

Sheboygan County Community Health Survey Report 2023

**Commissioned By:
Advocate Aurora Health Care
HSHS St. Nicholas Hospital
Lakeshore Community Health Care
Sheboygan County Division of Public Health
UW-Extension
United Way of Sheboygan County**

**Prepared By:
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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 children (17 or younger) in the household through an adult who makes healthcare decisions for the child(ren).
3. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and conditions existing within the adult population.
4. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
5. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2030 goals.

This report was commissioned by Advocate Aurora Health Care, HSHS St. Nicholas Hospital, Lakeshore Community Health Care, Sheboygan County Division of Public Health, UW-Extension 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) 459-3207.

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 through the next-birthday method (n=220). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=180). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in each sample. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between March 13 and April 18, 2023.

Weighting of Data

For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by age group and gender of the 2021 American Community Survey.

Margin of Error

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

What do the Percentages Mean?

In 2021, the Census Bureau estimated 91,953 adult residents lived in Sheboygan County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 920 adults. So, when 25% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 23,000 residents \pm 4,600 individuals. Therefore, from 18,400 to 27,600 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is \pm 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2021, the Census Bureau estimated 49,416 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 2020 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 490 households.

Definitions

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau’s bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. From 2011 to 2017, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001. In 2020 and 2023, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$50,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$50,001 to \$75,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$75,001.

Demographic Profile

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

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2023 (Q45, Q46, Q48 - Q50, Q53 & Q57)^o

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male/Man	50%
Female/Woman	49
All Others*	<1
Age	
18 to 34	24%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	15
55 to 64	20
65 and Older	25
Race	
Respondent of Color	19%
White	81
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	31%
Some Post High School	34
College Graduate	34
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	36
Not Sure/No Answer	18

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

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

How to Read the Report

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults in 2011 report having an advance care plan (38%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2023 (43%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found “statistically significant” and “not statistically significant” are both important for stakeholders to better understand county residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the

demographic categories (gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and household income level). Finally, Healthy People 2030 goals as well as state and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Report Setup

- 1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions and comparisons to the most recent state percentages, national percentages and Healthy People 2030 goals, wherever possible. Also included is a summary of the key findings for each topic.
- 2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
 - a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Rating Their Own Health, Healthcare Coverage and Healthcare Needed. Each main topic starts on a new page and is in **bold** in the report.
 - b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2023 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2023 percentages statistically changed over time.
 - c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, “Personally Not Covered Currently” and “Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year” are the sub-topics within Healthcare Coverage.
 - i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2030 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
 - ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
 - iii. 2023 Findings
 1. First bullet—lists the percentages for sub-topic survey question response categories. Occasionally, a figure is included to visually see the breakdown. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
 2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2023. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, race, education and household income. Household income 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. 2011 (First Year) to 2023 Year Comparisons
 1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2011 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2023 percent to determine if it has remained the same, increased or decreased. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 2. Remaining bullets—Each remaining bullet first indicates if the demographic variable was significant in 2011 and/or 2023. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2011 to 2023. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 - v. 2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons—same format as the 2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons, but compares 2020 to 2023 percentages instead.
 - vi. Sub-Topic Table—Percentages, whether statistically significant or not, are listed for each survey question analyzed and broken down by demographic variables to determine the bullets for “2023 Findings,” “2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons” and “2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons.” Statistically significant demographic differences within years are indicated by ¹, ², ³, ⁴ and/or ⁵ depending upon the number of years data is available. Statistically significant differences between years are indicated by ^a and/or ^b depending on the number of years of data. The table includes the survey question number in the title.
 - vii. Trend Figure—after all survey questions within the main topic are analyzed, a trend graph containing the sub-topics is included. The prevalence of the analyzed percent is the y-axis (vertical line) and the survey years is the x-axis (horizontal line).
 - 3) Appendix A—The survey questionnaire listing each question and the percent breakdowns are included.

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

Executive Summary

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

	Sheboygan					WI	US
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Overall Health							
Excellent/Very Good	52%	53%	50%	49%	36%	54%	53%
Good	31%	28%	33%	34%	40%	33%	31%
Fair or Poor	18%	18%	17%	17%	25%	14%	15%
Healthcare Coverage							
Not Covered							
Personally (Currently, 18 Years Old and Older)	6%	6%	4%	3%	3%	4%	7%
Personally (Currently, 18 to 64 Years Old) [HP2030 Goal: 8%]	8%	7%	4%	4%	4%	6%	9%
Household Member (Past Year)	11%	16%	9%	7%	4%	NA	NA
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past Year							
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	--	--	16%	12%	12%	7%	9%
Unmet Need/Care in Household							
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost [HP2030 Goal: 3%]	12%	14%	9%	7%	6%	NA	3% ¹
Medical Care [HP2030 Goal: 3%]*	8%	15%	12%	6%	9%	NA	4% ¹
Dental Care [HP2030 Goal: 4%]*	--	16%	17%	16%	15%	NA	5% ¹
Mental Healthcare*	--	--	4%	3%	9%	NA	NA
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment	--	--	--	--	2%	NA	NA
Economic Hardships							
Ate Less Because Not Enough Money for Food (Past Year)	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
Household Received Emergency Food At Least Once (Past Year)	--	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA
Household Able to Meet Needs with Money and Resources							
Never/Seldom/Sometimes (Past Month)	--	--	--	--	10%	NA	NA
Do Not Have a Steady Place to Live	--	--	--	--	2%	NA	NA
Issue with Current Housing Situation	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability							
Past Month	--	--	29%	36%	31%	NA	NA
Expected Next Two Years	--	--	37%	46%	41%	NA	NA
Health Information							
Primary Source of Health Information							
Healthcare Provider	--	--	--	--	52%	NA	NA
Myself/Family Member in Healthcare Field	--	--	--	--	17%	NA	NA
Internet	--	--	--	--	12%	NA	NA
Work	--	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA
Family/Friends	--	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA

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

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

¹US is 2017 data.

Health Services	Sheboygan					WI	US
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Primary Health Services	--	--	--	--	78%	NA	NA
Primary Care Doctor/Nurse Practitioner/Physical Assistant/Primary Clinic	--	--	--	--	11%	NA	NA
Urgent Care Center	38%	42%	42%	48%	43%	NA	NA
Advance Care Plan							
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Vaccinations	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
No Plan to Get Vaccinated for COVID-19	--	--	--	--	21%	NA	NA
Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines, Excluding COVID-19	--	--	--	12%	8%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Routine Checkup in Past 2 Years	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Routine Checkup	77%	80%	87%	88%	82%	88%	89%
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Prevalence of Mental Health Condition in Past 2 Years	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Mental Health Condition	--	--	--	--	21%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Physical Activity on a Regular Basis	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Physical Activity	--	--	--	--	85%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Tobacco Product Use in Past Month	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current Smokers [HP2030 Goal: 5%]	27%	23%	21%	18%	19%	13%	14%
Current Vapers	--	7%	2%	10%	8%	6%	7%
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Mental Health Status	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	7%	9%	8%	6%	9%	NA	NA
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	7%	10%	5%	6%	4%	NA	NA
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life Seldom/Never	7%	7%	3%	10%	5%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Personal Support	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
No People in Life if Needed for Support in Times of Need	--	--	--	4%	3%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Household Problems in Past Year	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Alcohol	3%	2%	4%	<1%	5%	NA	NA
Marijuana or THC Products	--	--	<1%	<1%	4%	NA	NA
Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs	--	--	2%	0%	2%	NA	NA
Heroin or Other Opioids, Including Prescriptions such as Hydrocodone, Oxycodone or Codeine	--	--	--	--	<1%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Personal Safety Issues in Past Year	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Afraid for Their Safety	3%	9%	2%	6%	2%	NA	NA
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit	4%	4%	1%	3%	1%	NA	NA
At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	10%	3%	7%	4%	NA	NA

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

	Sheboygan					WI	US
Children in Household	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Not Covered Currently	--	--	--	--	0%	NA	NA
At Least One Health Issue Experienced of 17 Listed (Past Year)	--	--	--	--	49%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases, Such as Allergies, Asthma or Diabetes	--	--	--	--	20%	NA	NA
Mental or Behavioral Health	--	--	--	--	19%	NA	NA
Hearing and/or Vision Issues	--	--	--	--	15%	NA	NA
Unintentional Injuries, Such as Bicycle Crashes or Poisoning	--	--	--	--	11%	NA	NA
Infectious Diseases, Like Measles or COVID-19	--	--	--	--	9%	NA	NA
Childhood Disabilities or Special Needs	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Overweight or Underweight	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
At Least One Activity Concern of 6 Listed	--	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Nutrition and Eating Habits	--	--	--	--	14%	NA	NA
Physical Activity and Exercise	--	--	--	--	10%	NA	NA
Ate Less Because Not Enough Money for Food	--	--	--	--	0%	NA	NA
Quality of Life Fair/Poor	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Unmet Medical Care or Other Health Related Services	--	--	--	--	0%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Top Community Health Issues or Conditions	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Mental Health and Conditions	--	--	--	--	55%	NA	NA
Drug Use and Abuse	--	--	--	--	45%	NA	NA
Alcohol Use and Abuse	--	--	--	--	39%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	--	26%	NA	NA
Cancer	--	--	--	--	19%	NA	NA
Nutrition and Healthy Eating	--	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Vaping, Juuling and E-Cigarette Use	--	--	--	--	12%	NA	NA
Physical Activity and Exercise	--	--	--	--	11%	NA	NA
Dementia, Including Alzheimer's Disease	--	--	--	--	10%	NA	NA
Suicide	--	--	--	--	9%	NA	NA
Cigarette Smoking and Other Tobacco Use	--	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Infectious Diseases	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Unintentional Injuries	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
	Sheboygan					WI	US
Top Community Health Needs	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Access to Mental Health Services	--	--	--	--	34%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable Healthcare	--	--	--	--	23%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable Housing	--	--	--	--	21%	NA	NA
Bullying in Schools and Other Youth Settings	--	--	--	--	19%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable Childcare or Day Care	--	--	--	--	18%	NA	NA
Good Paying Jobs and Strong Economy	--	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Access to Social Services for People Who are Struggling	--	--	--	--	15%	NA	NA
Support Services for Seniors	--	--	--	--	15%	NA	NA
Human Trafficking	--	--	--	--	13%	NA	NA
Strong and Supportive Families and Relationships	--	--	--	--	12%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable, Nutritious Foods	--	--	--	--	11%	NA	NA
Good Schools and Colleges	--	--	--	--	11%	NA	NA
Child Abuse and Neglect	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Criminal Justice Reform	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Gun Violence	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Community Safety	--	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Racism and Discrimination	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
Domestic or Intimate Partner Violence	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA

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

General Health

In 2023, 36% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 25% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Healthcare Coverage

In 2023, 3% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by healthcare insurance. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older who reported no current personal healthcare coverage while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal healthcare coverage, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.*

In 2023, 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, of color or with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental healthcare needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking. *From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental healthcare for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental healthcare need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.*

Economic Hardships

In 2023, 5% of respondents reported in the past year they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household received emergency food; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported in the past month their household never/seldom/sometimes met its needs with the money and resources they have; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they do not have a steady place to live or are worried about losing the place they live. Five percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.

Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability

In 2023, 31% 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; female respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-one percent of respondents reported in the next two years they expect to be a caregiver; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Health Information

In 2023, 52% of respondents reported they trust their healthcare provider the most for health information while 17% reported they were/family member was in the healthcare field. Twelve percent reported the Internet while 8% reported work. Six percent reported family/friends as the most trusted source. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report healthcare provider. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color, with a high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report work. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report family/friends as their most trusted source for health information.

Health Services

In 2023, 78% of respondents reported they go to a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly see for check-ups or when they are sick while 11% reported an urgent care center. Respondents who were 65 and older or white were more likely to report a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic for regular check-ups or when they are sick. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color or with a college education were more likely to report an urgent care center. Forty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white or with a college education were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Vaccinations

In 2023, 22% of respondents reported they did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Excluding the COVID-19 vaccine, 8% of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines. *From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccinated, excluding COVID-19.*

Routine Checkup

In 2023, 82% of respondents reported a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. *From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Health Conditions

In 2023, 21% of respondents reported in the past two years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other healthcare provider that they have a mental health condition; 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 this.

Physical Activity

In 2023, 85% of respondents reported they were physically active on a regular basis. Respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were physically active on a regular basis.

Tobacco Use

In 2023, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Eight percent of respondents were current vapers; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current vapers, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Mental Health Status

In 2023, 9% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Personal Support

In 2023, 3% 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. *From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need.*

Household Problems

In 2023, 5% 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. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana or THC products in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with heroin or other opioids, including prescriptions such as hydrocodone, oxycodone or codeine in the past year. *From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana or THC products in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase.*

Personal Safety Issues

In 2023, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Children in Household

In 2023, the respondent was asked if they make healthcare decisions for children living in the household. If yes, they were asked a series of questions about the health and behavior of the child/children. Zero percent of respondents

reported the child/children were not currently covered by any health plan. Out of 17 health issues listed, a total of 49% of respondents reported at least one health issue in the past year. Twenty percent of respondents reported a child experienced chronic disease in the past year while 19% reported mental health/behavioral health or 15% who reported a vision/hearing issue. Out of six activities, a total of 16% of respondents reported at least one activity concern. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they have a concern for a child about nutrition/eating habits while 10% had a concern about physical activity/exercise. Zero percent of respondents reported the child/children ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year. Four percent of respondents said the child/children's quality of life was fair or poor. Zero percent of respondents reported in the past year the child/children did not receive the needed medical care or other health related services.

Top Community Health Issues and Conditions

In 2023, respondents were asked to select out of a list of 18, the top three most important health issues or conditions in their community. The most often cited were mental health and conditions (55%), drug use and abuse (45%) or alcohol use and abuse (39%). Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color or with some post high school education were more likely to report mental health and conditions as a top community health issue or condition. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or white were more likely to report drug use and abuse. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol use and abuse. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; respondents 55 and older were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents 65 and older or white were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported nutrition and healthy eating; male respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported vaping, Juuling and e-cigarette use as a top health issue or condition; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported physical activity and exercise as a top issue; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported dementia; respondents who were female, 65 and older or white were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported suicide; respondents who were white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents were more likely to report cigarette smoking and other tobacco use. Four percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported unintentional injuries as a top issue.

Top Community Health Needs

In 2023, respondents were asked to select out of a list of 22, the top three most important community needs that have to be addressed to improve health for everyone in the community. The most often cited were access to mental health services (34%), access to affordable healthcare (23%) or access to affordable housing (21%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report access to mental health services as a top community health need. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report access to affordable healthcare. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to affordable housing. Nineteen percent of respondents reported bullying in schools and other youth settings; female respondents were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported access to affordable childcare or day care as a top issue; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported good paying jobs and strong economy; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported access to social services for people who are struggling. Fifteen percent of respondents reported support services for seniors as a top issue; respondents who were female or white were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported human trafficking; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported strong and supportive families and relationships; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported access to affordable, nutritious foods. Eleven percent of respondents reported good schools and colleges. Seven percent of respondents reported child abuse and neglect as a top issue. Seven percent of respondents reported criminal justice reform. Seven percent of respondents reported gun violence; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported community safety. Five percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination. Five percent of respondents reported domestic or intimate partner violence; respondents of color or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported clean air. Four percent of respondents reported clean water as a top community health need.

