WITH Q14
Somewhat supported	27	→ CONTINUE WITH Q14
Very supported or	53	→ GO TO Q15
Extremely supported	6	→ GO TO Q15
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q15

14. What is the reason or reasons you answered the way you did? [32 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Lack of knowledge of where to go	40%
Finances	23
Poor quality of care	17
Not enough resources/services available	15
Other (2% or less)	5
Not sure	1

15. Do you have people in your life that make you feel supported or that you can reach out to in times of need?

Yes	96%
No	4
Not sure	0

16. During the past 30 days, did you provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability?

Yes	36%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q17
No	64	→ GO TO Q18
Caregiving recipient died in past 30 days	0	→ GO TO Q19
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q18

17. Of the following support services, which one do you MOST need, that you are not currently getting? [143 Respondents]

Help in getting access to services	17%
Individual counseling to help cope with giving care	4
Other (2% or less)	5
I don't need any of these support services	74
Not sure	0

18. In the next 2 years, do you expect to provide care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability?

Yes	46%
No	46
Not sure	9

19. 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	88%
No	12
Not sure	<1

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

Doctor	54%
Internet	27
Myself/family member in health care field	4
Family/friends	3
Work	3
Social media (Facebook, twitter, etc.)	3
Other (2% or less)	6
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	48%
No	49
Not sure	3

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	64%
Public health clinic or community health center	3
Hospital outpatient department	0
Hospital emergency room	3
Urgent care center	17
Quickcare clinic (Fastcare clinic)	6
Worksite clinic	2
Some other kind of place	<1
No usual place	5
Not sure	<1

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

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
23.	A routine checkup	74%	15%	4%	7%	<1%	0%
24.	A cholesterol test	67	11	6	3	6	8
25.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	69	10	7	12	<1	2
26.	An eye exam	56	24	9	8	<1	3

27. Is everyone in your household up-to-date with vaccines?

Yes	84%	→ GO TO Q29
No	12	→ CONTINUE WITH Q28
Not sure	4	→ GO TO Q29

28. What is the main reason someone is not up-to-date with vaccines? [48 Respondents]

Don't need/low risk	25%
Fear of side effects	25
Don't think they are needed/disbelief that they work	17
Weakened immune system	10
Religious beliefs	6
Personal choice	6
Other (2% or less)	6
Not sure	4

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

18 to 34 years old	26%
35 to 44 years old	17
45 to 54 years old	21
55 to 64 years old	17
65 and older	19

30. What gender do you identify with?

Male	50%
Female	50
Nonbinary	0
Other, please specify	0
Not sure	0

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
31.	You have high blood pressure?	26%	74%	<1%
32.	…(if yes) [102 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	94	<1	5
33.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	22	77	1
34.	…(if yes) [88 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	91	8	1
35.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	7	92	1
36.	…(if yes) [28 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	96	4	0
37.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	25	75	<1
38.	…(if yes) [99 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	97	3	0
39.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	14	85	<1
40.	…(if yes) [57 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	93	5	2
41.	Do you currently have asthma?	10	90	0
42.	…(if yes) [40 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	95	3	3

43. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, one medium piece of fruit or six ounces of 100% fruit juice.

One or fewer servings	40%
Two servings	32
Three or more servings	28
Not sure	0

44. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or six ounces of 100% vegetable juice.

One or fewer servings	39%
Two servings	33
Three or more servings	28
Not sure	0

45. [One or fewer servings of fruit or two or fewer servings of vegetables] What is the main reason you do not eat more servings of fruit or vegetables on an average day? [294 Respondents]

Lack of time/convenience	28%
Don't like fruit or vegetables	17
Don't feel it is important	12
Small appetite	6
Cost	6
On a specific diet	5
Health reasons	4
Other (2% or less)	4
Not sure	18

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

Yes	<1%
No	99
Not sure	0

47. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days	14%
1 to 4 days	47
5 to 7 days	39
Not sure	0

48. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days	33%
1 to 2 days	30
3 to 7 days	37
Not sure	<1

49. [Moderate physical activity four days or less or vigorous physical activity two days or less] What is the main reason you do not do more moderate or vigorous activities? [181 Respondents]

Lack of time	30%
Illness/age	19
Don't like to exercise	12
Fear of injury/injured right now	12
Lack of motivation and/or energy	7
Get enough already/have a physical job	7
Other (2% or less)	11
Not sure	2

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.
If Nonbinary or Other: We have three questions related to women's health. Would you like to answer these questions? If yes, continue. If no, go to Q54.

50. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [96 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	51%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	27
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	3
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	10
5 or more years ago	4
Never	3
Not sure	1

51. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [43 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	81%
No	19
Not sure	0

52. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [137 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	50%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	19
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	19
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
5 or more years ago	8
Never	<1
Not sure	<1

53. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [136 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	32%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	8
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
5 or more years ago	9
Never	7
Not sure	23

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 and OLDER

54. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [188 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	13%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	5
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	6
5 years ago or more	12
Never	59
Not sure	4

55. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [188 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	2%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	1
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	1
10 years ago or more	6
Never	81
Not sure	4

56. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [188 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	16%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	14
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	25
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	15
10 years ago or more	6
Never	24
Not sure	<1

ALL RESPONDENTS

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

Never	35%
Seldom	36
Sometimes	24
Nearly always	5
Always	<1
Not sure	<1

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

Never	5%
Seldom	5
Sometimes	15
Nearly always	36
Always	40
Not sure	0

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

Yes	6%
No	94
Not sure	<1

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

60. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days	73%
1 day	8
2 or more days	20
Not sure	0

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

Yes	<1%
No	99
Not sure	<1

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

		Yes	No	Not Sure
62.	Drinking alcohol	<1%	100%	0%
63.	Marijuana or THC products	<1	100	0
64.	Cocaine, meth or other street drugs	0	100	0
65.	Heroin or other opioids	<1	100	0

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
66.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, plug, or spit	8%	92%	0%
67.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars	3	97	0
68.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as vaping or e-cigarettes	10	90	0

Now I'd like to talk to you about regular tobacco cigarettes…

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

Every day	14%
Some days	4
Not at all	82
Not sure	<1

70. [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? [104 Current Vapers and Smokers]

Yes	53%
No	47
Not sure	0

71. [VAPERS and/or SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [104 Current Vapers and Smokers]

Yes	62%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q72
No	38	→ GO TO Q73
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q73

72. [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?
[64 Current Vapers and Smokers]

Yes	81%
No	19
Not sure	0

73. [ALL RESPONDENTS] Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home…

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	80%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	9
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	9
Not sure	0

74. [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?
[294 Nonvapers and Nonsmokers]

0 days	85%
1 to 3 days	14
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.

75. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
76. About how tall are you, without shoes?
    [CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	27%
Overweight	31
Obese	42

77. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	5%
No	95
Not sure	0

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

White	93%
Black, African American	<1
Asian	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	2
Multiple races	<1
Not sure	0

79. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	22%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	59
Separated	<1
Divorced	10
Widowed	7
Not sure	0

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

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	4
High school graduate or GED	30
Some college	20
Technical school graduate	13
College graduate	25
Advanced or professional degree	9
Not sure	0

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

Sheboygan	100%

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

Sheboygan city	43%
Plymouth city	9
Plymouth town	5
Sheboygan Falls city	4
Howards Grove village	4
Sheboygan town	4
Wilson town	4
All others (3% or less)	26

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

53081	40%
53073	16
53083	14
53085	8
53070	4
All others (3% or less)	18

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

84. 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.
85. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
86. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

87. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	5%
$10,000 to $20,000	6
$20,001 to $30,000	6
$30,001 to $40,000	8
$40,001 to $50,000	7
$50,001 to $60,000	14
$60,001 to $75,000	9
$75,001 to $90,000	10
$90,001 to $105,000	6
$105,001 to $120,000	6
$120,001 to $135,000	3
Over $135,000	9
Not sure	8
No answer	5

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

None	55%	→ GO TO Q111
One	14	→ CONTINUE WITH Q89
Two or more	31	→ CONTINUE WITH Q89
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q111

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

89. Do you make health care decisions for this child? [178 Respondents]

Yes	85%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	15	→ GO TO Q111
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q111