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 36% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 25% reported fair or poor. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health.

From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

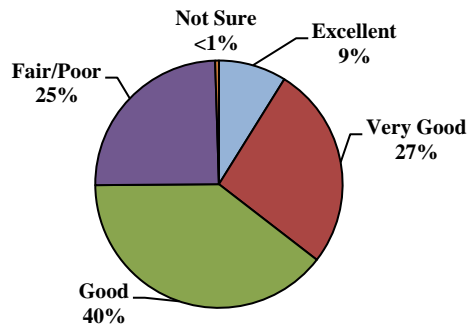
Rating Their Own Health

In 2021, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good, 33% reported good while 14% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 31% reported good and 15% reported fair or poor (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 2)

- Thirty-six percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 25% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2023 (Q1)



- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 26% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2011 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2011 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q1)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^{a,b}	18%	18%	17%	17%	25%
Gender					
Male ^b	17	18	14	15	25
Female	18	19	21	19	25
Age ^{1,2}					
18 to 34 ^a	12	8	15	24	30
35 to 44	25	21	16	9	16
45 to 54 ^a	8	28	23	19	26
55 to 64	25	15	17	15	29
65 and Older	22	21	16	14	20
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	17
White	--	--	--	--	26
Education ^{1,4,5}					
High School or Less	25	19	17	26	35
Some Post High School	16	16	20	17	26
College Graduate	9	19	14	8	15
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	26	33	25	30	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	11	10	14	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	6	7	10	2	9

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

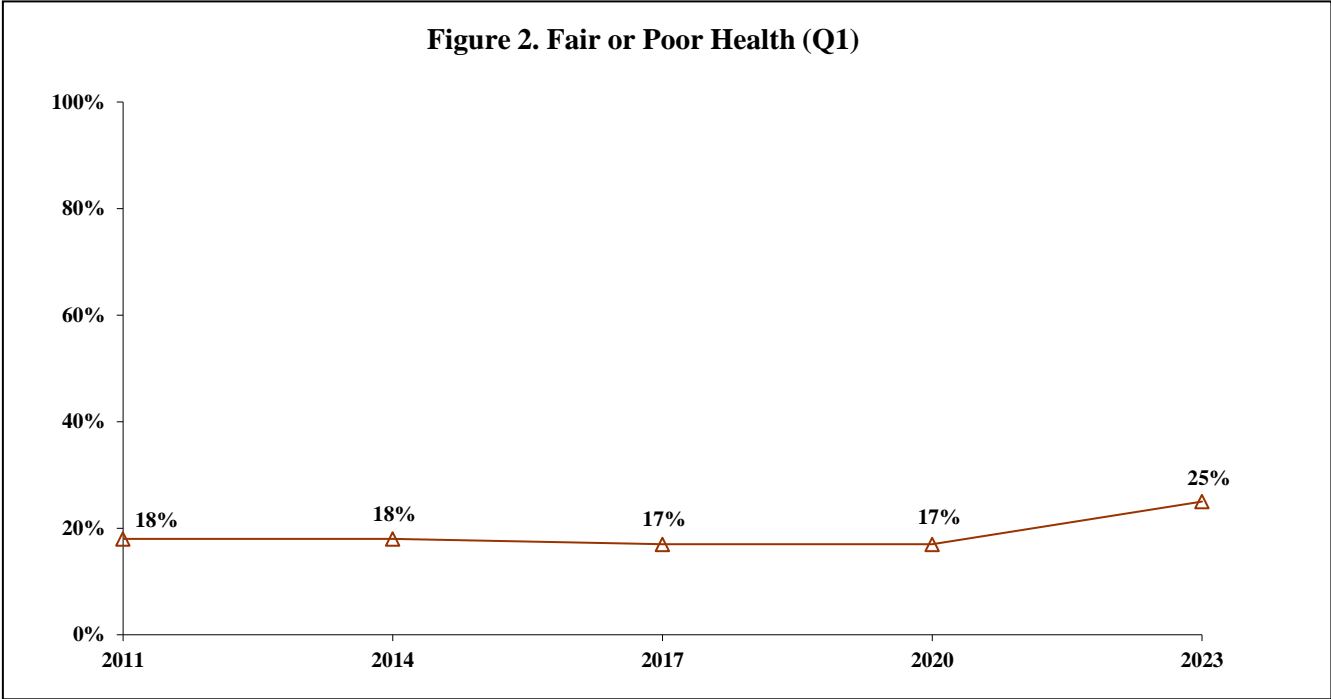
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Rating Their Own Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Healthcare Coverage (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 3 & 4)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 3% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by healthcare insurance. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older who reported no current personal healthcare coverage while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal healthcare coverage, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.

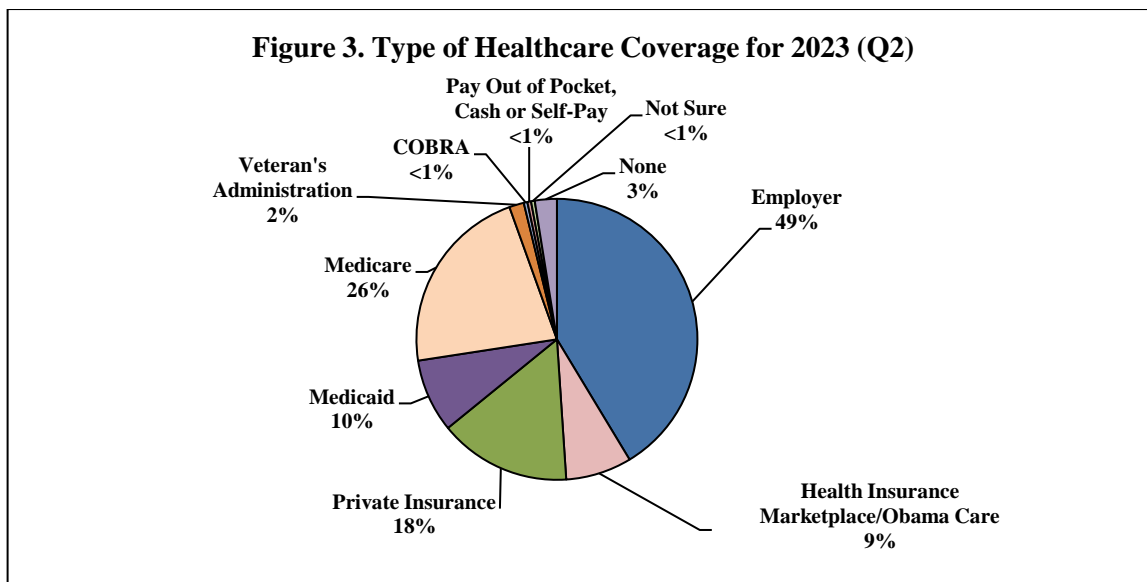
Personally Not Covered Currently

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

In 2021, 4% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have healthcare coverage. Seven percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Six percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have healthcare coverage while 9% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 3)

- Three percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any healthcare insurance. Forty-nine percent reported through an employer, either their own, or partner/spouse or parent. Twenty-six percent reported Medicare while 18% reported private insurance they pay for themselves. Ten percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care. Nine percent reported insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace/Obama Care or Affordable Care Act, also known as the ACA. Nine percent reported insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace/Obama Care or Affordable Care Act, also known as the ACA.



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

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported no current personal healthcare coverage. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal healthcare coverage.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal healthcare coverage.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were not currently covered by healthcare insurance in both study years.

Table 3. Personally No Current Healthcare Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q2)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017	2020 ^⓪	2023 ^⓪
TOTAL					
All Respondents ^a	6%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	8	7	4	4	4
Gender ³					
Male	8	7	6	--	--
Female	5	5	1	--	--
Age ^{1,2}					
18 to 34	7	16	6	--	--
35 to 44	14	6	1	--	--
45 to 54	5	2	6	--	--
55 to 64	6	1	3	--	--
65 and Older	0	0	1	--	--
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--
Education ³					
High School or Less	8	6	8	--	--
Some Post High School	6	7	1	--	--
College Graduate	4	4	0	--	--
Household Income ^{1,2,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	12	10	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	4	0	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	0	0	--	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past Year

2023 Findings (Table 4)

- Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past year.
- Seven 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 those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2011 and 2023, 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 2011 to 2023, 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 2011 and 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically 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 2020 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. In 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

Table 4. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q3)⁰

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	11%	16%	9%	7%	4%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	18	31	22	10	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	9	3	2	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	8	2	2	2
Children in Household ^{2,4}					
Yes ^{a,b}	11	9	12	12	2
No ^a	10	20	8	2	5

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

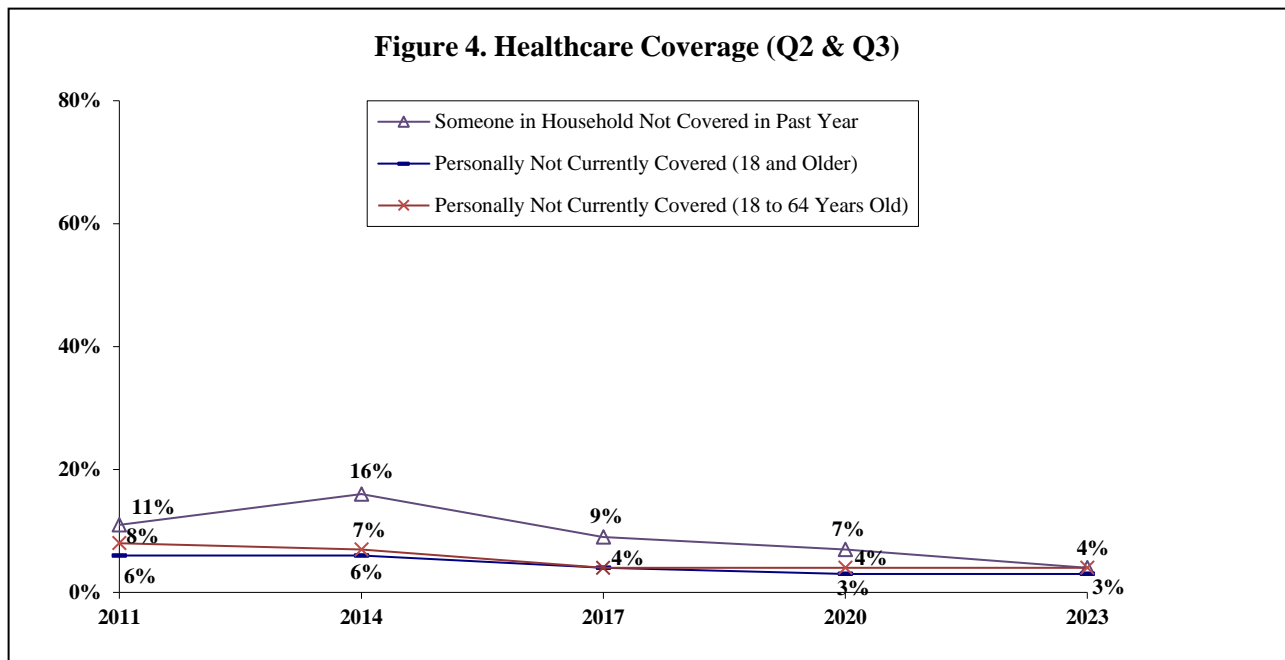
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Healthcare Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal healthcare coverage, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.



Healthcare Needed (Figure 5; Tables 5 - 9)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 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, of color or with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental healthcare needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking.

From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental healthcare for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental healthcare need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

In 2021, 7% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2023 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 (18%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care (21%) compared to white respondents (10%).
- Twenty percent of respondents with a college education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year compared to 7% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2017 to 2023, 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 2023, female respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2023, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2023, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year 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 2020 and 2023, female respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2023, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase 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.

Table 5. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q4)^⓪

	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	16%	12%	12%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	12	8	4
Female	20	15	18
Age ¹			
18 to 34	15	8	15
35 to 44	23	13	12
45 to 54	19	13	14
55 to 64	20	17	13
65 and Older	4	5	7
Race/Ethnicity ³			
Respondent of Color	--	--	21
White	--	--	10
Education ^{1,2,3}			
High School or Less	12	5	7
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	24	16	7
College Graduate	12	13	20
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	21	18	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	15	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	12	5	14

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

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

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

The Healthy People 2030 goal for people unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-06)

In 2017, 3% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay prescription medicines in the past year (2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 6)

- Six percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2011 to 2023, 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, 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 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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. In 2023, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their medication due to prescription costs.
- 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 2023, household income 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. In 2023, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable.

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

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	12%	14%	9%	7%	6%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	21	25	13	15	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	13	11	7	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	4	2	4
Children in Household ^{1,2,4}					
Yes ^a	17	18	7	4	6
No	9	11	10	10	6

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Unmet Medical Care

The Healthy People 2030 goal for people unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-04)

In 2017, 4% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay medical care in the past year (2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 7)

- Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year compared to 7% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

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

- Of the 37 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 26% reported the cost, it was too expensive/they couldn't pay as the reason for the unmet need while 18% reported lack of trust in healthcare services or in its providers.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

In 2011, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2023, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2011.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting 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}

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	8%	15%	12%	6%	9%
Household Income ^{2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	28	18	10	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	4	6	10	8	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	9	5	3	7
Children in Household ²					
Yes ^b	7	22	16	4	13
No	8	12	10	7	8

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Unmet Dental Care

The Healthy People 2030 goal for people unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-05)

In 2017, 5% of U.S. respondents reported they were unable to obtain or had to delay dental care in the past year (2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 8)

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Of the 15% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=58)...

- Of the 58 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 40% reported the cost/too expensive/they couldn't pay as the reason for the unmet need while 24% reported they did not have insurance.

2014 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

In 2014, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2023, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2014 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2014 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. From 2014 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q8)^{Ⓛ,Ⓢ}

	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	16%	17%	16%	15%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	23	26	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	5	23	16	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	12	6	4
Children in Household				
Yes	18	19	13	14
No	15	17	18	15

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

[Ⓢ]Since 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In prior years, it was asked of respondents only.

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

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

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Unmet Mental Healthcare

2023 Findings (Table 9)

- Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental healthcare needed.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental healthcare needed compared to 6% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Of the 9% of respondents who reported an unmet mental healthcare need (n=34)...

- Of the 34 respondents who reported not receiving mental healthcare needed, 43% reported cost/too expensive/they couldn't pay as the reason for the unmet need while 36% reported the wait was too long for an appointment. Twenty-four percent reported lack of trust in healthcare services or in its providers.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

In 2017, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2023, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental healthcare needed.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone did not receive the mental healthcare needed. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting someone did not receive the mental healthcare needed.
- In 2020 and 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone did not receive the mental healthcare needed.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2020 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental healthcare needed.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone in the household did not receive the mental healthcare needed in 2020.

Table 9. Unmet Mental Healthcare in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q10)^{①,②}

	2017	2020 ^③	2023
TOTAL ^{a,b}	4%	3%	9%
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	7	--	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	1	--	6
Children in Household			
Yes	5	--	8
No ^a	3	--	9

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

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

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

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

Unmet Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment

2023 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking.

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

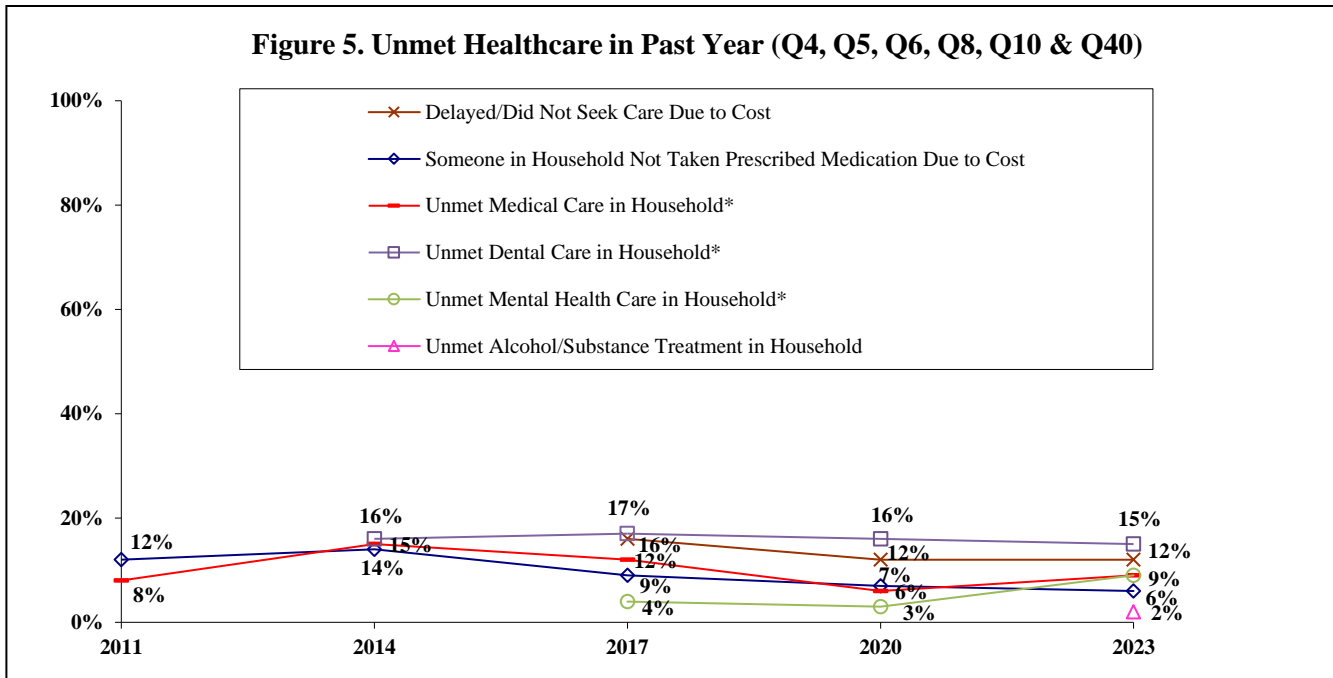
Of the 2% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=6)...

- Of the 6 respondents who reported not receiving the alcohol/substance abuse treatment needed, two respondents reported office, service or program has limited access or is closed due to COVID-19 as the reason for the unmet need.

Healthcare Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, 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 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental healthcare for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental healthcare need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.



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

Economic Hardships (Tables 10 - 13)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 5% of respondents reported in the past year they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household received emergency food; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported in the past month their household never/seldom/sometimes met its needs with the money and resources they have; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they do not have a steady place to live or are worried about losing the place they live. Five percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.

Food Insecurity

2023 Findings (Table 10)

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year compared to 4% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 10. Ate Less Because Not Enough Money for Food in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q29)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	5
Age	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	4
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	2
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	5
Education ¹	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	3
College Graduate	4
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1

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

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

Received Emergency Food

2023 Findings (Table 11)

- Eight percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household received emergency food from a church, clinic, a food pantry, a food bank, or ate in a soup kitchen.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household received emergency food in the past year compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 11. Household Received Emergency Food At Least Once in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q30)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	8%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Children in Household	
Yes	12
No	7

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Household Able to Meet Needs with Money and Resources

2023 Findings (Table 12)

- Ten percent of respondents reported in the past month their household never/seldom/sometimes met its needs with the money and resources they have. Sixty-three percent reported always and 26% reported nearly always.
- Nineteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household bracket reported never/seldom/sometimes in the past month their household was able to meet its needs with the money and resources they have compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 12. Never/Seldom/Sometimes Household Able to Meet Needs with Money and Resources in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q25)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	10%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Children in Household	
Yes	10
No	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Current Living Situation

2023 Findings

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported they have a steady place to live. One percent reported they have a place to live today, but are worried about losing it in the future while less than one percent reported they do not have a steady place to live.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they do not have a steady place to live.

Issue with Current Housing Situation

2023 Findings (Table 13)

- Five percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses reporting they had an issue with their current housing situation.

Of the 5% of respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation in the household (n=20)...

- Of the 20 respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation, 35% reported it was too run down/unhealthy environment as the reason while 33% reported rent/facility is too expensive.

Table 13. Issue with Current Housing Situation by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Household Member) (Q27)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	5%
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Children in Household	
Yes	6
No	5

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

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

Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability (Figure 6; Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 31% 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; female respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-one percent of respondents reported in the next two years they expect to be a caregiver; female respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Caregiver in Past Month

2023 Findings (Table 14)

- Thirty-one 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.
- Female respondents were more likely to report during the past month they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability (38%) compared to male respondents (21%).

Of the 31% of respondents who reported they were a caregiver in the past month (n=122)...

- Of the 122 respondents who reported they were a caregiver, 7% reported help in getting access to services as the most needed support service. Four percent reported individual counseling to help cope with giving care. Eighty-four percent reported they did not need support services.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report during the past month they were a caregiver, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report during the past month they were a caregiver. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting 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 2023, education was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report during the past month they were a caregiver. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting during the past month they were a caregiver.
- In 2020 and 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting during the past month they were a caregiver.

Table 14. Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q14)^o

	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	29%	36%	31%
Gender ³			
Male ^b	30	33	21
Female ^a	28	39	38
Age ¹			
18 to 34 ^a	20	37	35
35 to 44 ^a	43	31	24
45 to 54	35	43	34
55 to 64	28	36	30
65 and Older	20	29	28
Race/Ethnicity			
Respondent of Color	--	--	34
White	--	--	30
Education ¹			
High School or Less	19	36	26
Some Post High School	37	41	33
College Graduate	32	31	33
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34	35	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	25	46	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	31	34

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

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

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

Caregiver in Next Two Years

2023 Findings (Table 15)

- Forty-one 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.
- Female respondents were more likely to report in the next two years they expect to provide care (51%) compared to male respondents (30%).

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report in the next two years they expect to provide care, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report in the next two years they expect to provide care. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting 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 2023, education was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report in the next two years they expect to provide care. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting in the next two years they expect to provide care.
- In 2020 and 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting in the next two years they expect to provide care.
- 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. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting in the next two years they expect to provide care.

Table 15. Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability Expected in Next Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16)^⓪

	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	37%	46%	41%
Gender ³			
Male ^b	37	46	30
Female ^a	38	46	51
Age ¹			
18 to 34 ^a	27	44	44
35 to 44 ^a	54	40	34
45 to 54	43	56	46
55 to 64	39	45	44
65 and Older	26	41	37
Race/Ethnicity			
Respondent of Color	--	--	45
White	--	--	40
Education ¹			
High School or Less ^b	27	48	33
Some Post High School	50	52	44
College Graduate	36	38	45
Household Income ²			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	41	44	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	36	60	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	41	43

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

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

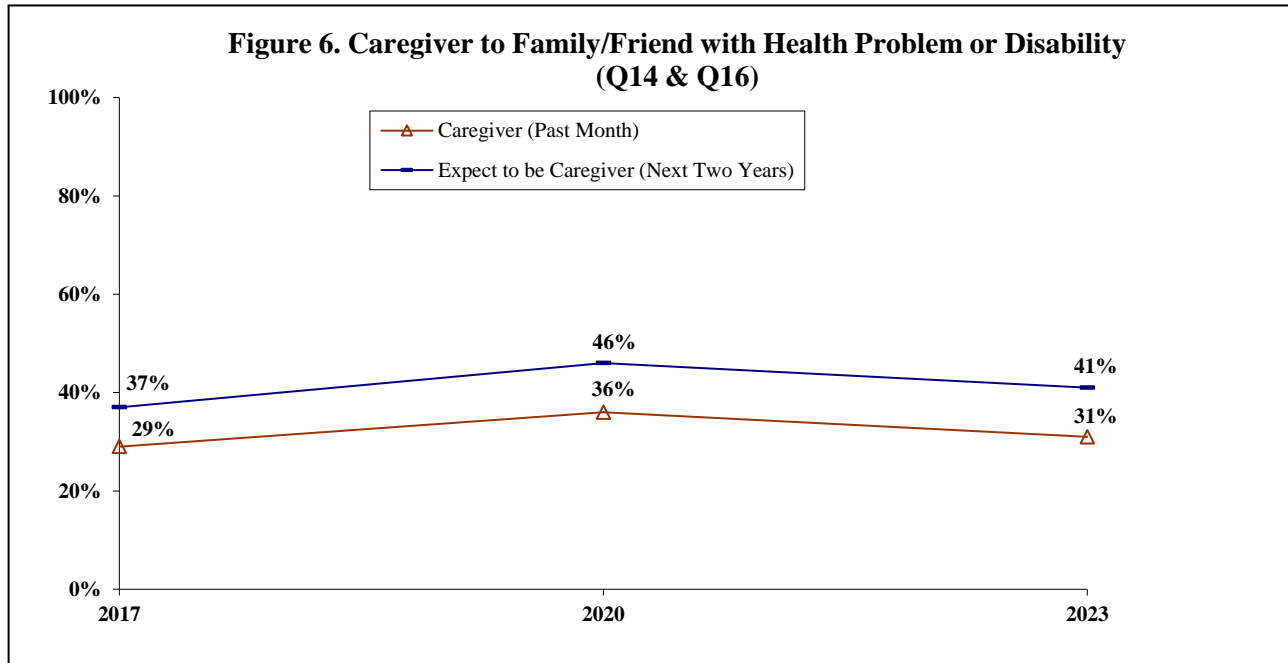
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

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

Caregiver to Family/Friend with Health Problem or Disability Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the 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, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Health Information (Tables 16 - 20)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 52% of respondents reported they trust their healthcare provider the most for health information while 17% reported they were/family member was in the healthcare field. Twelve percent reported the Internet while 8% reported work. Six percent reported family/friends as the most trusted source. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report healthcare provider. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color, with a high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report work. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report family/friends as their most trusted source for health information.

Source for Health Information

2023 Findings

- Fifty-two percent of respondents reported they trust a healthcare provider the most for health information while 17% reported they were/family member was in the healthcare field. Twelve percent reported the Internet while 8% reported work. Six percent of respondents reported family/friends as their most trusted source.

Healthcare Provider as Source for Health Information

2023 Findings (Table 16)

- Fifty-two percent of respondents reported they trust their healthcare provider the most for health information.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported their healthcare provider as their source for health information compared to 55% of those 35 to 44 years old or 29% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 16. Healthcare Provider as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q17)^o

	2023
TOTAL	52%
Gender	
Male	53
Female	52
Age ¹	
18 to 34	29
35 to 44	55
45 to 54	60
55 to 64	57
65 and Older	64
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	47
White	53
Education	
High School or Less	54
Some Post High School	54
College Graduate	47
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	46

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

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

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

2023 Findings (Table 17)

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and was their source for health information.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

Table 17. Myself/Family Member in Healthcare Field as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q17)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	13
Female	19
Age	
18 to 34	24
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	14
65 and Older	16
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	12
White	18
Education	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	16
College Graduate	23
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17

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

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

Internet as Source for Health Information

2023 Findings (Table 18)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they trust the Internet the most for health information.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 18. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q17)^o

	2023
TOTAL	12%
Gender	
Male	12
Female	13
Age	
18 to 34	10
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	14
55 to 64	14
65 and Older	13
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	12
White	13
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	15
College Graduate	15
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15

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

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

Work as Source for Health Information

2023 Findings (Table 19)

- Eight percent of respondents reported they trust work the most as their source for health information.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported work as their source for health information compared to 6% of those who were 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report work as their source for health information (15%) compared to white respondents (6%).
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported work as their source for health information compared to 8% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported work as their source for health information compared to 6% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 19. Work as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q17)^o

	2023
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	6
Age ¹	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	11
45 to 54	7
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	0
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	15
White	6
Education ¹	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	8
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Family/Friends as Source for Health Information

2023 Findings (Table 20)

- Six percent of respondents reported they trust family/friends the most as their source for health information.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported family/friends as their source for health information compared to 3% of those 55 and older or 2% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

Table 20. Family/Friends as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q17)^o

	2023
TOTAL	6%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	6
Age ¹	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	2
55 to 64	3
65 and Older	3
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	8
White	6
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	4
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4

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

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

Health Services (Figure 7; Tables 21 - 23)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 78% of respondents reported they go to a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly see for check-ups or when they are sick while 11% reported an urgent care center. Respondents who were 65 and older or white were more likely to report a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic for regular check-ups or when they are sick. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color or with a college education were more likely to report an urgent care center. Forty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white or with a college education were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Primary Healthcare Services

2023 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported they go to a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic for regular check-ups or when they are sick. Eleven percent reported urgent care center. Two percent of respondents each reported hospital emergency room or Quickcare/Fastcare clinic.

Primary Care Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, Physician Assistant or Primary Care Clinic for Regular Check-Ups or When Sick

2023 Findings (Table 21)

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported they go to primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic for regular check-ups or when they are sick.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported they go to a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic compared to 73% of those 45 to 54 years old or 62% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report they go to a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic (80%) compared to respondents of color (67%).

Table 21. Primary Care Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, Physician Assistant or Primary Care Clinic for Regular Check-Ups or When Sick by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q19)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	78%
Gender	
Male	74
Female	81
Age ¹	
18 to 34	62
35 to 44	76
45 to 54	73
55 to 64	82
65 and Older	92
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	67
White	80
Education	
High School or Less	81
Some Post High School	76
College Graduate	76
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	80
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Urgent Care Center for Regular Check-Ups or When Sick

2023 Findings (Table 22)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center for regular check-ups or when they are sick.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported an urgent care center compared to 5% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report an urgent care center (19%) compared to white respondents (9%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a college education reported an urgent care center compared to 12% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 22. Urgent Care Center for Regular Check-Ups or When Sick by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q19)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	11%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	12
Age ¹	
18 to 34	23
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	19
White	9
Education ¹	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	15
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Advance Care Plan

2023 Findings (Table 23)

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or healthcare power of attorney stating their end of life healthcare wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (48%) compared to male respondents (37%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 30% of those 35 to 44 years old or 15% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (46%) compared to respondents of color (29%).
- Fifty percent of respondents with a college education reported they had an advance care plan compared to 46% of those with a high school education or less or 33% of respondents with some post high school education (33%).