90. What is the age of the child? [152 Respondents]

12 or younger	65%
13 to 17 years old	35

91. What is the gender of the child? [152 Respondents]

Boy	53%
Girl	47
Nonbinary	0
Other, please specify	0
Not sure	0

92. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care they needed? [152 Respondents]

Yes	<1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q93
No	99	→ GO TO Q94
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q94

93. What were the reasons your child did not receive the medical care needed? [1 Respondent; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Poor medical care	1 respondent
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent
Don't know where to go	1 respondent

94. A primary doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your 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 your child's primary doctor or nurse? [152 Respondents]

Yes	91%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q95
No	9	→ GO TO Q96
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q96

95. 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 your child visit their primary doctor or nurse for preventive care? [139 Respondents]

Yes	88%
No	11
Not sure	2

96. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [152 Respondents]

Yes	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q97
No	99	→ GO TO Q98
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q98

97. What were the reasons your child did not see a specialist when needed? [2 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Don't know where to go	1 respondent
Insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

98. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care needed? [152 Respondents]

Yes	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q99
No	97	→ GO TO Q100
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q100

99. What were the reasons your child did not receive the dental health care needed? [5 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Unable to get appointment	4 respondents
No dental insurance	1 respondent
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it	1 respondent

100. Does your child have asthma? [152 Respondents]

Yes	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q101
No	95	→ GO TO Q102
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q102

101. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [9 Respondents]

Yes	2 respondents
No	7 respondents
Not sure	0 respondents

102. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did your child usually sleep? [32 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	25%
Pack n' Play	25
Couch or chair	0
Swing	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	50
Not sure	0

103. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [152 Respondents]

Always	66%
Nearly always	33
Sometimes	1
Seldom	0
Never	0
Not sure	0

104. During the past six months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Always	0%
Nearly always	0
Sometimes	20
Seldom	28
Never	52
Not sure	0

105. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Yes	16%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q106
No	82	→ GO TO Q107
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q107

106. What type of bullying did your child experience? [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	<1%
Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	16
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	<1

107. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of 100% juice. [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	13%
Two servings	27
Three or more servings	60
Not sure	0

108. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of 100% juice. [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	30%
Two servings	24
Three or more servings	46
Not sure	0

109. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time? [115 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	10%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q110
Two through four days	29	→ CONTINUE WITH Q110
Five or more days	62	→ GO TO Q111
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q111

110. What were the reasons your child was not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [44 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Likes to play video games or on computer	31%
Weather	19
Work	17
Sick/ill	14
Lack of time	9
School/homework/other activities	6
No afterschool activities	5
Child does not like to be physically active	4
Other	5

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes	6%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q112
No	94	→ GO TO Q113
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q113

112. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, a child, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [25 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	36%
Ex-spouse	34
Friend	26
Child	21
Stranger	<1
Brother or sister	<1
Someone else	33

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

Yes	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q114
No	98	→ GO TO Q115
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q115

114. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, a child, or someone else? [10 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Ex-spouse	8 respondents
Child	1 respondent
Acquaintance	1 respondent
Someone else	1 respondent

115. Finally, what are the three largest health concerns in Sheboygan County?

Illegal drug use	52%
Access to health care (physical, mental or dental care)	23
Alcohol use or abuse	22
Mental health or depression	15
Overweight or obesity	14
Prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse	11
Violence or crime	9
Chronic diseases like diabetes or heart disease	7
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	7
Environmental issues (air, water, wind turbines, animal waste)	5
Affordable health care	5
Cancer	5
Access to affordable healthy food	4
Affordable housing	3
Tobacco use	3
Prostitution	3
Lack of physical activity	2
Driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving	1
Aging/aging related issues	<1

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2020 Community Health Survey

The 2020 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from January 17 through March 12, 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=200). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=200). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2017 Community Health Survey

The 2017 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from January 11 through February 1, 2017. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2014 Community Health Survey

The 2014 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 13 through June 4, 2014. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2011 Community Health Survey

The 2011 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 26 through October 4, 2011. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2008 Community Health Survey

The 2008 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from October 25 through November 15, 2008. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old or older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=320). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=80). A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.