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2011, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.
- In 2011 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2011, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2020 and 2023, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

Table 23. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	38%	42%	42%	48%	43%
Gender ^{4,5}					
Male	36	41	46	43	37
Female	41	43	39	53	48
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	13	14	16	16	15
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	13	41	33	50	30
45 to 54 ^b	44	39	37	53	34
55 to 64	49	47	57	58	51
65 and Older	80	79	78	79	75
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	29
White	--	--	--	--	46
Education ^{2,5}					
High School or Less	39	41	40	42	46
Some Post High School ^b	34	32	43	47	33
College Graduate	43	57	44	55	50
Household Income ^{2,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	39	37	38	43	44
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	40	34	43	31	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	33	51	44	65	39

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

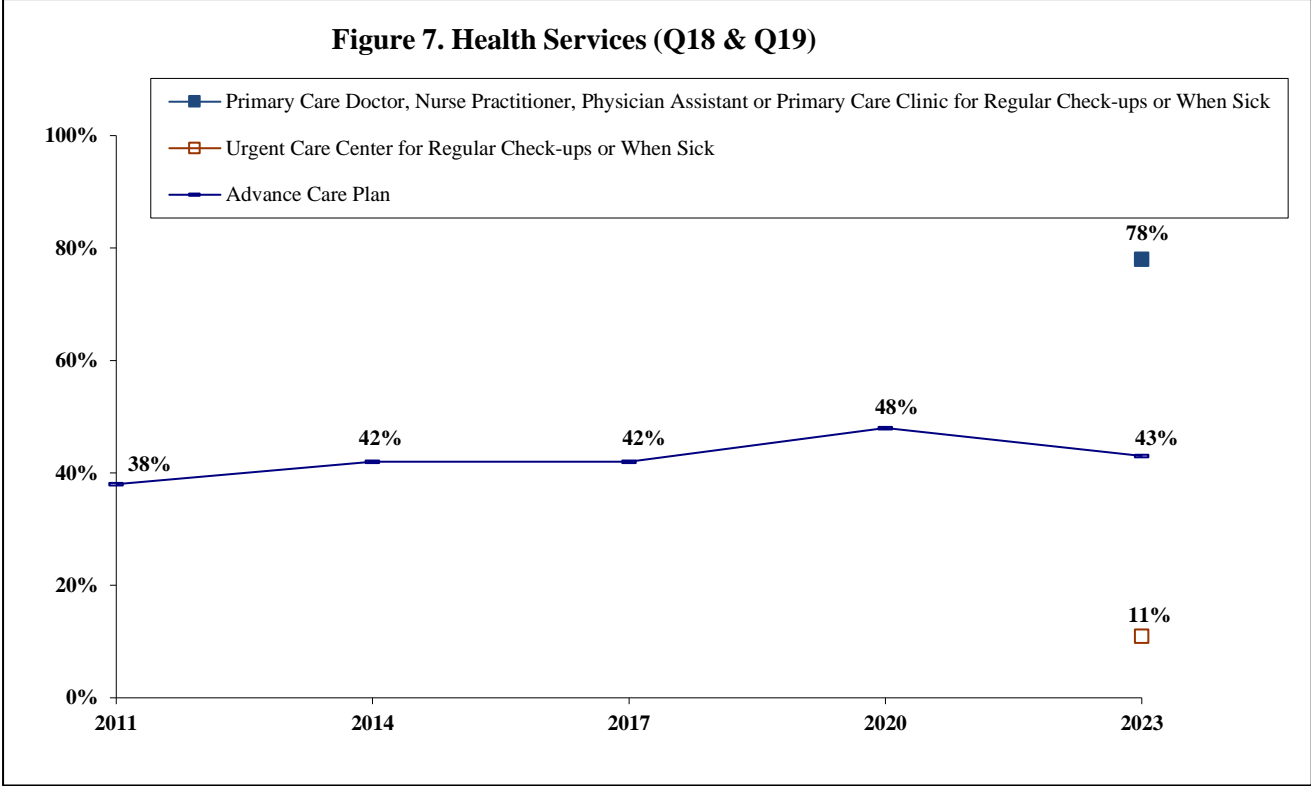
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Health Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Tables 24 & 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 22% of respondents reported they did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Excluding the COVID-19 vaccine, 8% of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccinated, excluding COVID-19.

COVID-19 Vaccine Status

2023 Findings (Table 24)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported they did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19. Seventy-eight percent were vaccinated.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19 (27%) compared to female respondents (18%).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19 compared to 13% of respondents 55 and older.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education and 27% of those with a high school education or less reported no plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19 compared to 12% of respondents with a college education.

Of the 22% of respondents who reported they did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19 (n=85)...

- Of the 85 respondents who did not plan to get vaccinated for COVID-19, 35% reported uncertainty about the safety or side-effects of the vaccine as the reason for not being vaccinated while 34% reported they did not believe the vaccine is safe for them followed by 25% who reported lack of trust in healthcare services or providers.

Table 24. No Plan to Get Vaccinated for COVID-19 by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q21)^o

	2023
TOTAL	22%
Gender ¹	
Male	27
Female	18
Age ¹	
18 to 34	27
35 to 44	36
45 to 54	27
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	13
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	26
White	21
Education ¹	
High School or Less	27
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	12
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18

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

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

Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines, Excluding COVID-19

2023 Findings (Table 25)

- Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines, not including COVID-19.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines compared to 7% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Of the 8% of respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines (n=32)...

- Of the 32 respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines, 21% reported they have just not scheduled the appointment as the reason for not having up-to-date vaccinations while 20% reported they do not believe the vaccine is safe for them. Eighteen percent reported they were uncertain about the safety or side-effects of the vaccine followed by 13% who reported lack of trust in healthcare services or providers.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines, excluding COVID-19.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.
- In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines. In 2023, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

Table 25. Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines, Excluding COVID-19 by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23)^⓪

	2020	2023
TOTAL	12%	8%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	5
Children in Household ¹		
Yes	7	10
No ^a	15	7

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

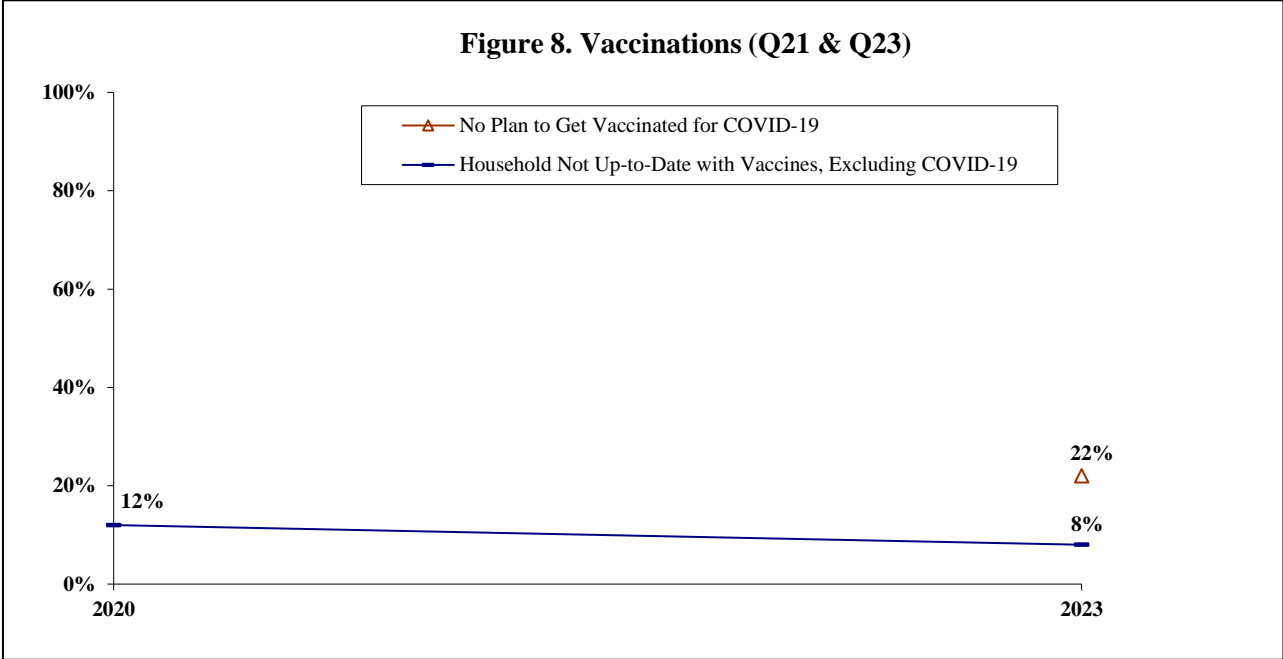
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines, excluding COVID-19.



Routine Checkup (Figure 9; Table 26)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 82% of respondents reported a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.

From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.

Routine Checkup

In 2021, 74% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup and 14% reported past two years. In 2021, 76% of U.S. respondents reported past year and 13% reported past two years (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2023 Findings (Table 26)

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 72% of those 35 to 44 years old or 62% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2011, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2011 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2011, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a routine checkup two years or less.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years 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. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years or less.

Table 26. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)[Ⓞ]

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	77%	80%	87%	88%	82%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male ^a	67	71	79	81	80
Female ^b	88	89	95	96	85
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34	64	61	71	74	62
35 to 44 ^b	75	82	87	93	72
45 to 54	79	84	92	92	88
55 to 64	82	83	97	91	91
65 and Older	91	96	95	99	95
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	76
White	--	--	--	--	83
Education ^{1,3,4}					
High School or Less ^a	72	79	83	78	85
Some Post High School ^b	76	80	83	94	79
College Graduate ^b	87	81	98	93	80
Household Income ^{2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	79	72	83	88	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	82	80	79	81	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	72	88	93	92	78

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

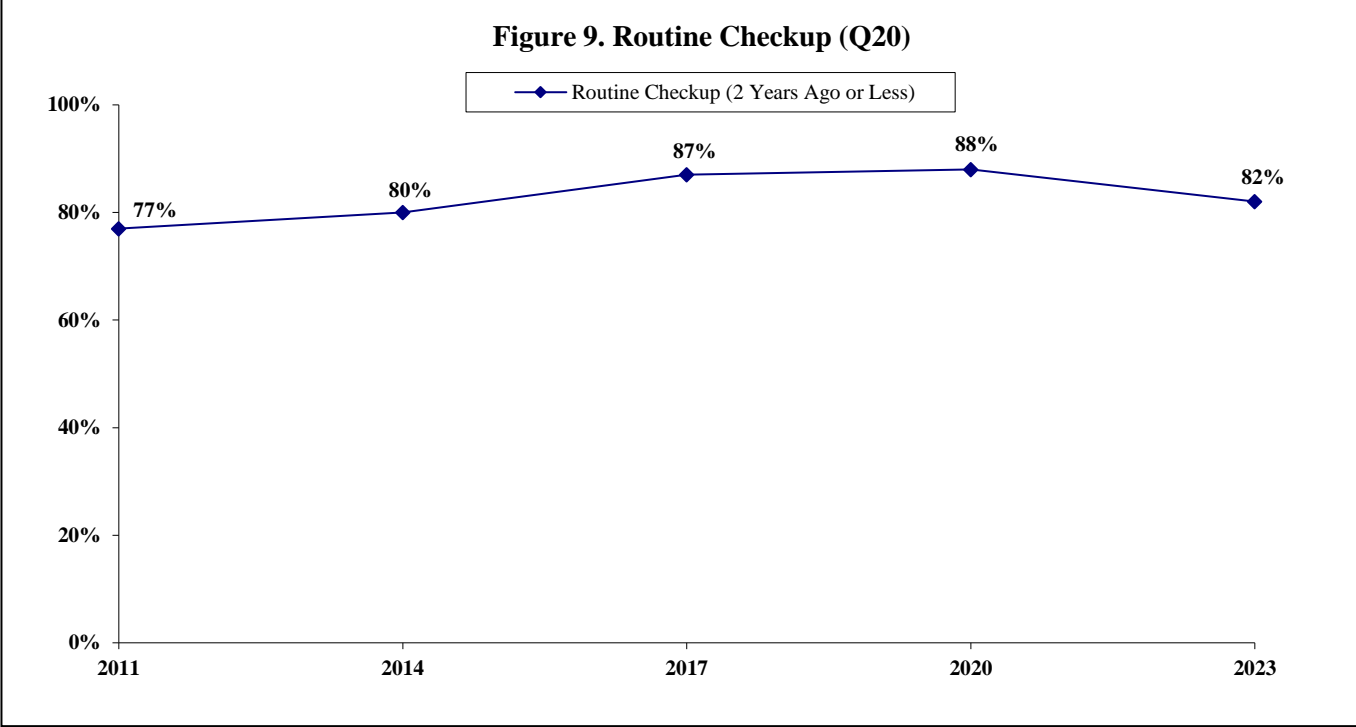
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Routine Checkup Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.



Prevalence of Mental Health Condition (Table 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 21% of respondents reported in the past two years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other healthcare provider that they have a mental health condition. 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.

Mental Health Condition

2023 Findings (Table 27)

- Twenty-one 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 two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past two years (27%) compared to male respondents (14%).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 45 to 54 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 16% of those 55 and older or 15% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 25% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 27. Mental Health Condition Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q12)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	21%
Gender ¹	
Male	14
Female	27
Age ¹	
18 to 34	31
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	31
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	16
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	15
White	22
Education	
High School or Less	23
Some Post High School	23
College Graduate	18
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15

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

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

Physical Activity (Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 85% of respondents reported they were physically active on a regular basis. Respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were physically active on a regular basis.

Physical Activity on Regular Basis

2023 Findings (Table 28)

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they were physically active on a regular basis.
- Male respondents were more likely to be physically active on a regular basis (89%) compared to female respondents (82%).
- Ninety-six percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were physically active compared to 84% of those 45 and older or 77% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Of the 15% of respondents who reported they were not physically active on a regular basis (n=61)...

- Of the 61 respondents who reported they were not physically active on a regular basis, 41% reported lack of motivation and/or energy as the main reason for not being physically active on a regular basis while 23% reported fear of injury/injured right now. Eighteen percent reported illness/age followed by 8% percent reporting lack of time.

Table 28. Physical Activity on Regular Basis by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q31)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	85%
Gender ¹	
Male	89
Female	82
Age ¹	
18 to 34	77
35 to 44	96
45 to 54	84
55 to 64	84
65 and Older	84
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	88
White	84
Education	
High School or Less	85
Some Post High School	88
College Graduate	80
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	78
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88

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

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

Tobacco Use (Figure 10; Tables 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Eight percent of respondents were current vapers; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current vapers, as well as from 2020 to 2023.

Current Cigarette Smokers

The Healthy People 2030 goal for adult smoking is 5%. (Objective TU-02)

In 2021, 13% of Wisconsin respondents and 14% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 29)

- Nineteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (every day or some days in the past month).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old were current smokers compared to 13% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older.
- White respondents were more likely to be current smokers (22%) compared to respondents of color (7%).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2011, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2011, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2011, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current smokers.

- In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker.

Table 29. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q42)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL ^a	27%	23%	21%	18%	19%
Gender ^{1,2}					
Male ^a	33	28	25	21	22
Female	21	18	17	15	15
Age ^{1,2,3,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	38	33	22	23	22
35 to 44 ^a	36	31	26	15	13
45 to 54	32	25	29	22	31
55 to 64	15	18	18	17	17
65 and Older	7	5	8	11	13
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	7
White	--	--	--	--	22
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	35	30	29	30	27
Some Post High School ^a	33	20	22	19	22
College Graduate	5	14	7	6	7
Household Income ^{2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	29	34	31	29	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	20	8	14	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	30	18	16	9	7

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Current Vapers

In 2021, 6% of Wisconsin respondents currently used electronic cigarettes. In 2021, 7% of U.S. respondents currently used electronic cigarettes (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2023 Findings (Table 30)

- Eight percent of respondents were current vapers (every day or some days in the past month).
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were more likely current vapers (11%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current vapers compared to 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older.

2014 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current vapers.
- In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, male respondents were more likely to be current vapers.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to current vapers, with a noted increase since 2014.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current vapers. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were current vapers.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2020 and 2023, male respondents were more likely to be current vapers.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to current vapers.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to current vapers. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket who were current vapers.

Table 30. Current Vapers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q43)[Ⓞ]

	2014	2017 [Ⓟ]	2020	2023
TOTAL	7%	2%	10%	8%
Gender ^{3,4}				
Male	7	--	15	11
Female	8	--	5	5
Age ^{3,4}				
18 to 34 [ⓐ]	12	--	32	28
35 to 44	9	--	1	1
45 to 54	8	--	5	3
55 to 64	4	--	2	1
65 and Older	1	--	1	1
Race/Ethnicity				
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	11
White	--	--	--	7
Education ¹				
High School or Less	10	--	12	10
Some Post High School [ⓐ]	3	--	11	9
College Graduate	6	--	7	5
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	--	9	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket [ⓑ]	10	--	23	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	5	8

[Ⓞ]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.

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

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

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

[ⓐ]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2023; [ⓑ]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Tobacco Users Overall

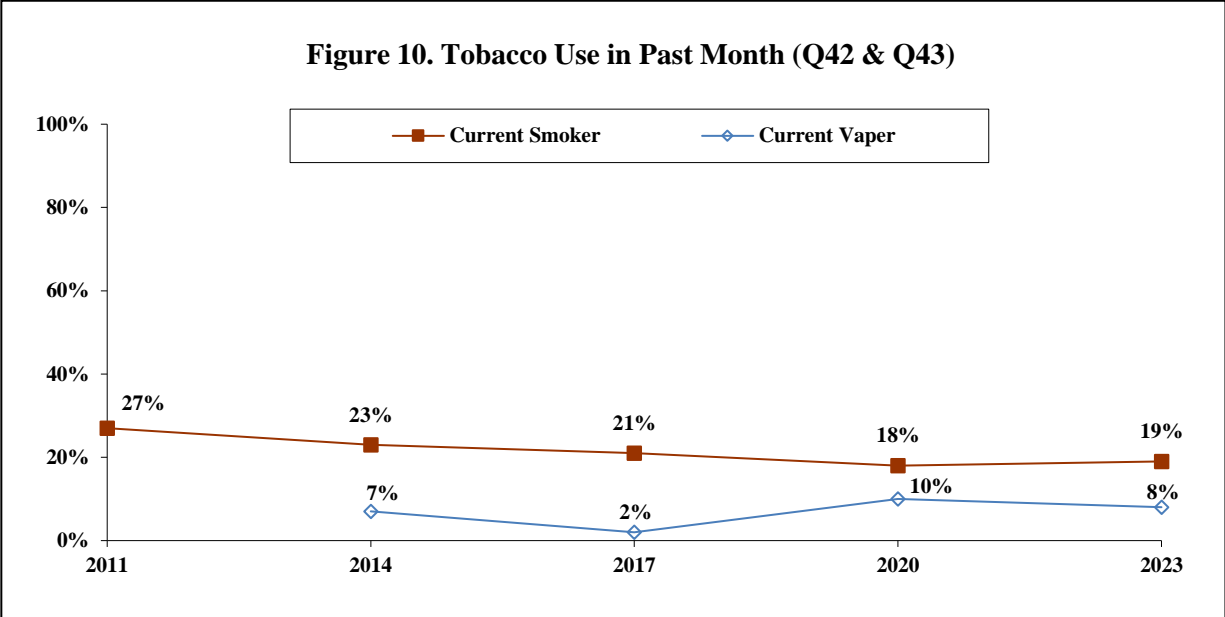
Of the 23% of respondents who reported they vaped or smoked (n=90)...

- Of the 90 respondents who reported someone in their household chose to vape or smoke, 60% reported they smoke or vape alone in an area outside of their home as the place where it usually occurs while 36% reported in an area outside of their home with others around them. Twenty-five percent reported alone inside their home followed by 24% who reported alone in their car. Twenty-one percent reported inside their car with others around them and 19% reported inside their home with others around them.

Tobacco Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current vapers, as well as from 2020 to 2023.



Mental Health Status (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 31 - 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 9% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report this.

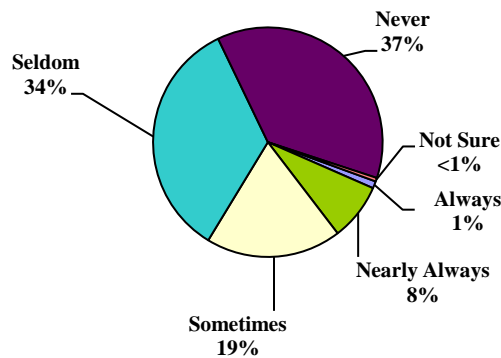
From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2023 Findings (Table 31)

- Nine percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. This represents up to 12,880 residents.

Figure 11. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2023 (Q33)



- Eighteen 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 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixteen 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 7% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.

- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, 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 2011. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2011, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, 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 2011.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting always or nearly always.

Table 31. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q33)^o

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	7%	9%	8%	6%	9%
Gender ^{3,4}					
Male ^b	6	7	3	2	9
Female	8	12	13	10	7
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	4	11	0	17	18
35 to 44 ^a	19	3	14	0	3
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	4	20	14	4	14
55 to 64	5	4	9	5	10
65 and Older	5	4	4	1	2
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	5
White	--	--	--	--	10
Education ^{2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	8	11	3	14	16
Some Post High School	7	12	15	3	7
College Graduate ^b	4	1	6	0	5
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	17	13	10	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	6	5	1	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	<1	4	4	0	9

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Considered Suicide

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

2023 Findings (Table 32)

- Four percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 8,280 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Six percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 4% of those with some post high school education reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to less than one percent of respondents with a college education.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they considered suicide.
- In 2011, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, 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 they considered suicide.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they considered suicide.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they considered suicide.

Table 32. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35)^o

	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023
TOTAL	7%	10%	5%	6%	4%
Gender					
Male	6	9	3	5	3
Female	7	11	7	6	4
Age ^{1,2,4,5}					
18 to 34	7	16	<1	16	10
35 to 44 ^a	14	7	6	0	2
45 to 54	5	15	4	4	3
55 to 64	4	3	6	5	3
65 and Older	3	3	8	3	1
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	1
White	--	--	--	--	4
Education ^{2,5}					
High School or Less	8	12	5	7	6
Some Post High School	7	12	5	4	4
College Graduate ^b	3	3	4	7	<1
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	14	7	3	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	7	8	11	9	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	1	5	<1	<1	6

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2023 Findings (Table 33)

- A total of 5% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 38% reported nearly always.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 2% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a college education.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2011 and 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2011 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2011, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020 and 2023, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2023, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 33. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q34)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017 ^⓪	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	7%	7%	3%	10%	5%
Gender ⁴					
Male ^b	8	7	--	17	5
Female	6	7	--	2	3
Age ^{2,4}					
18 to 34 ^b	8	10	--	23	5
35 to 44 ^a	13	0	--	6	2
45 to 54	2	11	--	4	7
55 to 64	8	3	--	2	4
65 and Older	3	7	--	9	3
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	5
White	--	--	--	--	4
Education ^{1,2,4,5}					
High School or Less	13	9	--	19	12
Some Post High School ^b	4	9	--	9	2
College Graduate	<1	0	--	2	0
Household Income ^{1,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	10	--	11	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	3	4	--	18	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1	5	--	5	3

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

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

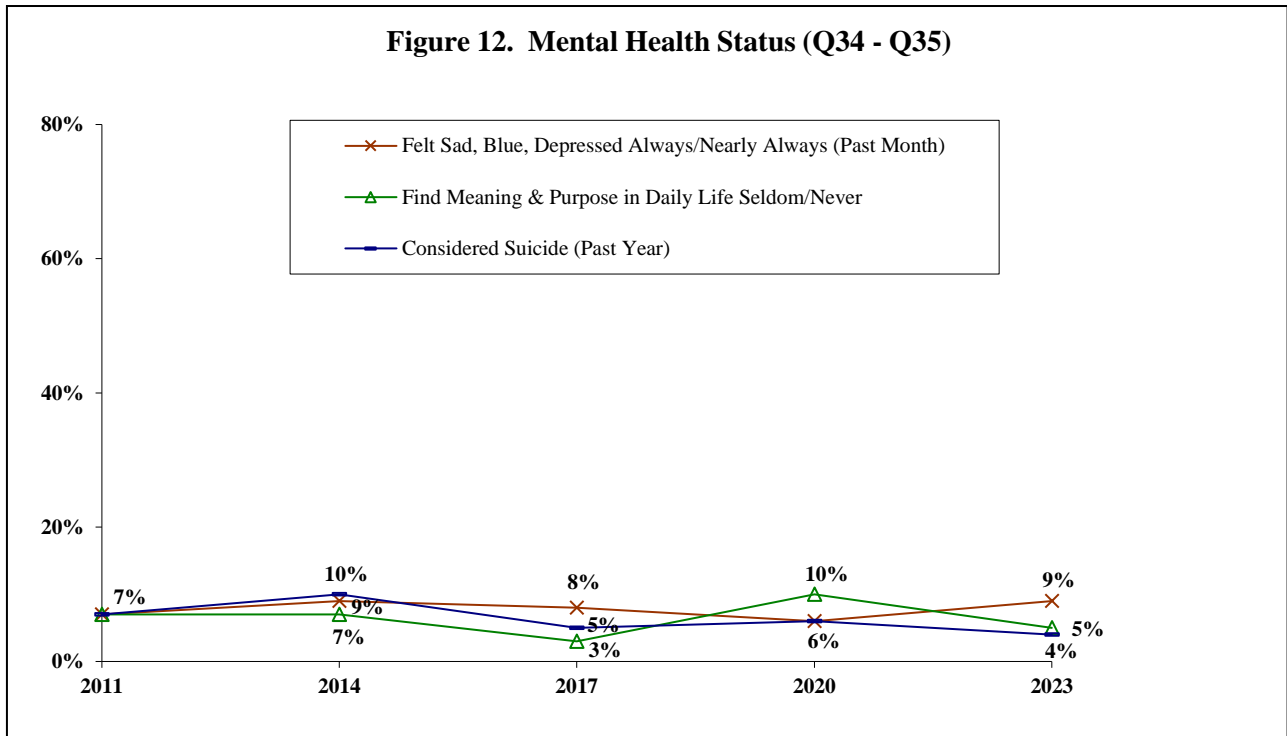
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.



Personal Support (Figure 13; Table 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 3% 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.

From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need.

People in Life for Support in Times of Need

2023 Findings (Table 34)

- Three 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.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need.
- In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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.

Table 34. No People in Life for Support in Times of Need by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q13)^⓪

	2020	2023 ^⓪
TOTAL	4%	3%
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	--
Race/Ethnicity		
Respondent of Color	--	--
White	--	--
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	--

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

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

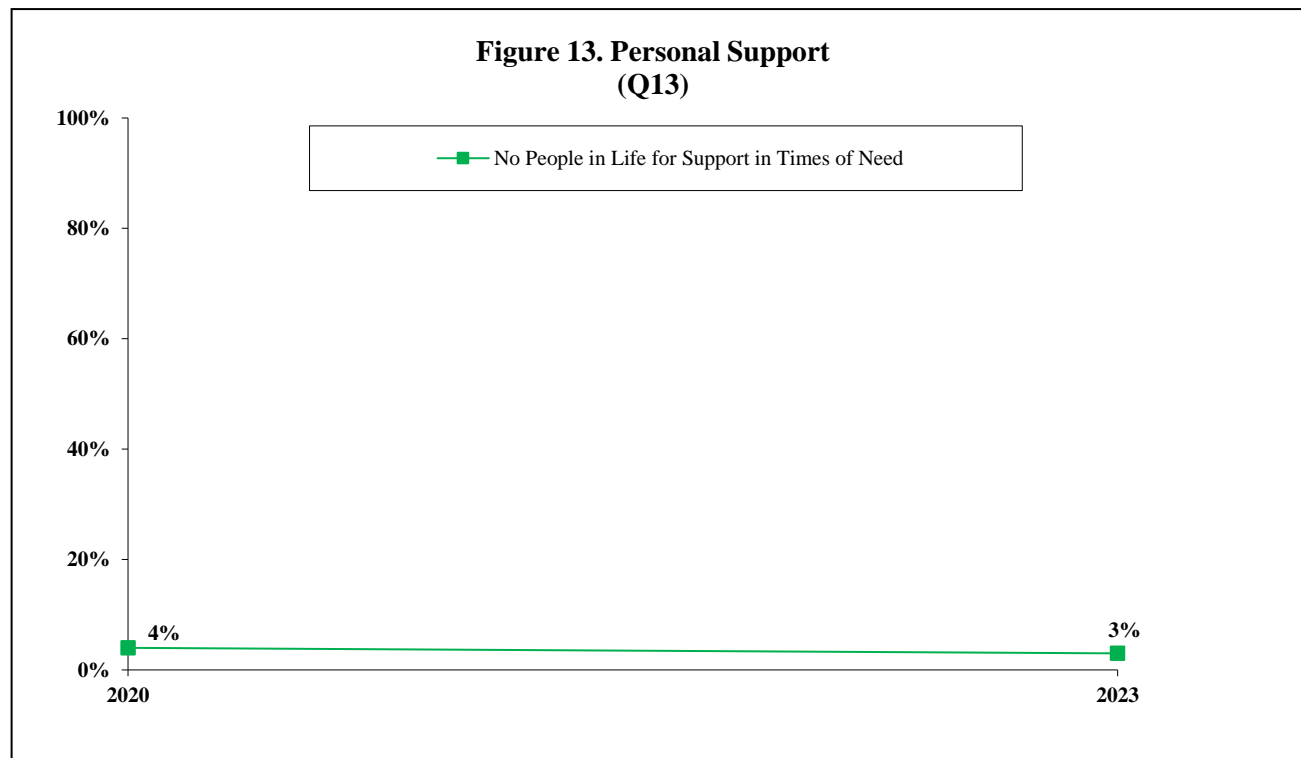
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Personal Support Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have no one in their life that makes them feel supported or that they can reach out to in times of need.



Household Problems (Figure 14; Tables 35 & 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 5% 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. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana or THC products in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with heroin or other opioids, including prescriptions such as hydrocodone, oxycodone or codeine in the past year.

From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana or THC products in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2023 Findings (Table 35)

- Five 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.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting 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.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in 2011.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in 2020.

Table 35. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q36)^⓪

	2011 ^⓪	2014 ^⓪	2017	2020 ^⓪	2023
TOTAL ^b	3%	2%	4%	<1%	5%
Household Income ³					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	2	--	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	15	--	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	1	--	4
Children in Household					
Yes	--	--	3	--	3
No	--	--	4	--	6

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Household Problem Associated with Marijuana or THC Products in Past Year

2023 Findings (Table 36)

- Four 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 marijuana or THC products in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with marijuana or THC products in the past year.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase 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 marijuana or THC products 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 marijuana or THC products in 2017.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with marijuana or THC products 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 marijuana or THC products in 2020.

Table 36. Household Problem Associated with Marijuana or THC Products in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q37)^①

	2017 ^②	2020 ^②	2023
TOTAL ^{a,b}	<1%	<1%	4%
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	6
Children in Household			
Yes	--	--	2
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.

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

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

Household Problem Associated with Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs in Past Year

2023 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year.

2017 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs 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 cocaine, meth or other street drugs in both study years.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs 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 cocaine, meth or other street drugs in both study years.

Household Problem Associated with Heroin or Other Opioids in Past Year

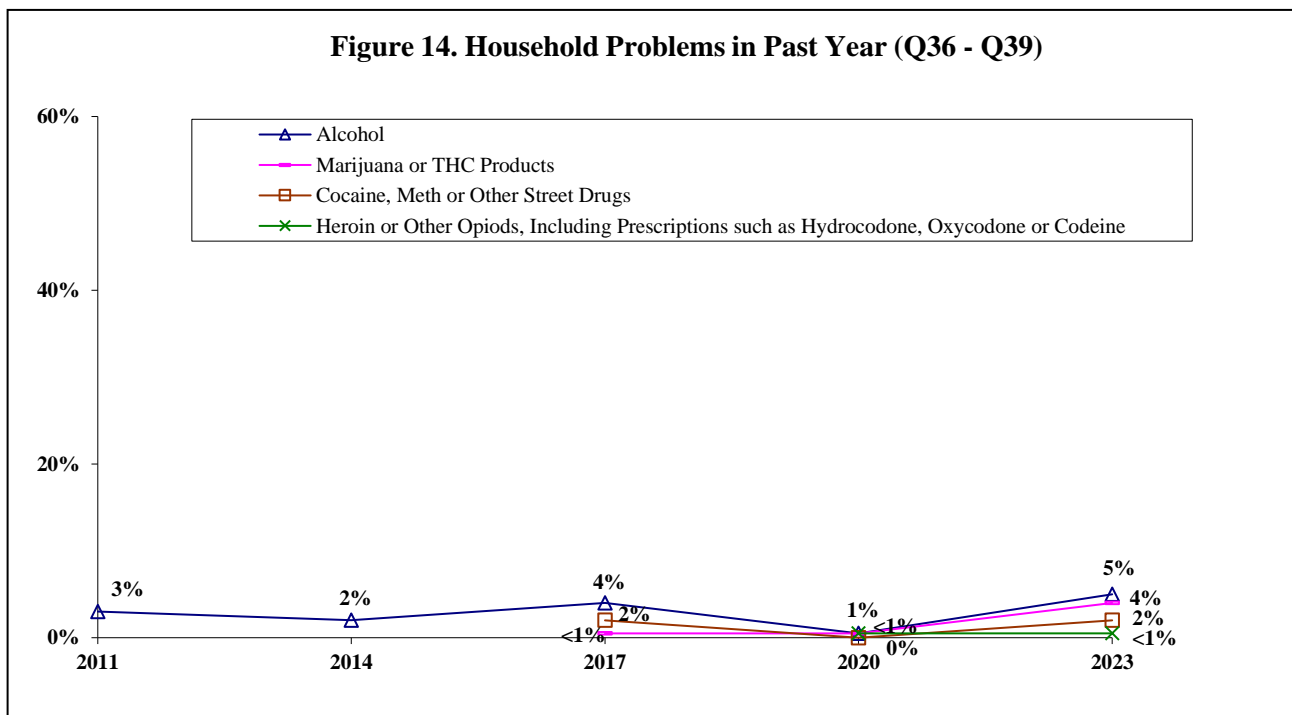
2023 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with heroin or other opioids, including prescriptions such as hydrocodone, oxycodone or codeine in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with heroin or other opioids in the past year.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana or THC products in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase.



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 15; Tables 37 - 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2023 Findings (Table 37)

- Two percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
 - Of the 9 respondents who were afraid for their personal safety, an acquaintance was the person most often reported who made them afraid (3 respondents) followed by a stranger or boyfriend/girlfriend (2 respondents each).

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- 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 the past year in both study years.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

Table 37. Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q70)[Ⓞ]

	2011 [Ⓞ]	2014	2017 [Ⓞ]	2020	2023 [Ⓞ]
TOTAL ^b	3%	9%	2%	6%	2%
Gender ²					
Male	--	6	--	6	--
Female	--	12	--	7	--
Age ⁴					
18 to 34	--	13	--	14	--
35 to 44	--	12	--	0	--
45 to 54	--	6	--	5	--
55 to 64	--	8	--	2	--
65 and Older	--	4	--	8	--
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--
Education ⁴					
High School or Less	--	7	--	10	--
Some Post High School	--	11	--	8	--
College Graduate	--	9	--	1	--
Household Income ²					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	17	--	10	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	8	--	4	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	<1	--	7	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2023 Findings (Table 38)

- One 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 5 respondents who were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, a boyfriend or girlfriend was the person most often reported by the respondent (2 respondents).

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

- In 2011, respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

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

Table 38. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q72)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017 [Ⓜ]	2020 [Ⓜ]	2023 [Ⓜ]
TOTAL ^a	4%	4%	1%	3%	1%
Gender ¹					
Male	1	3	--	--	--
Female	7	5	--	--	--
Age ^{1,2}					
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	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	--
White	--	--	--	--	--
Education ¹					
High School or Less	7	5	--	--	--
Some Post High School	<1	5	--	--	--
College Graduate	2	0	--	--	--
Household Income ^{1,2}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	9	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	0	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	<1	--	--	--

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2023 Findings (Table 39)

- A total of 4% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year (6%) compared to male respondents (1%).
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2011 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2011 and 2023, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2011, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2011 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2011, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

2020 to 2023 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2023, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2023, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2023, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2020 to 2023, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 39. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q70 & Q72)^⓪

	2011	2014	2017 ^⓪	2020	2023
TOTAL ^b	6%	10%	3%	7%	4%
Gender ^{1,5}					
Male ^b	3	9	--	7	1
Female	8	12	--	7	6
Age ^{1,4}					
18 to 34 ^b	6	15	--	14	4
35 to 44 ^a	17	12	--	0	1
45 to 54	2	11	--	5	7
55 to 64	2	8	--	3	3
65 and Older	0	4	--	8	2
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	--	--	--	--	3
White	--	--	--	--	4
Education ⁴					
High School or Less ^b	8	9	--	10	3
Some Post High School	5	13	--	8	5
College Graduate	3	9	--	2	2
Household Income ^{2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	21	--	10	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	8	--	4	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	2	2	--	8	1

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

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

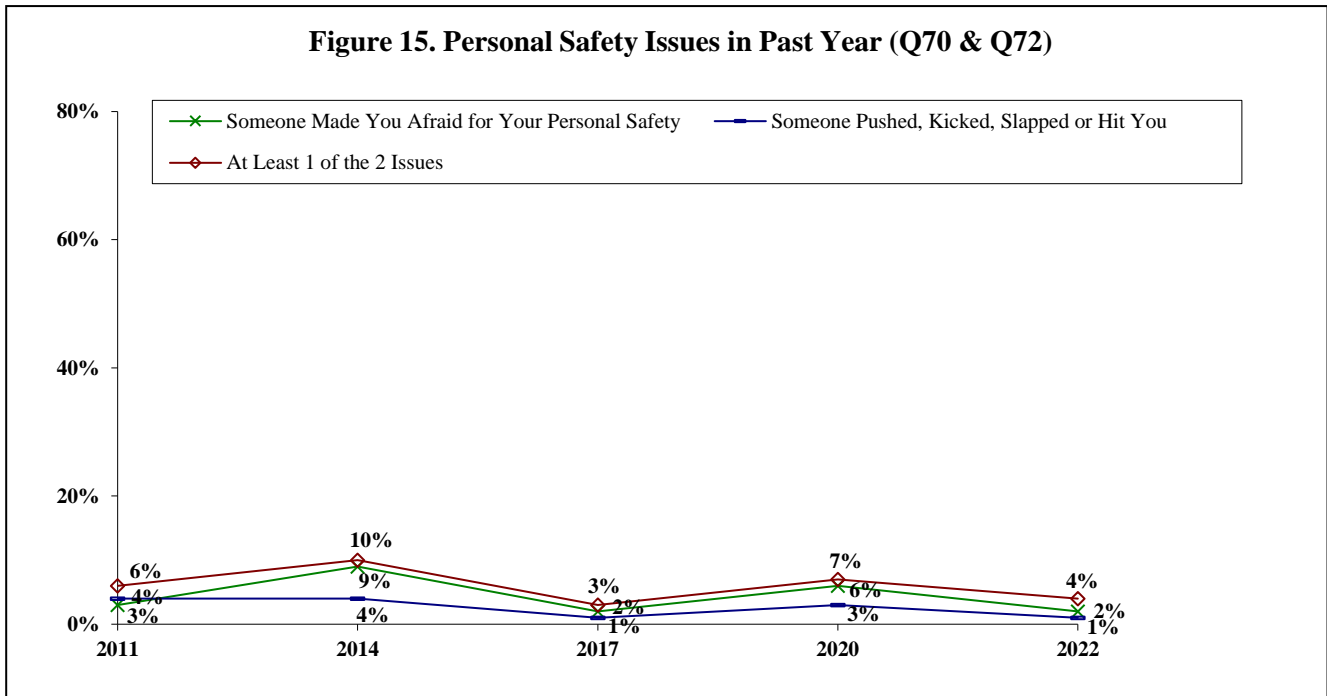
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2011; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2011 to 2023; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2023

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2011 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.



Children in Household (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 40 & 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, the respondent was asked if they make healthcare decisions for children living in the household. If yes, they were asked a series of questions about the health and behavior the child/children. Zero percent of respondents reported the child/children were not currently covered by any health plan. Out of 17 health issues listed, a total of 49% of respondents reported at least one health issue in the past year. Twenty percent of respondents reported a child experienced chronic disease in the past year while 19% reported mental health/behavioral health or 15% who reported a vision/hearing issue. Out of six activities, a total of 16% of respondents reported at least one activity concern. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they have a concern for a child about nutrition/eating habits while 10% had a concern about physical activity/exercise. Zero percent of respondents reported the child/children ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year. Four percent of respondents said the child/children's quality of life was fair or poor. Zero percent of respondents reported in the past year the child/children did not receive the needed medical care or other health related services.

Children in Household

2023 Findings

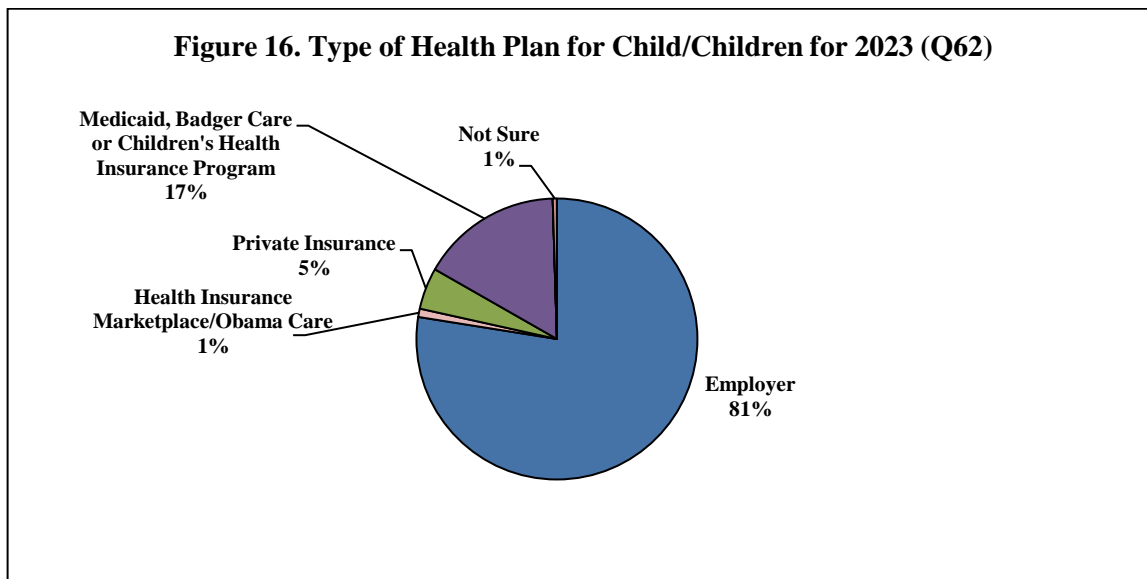
- Thirty percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 living in their household. Eighty-five percent of these respondents reported they make the healthcare decisions for the child(ren).

Child/Children Not Covered Currently

2023 Findings

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

- Zero percent of respondents reported the child/children were not currently covered by any health plan. Eighty-one percent reported through an employer, either their own, or partner/spouse or parent. Seventeen percent reported Medicaid, Badger Care, or Children's Health Insurance Program, also known as CHIP while 5% reported private insurance they pay for themselves. One percent reported insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace/Obama Care or Affordable Care Act, also known as the ACA.



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child/children were not covered currently by any health plan.

Health Issues Experienced by Child/Children

2023 Findings

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

- Out of 17 health issues, 20% of respondents reported in the past year a child experienced chronic diseases, such as allergies, asthma, or diabetes while 19% reported mental or behavioral health such as, anxiety, depression, or self-regulation issues. Fifteen percent reported hearing and/or vision while 11% reported unintentional injuries, such as bicycle crashes or poisoning. Nine percent reported infectious diseases like measles or COVID-19, 7% each reported childhood disabilities/special needs or overweight/underweight followed by 6% reporting oral or dental health. Five percent each reported infant health concerns, nervous system disorders/autoimmune disorders. Four percent of respondents reported stroke while 3% reported heart diseases or other heart conditions. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported no issues/no answer.

Child/Children Experienced at Least One Health Issue

2023 Findings (Table 40)

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported a child experienced at least one health issue in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income and responses of having a child experience at least one health issue.

Table 40. Child/Children Experienced at Least One Health Issue in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q63)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	49%
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49

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

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

Activity Concerns for Child/Children

2023 Findings

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

- Out of six activity concerns, 14% of respondents reported they have a concern about nutrition and eating habits for a child while 10% reported physical activity and exercise. Two percent each reported alcohol use or vaping/juuling/e-cigarettes while 1% reported drug use and abuse, including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana and weed. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported no concerns/no answer.

At Least One Activity Concern for Child/Children

2023 Findings (Table 41)

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported they have at least one activity concern for the child/children.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household income and responses of having at least one activity concern for the child/children.

Table 41. At Least One Activity Concern for Child/Children Experienced by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q64)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	16%
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17

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

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

Child/Children Ate Less Because Not Enough Money for Food

2023 Findings

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

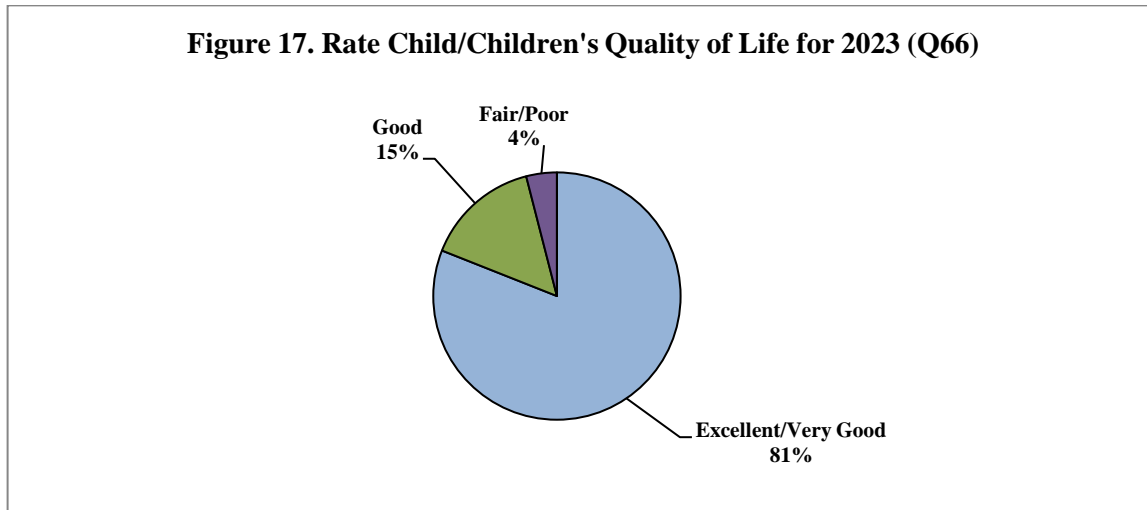
- Zero percent of respondents reported the child/children ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child/children ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year.

Child/Children's Quality of Life

2023 Findings

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

- Eighty-one percent of respondents said the child/children's quality of life, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 4% reported the child/children's quality of life was fair or poor.



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child/children's quality of life was fair or poor.

Child/Children's Unmet Medical Care or Other Health Related Services

2023 Findings

Of the 102 respondents with a child/children...

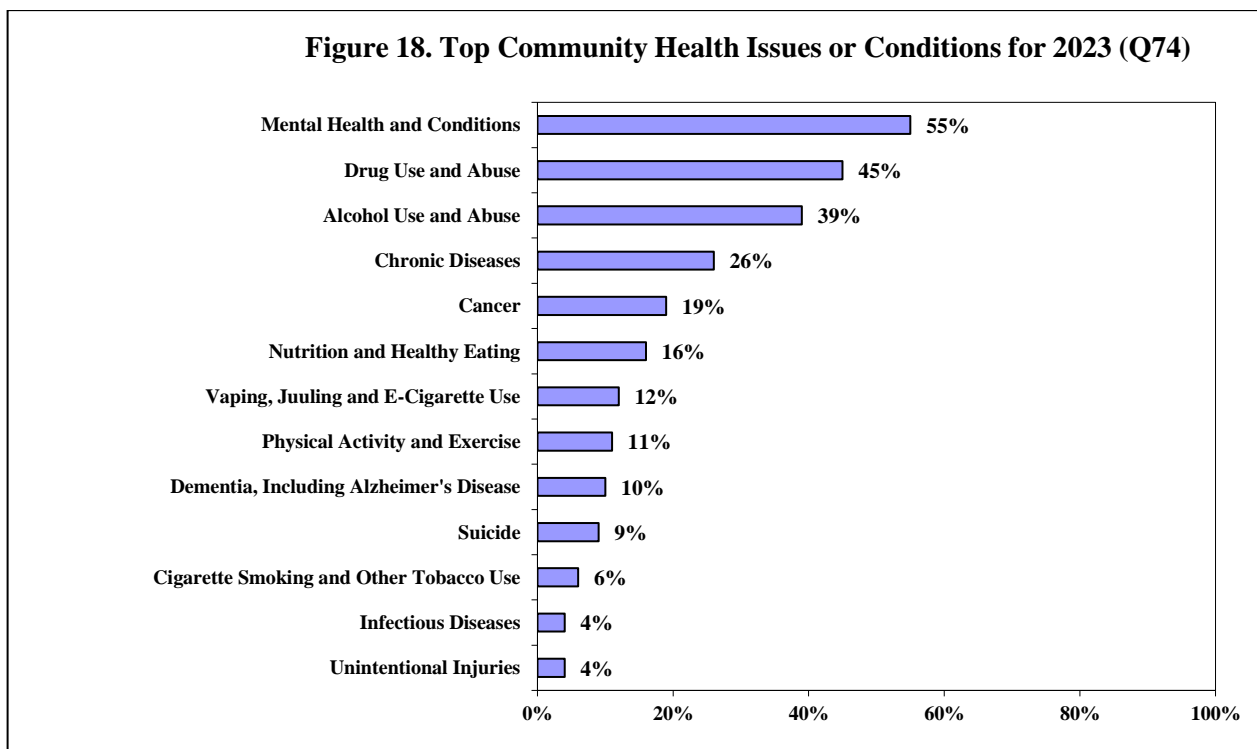
- Zero percent of respondents reported in the past year the child/children did not receive the needed medical care or other health related services.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child/children had an unmet need.

Top Community Health Issues or Conditions (Figure 18; Tables 42 - 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, respondents were asked to select out of a list of 18, the top three most important health issues or conditions in their community. The most often cited were mental health and conditions (55%), drug use and abuse (45%) or alcohol use and abuse (39%). Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color or with some post high school education were more likely to report mental health and conditions as a top community health issue or condition. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or white were more likely to report drug use and abuse. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol use and abuse. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; respondents 55 and older were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents 65 and older or white were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported nutrition and healthy eating; male respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported vaping, Juuling and e-cigarette use as a top health issue or condition; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, of color or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported physical activity and exercise as a top issue; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported dementia; respondents who were female, 65 and older or white were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported suicide; respondents who were white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents were more likely to report cigarette smoking and other tobacco use. Four percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported unintentional injuries as a top issue.

2023 Findings

- Respondents were asked to select the three most important health issues or conditions in their community out of a list of 18. Respondents were more likely to report mental health and conditions such as anxiety or depression (55%), drug use and abuse including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana, weed, cannabis and Delta-8 (45%) or alcohol use and abuse (39%).



Mental Health and Conditions as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 42)

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported mental health and conditions such as anxiety or depression as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported mental health and conditions as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 51% of those 55 to 64 years old or 33% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report mental health and conditions as a top issue or condition (73%) compared to white respondents (51%).
- Sixty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported mental health and conditions as a top community health issue or condition compared to 56% of those with a college education or 46% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 42. Mental Health and Conditions as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	55%
Gender	
Male	54
Female	55
Age ¹	
18 to 34	78
35 to 44	61
45 to 54	55
55 to 64	51
65 and Older	33
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	73
White	51
Education ¹	
High School or Less	46
Some Post High School	62
College Graduate	56
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	57
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Drug Use and Abuse as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 43)

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported drug use and abuse including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana, weed, cannabis and Delta-8 as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported drug use and abuse as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 41% of those 65 and older or 25% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report drug use and abuse as a top issue or condition (48%) compared to respondents of color (33%).

Table 43. Drug Use and Abuse as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	45%
Gender	
Male	42
Female	49
Age ¹	
18 to 34	62
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	50
55 to 64	44
65 and Older	41
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	33
White	48
Education	
High School or Less	45
Some Post High School	47
College Graduate	43
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket	43

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

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

Alcohol Use and Abuse as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 44)

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported alcohol use and abuse, including underage use, binge drinking, or DWI's as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Male respondents were more likely to report alcohol use and abuse as one of the top community health issues or conditions (44%) compared to female respondents (32%).
- Fifty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported alcohol use and abuse as a top issue and condition compared to 30% of those 55 to 64 years old or 26% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 44. Alcohol Use and Abuse as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^o

	2023
TOTAL	39%
Gender ¹	
Male	44
Female	32
Age ¹	
18 to 34	55
35 to 44	48
45 to 54	41
55 to 64	30
65 and Older	26
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	45
White	37
Education	
High School or Less	38
Some Post High School	37
College Graduate	42
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	43
Top 40 Percent Bracket	43

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

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

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 45)

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 55 and older reported chronic diseases as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 22% of those 45 to 54 years old or 14% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 45. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	26%
Gender	
Male	26
Female	27
Age ¹	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	27
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	32
65 and Older	32
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	29
White	25
Education	
High School or Less	26
Some Post High School	24
College Graduate	28
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket	23

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

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

Cancer as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 46)

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported cancer as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported cancer as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 17% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-one percent of white respondents reported cancer as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 7% of respondents of color.

Table 46. Cancer as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	19%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	21
Age ¹	
18 to 34	0
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	26
65 and Older	31
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	7
White	21
Education	
High School or Less	19
Some Post High School	20
College Graduate	18
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16

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

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

Nutrition and Healthy Eating as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 47)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported nutrition and healthy eating as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Male respondents were more likely to report nutrition and healthy eating as one of the top community health issues or conditions (20%) compared to female respondents (11%).

Table 47. Nutrition and Healthy Eating as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	16%
Gender ¹	
Male	20
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	11
35 to 44	21
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	16
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	13
White	16
Education	
High School or Less	16
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	18
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Vaping, Juuling and E-Cigarette Use as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 48)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported vaping, Juuling and e-cigarette use as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported vaping, Juuling and e-cigarette use as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 10% of those 45 to 54 years old or 5% of respondents 55 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report vaping, Juuling and e-cigarette use as a top issue or condition (20%) compared to white respondents (10%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported vaping, Juuling and e-cigarette use as a top community health issue or condition compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 48. Vaping, Juuling and E-Cigarette Use as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	12%
Gender	
Male	14
Female	9
Age ¹	
18 to 34	22
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	5
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	20
White	10
Education	
High School or Less	15
Some Post High School	9
College Graduate	11
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Physical Activity and Exercise as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 49)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported physical activity and exercise as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report physical activity and exercise as one of the top community health issues or conditions (23%) compared to white respondents (8%).

Table 49. Physical Activity and Exercise as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	11%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	12
Age	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	19
65 and Older	6
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	23
White	8
Education	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	11
College Graduate	13
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Dementia as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 50)

- Ten percent of respondents reported dementia, including Alzheimer’s disease as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Female respondents were more likely to report dementia as one of the top community health issues or conditions (14%) compared to male respondents (6%).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported dementia as a top community issue or condition compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 3% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report dementia as a top community health issue or condition (12%) compared to respondents of color (3%).

Table 50. Dementia as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	10%
Gender ¹	
Male	6
Female	14
Age ¹	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	21
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	3
White	12
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	10
College Graduate	10
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Suicide as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 51)

- Nine percent of respondents reported suicide as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- White respondents were more likely to report suicide as one of the top community health issues or conditions (10%) compared to respondents of color (0%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported suicide as a top community issue or condition compared to 6% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 51. Suicide as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^o

	2023
TOTAL	9%
Gender	
Male	9
Female	8
Age	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	7
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	0
White	10
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	9
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14

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

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

Cigarette Smoking and Other Tobacco Use as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 52)

- Six percent of respondents reported cigarette smoking and other tobacco use, such as cigars and smokeless tobacco as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of cigarette smoking and other tobacco use as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.

Table 52. Cigarette Smoking and Other Tobacco Use as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	6%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	6
Age	
18 to 34	2
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	5
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	7
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	5
White	6
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	4
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3

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

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

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 53)

- Four percent of respondents reported infectious diseases, such as West Nile Virus, tuberculosis, measles or COVID-19 as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported infectious diseases as one of the top community health issues or conditions compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 53. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	2
Female	5
Age	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	2
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	7
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	3
White	5
Education	
High School or Less	3
Some Post High School	3
College Graduate	7
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Unintentional Injuries as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition

2023 Findings (Table 54)

- Four percent of respondents reported unintentional injuries (falls, motor vehicle crashes, poisonings) as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of unintentional injuries as one of the top three community health issues or conditions.

Table 54. Unintentional Injuries as a Top Community Health Issue or Condition by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q74)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	2
Female	4
Age	
18 to 34	2
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	3
White	4
Education	
High School or Less	4
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	1
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2

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

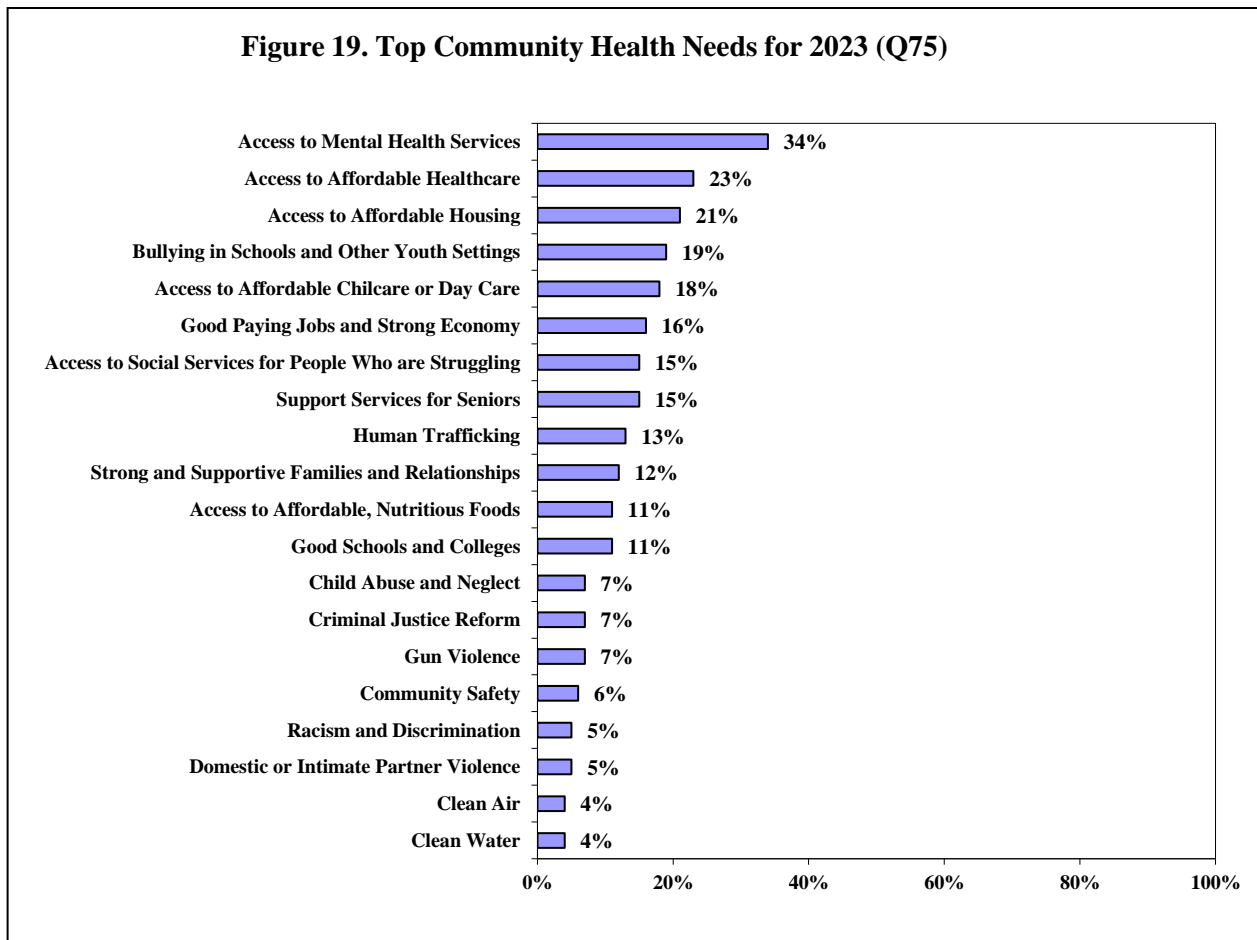
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2023

Top Community Health Needs (Figure 19; Tables 55 - 74)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2023, respondents were asked to select out of a list of 22, the top three most important community needs that have to be addressed to improve health for everyone in the community. The most often cited were access to mental health services (34%), access to affordable healthcare (23%) or access to affordable housing (21%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report access to mental health services as a top community health need. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report access to affordable healthcare. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to affordable housing. Nineteen percent of respondents reported bullying in schools and other youth settings; female respondents were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported access to affordable childcare or day care as a top issue; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported good paying jobs and strong economy; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported access to social services for people who are struggling. Fifteen percent of respondents reported support services for seniors as a top issue; respondents who were female or white were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported human trafficking; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported strong and supportive families and relationships; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported access to affordable, nutritious foods. Eleven percent of respondents reported good schools and colleges. Seven percent of respondents reported child abuse and neglect as a top issue. Seven percent of respondents reported criminal justice reform. Seven percent of respondents reported gun violence; respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported community safety. Five percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination. Five percent of respondents reported domestic or intimate partner violence; respondents of color or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported clean air. Four percent of respondents reported clean water as a top community health need.

2023 Findings

- Respondents were asked to select the top three most important health community needs that have to be addressed to improve health for everyone in the community. Respondents were more likely to report access to mental health services (34%), access to affordable healthcare (23%) or access to affordable housing (21%).



Access to Mental Health Services as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 55)

- Thirty-four percent of respondents reported access to mental health services as one of the top three community health needs.
- Forty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported access to mental health services as one of the top community health needs compared to 30% of those 55 to 64 years old or 24% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 55. Access to Mental Health Services as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	34%
Gender	
Male	32
Female	35
Age ¹	
18 to 34	44
35 to 44	39
45 to 54	34
55 to 64	30
65 and Older	24
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	38
White	33
Education	
High School or Less	36
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	39
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket	40

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Access to Affordable Healthcare as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 56)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthcare as one of the top three community health needs.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported access to affordable healthcare as one of the top community health needs compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 56. Access to Affordable Healthcare as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	23%
Gender	
Male	22
Female	22
Age	
18 to 34	18
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	23
65 and Older	23
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	19
White	24
Education ¹	
High School or Less	11
Some Post High School	24
College Graduate	32
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27

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

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

Access to Affordable Housing as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 57)

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported access to affordable housing as one of the top three community health needs.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported access to affordable housing as one of the top community health needs compared to 18% of those in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or 14% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 57. Access to Affordable Housing as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	21%
Gender	
Male	19
Female	23
Age	
18 to 34	28
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	31
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	17
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	28
White	20
Education	
High School or Less	21
Some Post High School	26
College Graduate	16
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Bullying in Schools and Other Youth Settings as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 58)

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported bullying in schools and other youth settings as one of the top three community health needs.
- Female respondents were more likely to report bullying in schools and other youth settings as one of the top community health needs (26%) compared to male respondents (11%).

Table 58. Bullying in Schools and Other Youth Settings as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	19%
Gender ¹	
Male	11
Female	26
Age	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	21
65 and Older	20
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	21
White	18
Education	
High School or Less	17
Some Post High School	20
College Graduate	19
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Access to Affordable Childcare or Day Care as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 59)

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported access to affordable childcare or day care as one of the top three community health needs.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported access to affordable childcare or day care as one of the top community health needs compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 59. Access to Affordable Childcare or Day Care as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	18%
Gender	
Male	19
Female	16
Age	
18 to 34	19
35 to 44	27
45 to 54	16
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	14
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	17
White	18
Education	
High School or Less	13
Some Post High School	23
College Graduate	18
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	26

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Good Paying Jobs and Strong Economy as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 60)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported good paying jobs and strong economy as one of the top three community health needs.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported good paying jobs and strong economy as one of the top community health needs compared to 13% of those 65 and older or 9% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

Table 60. Good Paying Jobs and Strong Economy as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	16%
Gender	
Male	16
Female	15
Age ¹	
18 to 34	9
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	16
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	13
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	17
White	16
Education	
High School or Less	19
Some Post High School	15
College Graduate	13
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Access to Social Services for People Who are Struggling as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 61)

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported access to social services for a safety net for people who are struggling as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of access to social services for a safety net for people who are struggling as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 61. Access to Social Services for People Who are Struggling as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^o

	2023
TOTAL	15%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	12
Age	
18 to 34	25
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	14
65 and Older	12
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	16
White	15
Education	
High School or Less	15
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	20
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20

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

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

Support Services for Seniors as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 62)

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported support services for seniors, including meals, transportation, housing or respite support as one of the top three community health needs.
- Female respondents were more likely to report support services for seniors as one of the top community health needs (21%) compared to male respondents (9%).
- White respondents were more likely to report support services for seniors as a top community health need (16%) compared to respondents of color (7%).

Table 62. Support Services for Seniors as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	15%
Gender ¹	
Male	9
Female	21
Age	
18 to 34	7
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	16
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	21
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	7
White	16
Education	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	15
College Graduate	15
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Human Trafficking as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 63)

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported human trafficking as one of the top three community health needs.
- Twenty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported human trafficking as one of the top community health needs compared to 12% of those 45 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Twenty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported human trafficking as a top community health need compared to 11% of those with a college education or 9% of respondents with some post high school education.

Table 63. Human Trafficking as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^o

	2023
TOTAL	13%
Gender	
Male	12
Female	14
Age ¹	
18 to 34	20
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	16
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	15
White	13
Education ¹	
High School or Less	20
Some Post High School	9
College Graduate	11
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Strong and Supportive Families and Relationships as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 64)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported strong and supportive families and relationships as one of the top three community health needs.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report strong and supportive families and relationships as one of the top community health needs (25%) compared to white respondents (8%).

Table 64. Strong and Supportive Families and Relationships as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	12%
Gender	
Male	12
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	18
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	9
65 and Older	6
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	25
White	8
Education	
High School or Less	11
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	12
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Access to Affordable, Nutritious Foods as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 65)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported access to affordable, nutritious foods as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of access to affordable, nutritious foods as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 65. Access to Affordable, Nutritious Foods as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	11%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	12
Age	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	4
45 to 54	14
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	7
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	16
White	10
Education	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	9
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Good Schools and Colleges as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 66)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported good schools and colleges as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of good schools and colleges as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 66. Good Schools and Colleges as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	11%
Gender	
Male	14
Female	9
Age	
18 to 34	9
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	9
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	12
White	11
Education	
High School or Less	11
Some Post High School	9
College Graduate	13
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	12

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

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

Child Abuse and Neglect as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 67)

- Seven percent of respondents reported child abuse and neglect as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of child abuse and neglect as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 67. Child Abuse and Neglect as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	7%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	8
Age	
18 to 34	4
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	2
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	10
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	9
White	6
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	9
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4

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

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

Criminal Justice Reform as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 68)

- Seven percent of respondents reported criminal justice reform as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of criminal justice reform as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 68. Criminal Justice Reform as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	7%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	7
Age	
18 to 34	5
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	10
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	5
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	4
White	7
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	8
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4

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

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

Gun Violence as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 69)

- Seven percent of respondents reported gun violence as one of the top three community health needs.
- Female respondents were more likely to report gun violence as one of the top community health needs (10%) compared to male respondents (3%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported gun violence as a top community health need compared to 1% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

Table 69. Gun Violence as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	7%
Gender ¹	
Male	3
Female	10
Age ¹	
18 to 34	3
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	14
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	7
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5

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

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

Community Safety as a Top Community Need

2023 Findings (Table 70)

- Six percent of respondents reported community safety as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of community safety as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 70. Community Safety as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^o

	2023
TOTAL	6%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	6
Age	
18 to 34	10
35 to 44	2
45 to 54	8
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	3
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	6
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	5
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3

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

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

Racism and Discrimination as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 71)

- Five percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of racism and discrimination as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 71. Racism and Discrimination as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	4
Female	6
Age	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	6
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	9
White	4
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	4
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2

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

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

Domestic or Intimate Partner Violence as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 72)

- Five percent of respondents reported domestic or intimate partner violence as one of the top three community health needs.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report domestic or intimate partner violence as one of the top community health needs (13%) compared to white respondents (3%).
- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported domestic or intimate partner violence as a top community health need compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 72. Domestic or Intimate Partner Violence as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	6
Age	
18 to 34	7
35 to 44	1
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	5
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	13
White	3
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	2
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2023

Clean Air as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 73)

- Four percent of respondents reported clean air as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of clean air as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 73. Clean Air as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)[Ⓞ]

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	3
Age	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	0
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	3
White	5
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	5
College Graduate	1
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2

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

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

Clean Water as a Top Community Health Need

2023 Findings (Table 74)

- Four percent of respondents reported clean water as one of the top three community health needs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of clean water as one of the top three community health needs.

Table 74. Clean Water as a Top Community Health Need by Demographic Variables for 2023 (Q75)^⓪

	2023
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	5
Female	3
Age	
18 to 34	4
35 to 44	2
45 to 54	5
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	2
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	1
White	5
Education	
High School or Less	3
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	2
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2

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

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

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
2023 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

March 13, 2023 to April 18, 2023

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

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

Poor	4%
Fair	20
Good	40
Very good	27
Excellent	9
Not sure	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of healthcare coverage? Is it through... [Multiple responses accepted]

Private insurance, you pay for yourself (HMO/PPO)	18%
Insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace/Obama Care or Affordable Care Act, also known as the ACA	9
Insurance through an employer (HMO/PPO), either your own or partner, spouse or parent	49
Indian Health Services	0
Veteran's Administration	2
COBRA	<1
Pay out of pocket, cash or self-pay	<1
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	10
Medicare	26
Do you not have healthcare coverage	3
Other	0
Not sure	<1

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

All	96%
Part	3
None	1
Not sure	<1

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	87
Not sure	<1

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

Yes..... 6%
No94
Not sure<1

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..... 9% → CONTINUE WITH Q7
No90 → GO TO Q8
Not sure<1 → GO TO Q8

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

Cost, it was too expensive or you couldn't pay26%
Lack of trust in healthcare services or in its providers 18
Did not feel cared for, respected or understood 12
Not able to take off work for an appointment 11
The wait was too long for an appointment 9
Insurance was not accepted 6
No insurance..... 5
Office, service or program has limited access or was closed due to COVID-19 3
No doctor was nearby 1
Lack of transportation 0
Language barrier..... 0
Cultural, religious reasons 0
Previous negative experience receiving care or services.. 0
Another reason 18
Not sure 0

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.....15% → CONTINUE WITH Q9
No86 → GO TO Q10
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q10

9. What were the reasons someone in your household did not receive the dental care needed?
 [58 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Cost, it was too expensive or you couldn't pay.....	40%
No insurance.....	24
Insurance was not accepted	14
The wait was too long for an appointment	12
Previous negative experience receiving care or services..	5
Not able to take off work for an appointment	4
Lack of transportation	3
No doctor was nearby.....	2
Office, service or program has limited access or was closed due to COVID-19.....	2
Did not feel cared for, respected or understood	2
Language barrier.....	0
Cultural, religious reasons.....	0
Lack of trust in healthcare services or in its providers.....	0
Another reason	15
Not sure	7

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

Yes.....	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	91	→ GO TO Q12
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q12

11. What were the reasons someone in your household did not receive the mental healthcare needed?
 [34 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Cost, it was too expensive or you couldn't pay.....	43%
The wait was too long for an appointment	36
Lack of trust in healthcare services or in its providers	24
No doctor was nearby.....	13
Did not feel cared for, respected or understood	12
Insurance was not accepted	5
Previous negative experience receiving care or services.	5
No insurance.....	3
Lack of transportation	3
Office, service or program has limited access or was closed due to COVID-19.....	3
Not able to take off work for an appointment	0
Language barrier.....	0
Cultural, religious reasons.....	0
Another reason	4
Not sure	0

12. In the past 2 years, have you been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other healthcare provider that you have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?

Yes.....21%
 No79
 Not sure<1

13. Do you have people in your life that make you feel supported or that you can reach out to in times of need?

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

14. 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.....31% → CONTINUE WITH Q15
 No69 → GO TO Q16
 Caregiving recipient died in past 30 days.....<1 → GO TO Q17
 Not sure<1 → GO TO Q16

15. Of the following support services, which one do you MOST need, that you are not currently getting?
 [122 Respondents]

You don't need any of these support services84%
 Help in getting access to services 7
 Individual counseling to help cope with giving care 4
 Support groups 2
 Classes about giving care, such as giving medications 2
 Respite care<1
 Another service needed<1
 Not sure 0

16. 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.....41%
 No54
 Not sure 5

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

Healthcare provider 52%
 Myself or family member in healthcare field 17
 Internet 12
 Work..... 8
 Family or friends 6
 Social media, like Facebook, twitter or instagram 2
 Another source for your health information 2
 Not sure 1

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

Yes.....43%
 No56
 Not sure 2

19. To which one of the following places do you usually go for regular check-ups or when you are sick? Would you say...

Primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic 78%
 Doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office other than your primary care provider <1
 Public health clinic or community health center 1
 Hospital outpatient department..... <1
 Hospital emergency room 2
 Urgent care center 11
 Quickcare or Fastcare clinic 2
 Worksite clinic <1
 Some other kind of place..... <1
 No usual place 2
 You do not get regular checkups or seek care when you are sick 2
 Not sure 0

20. A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. Have you received a routine checkup in the past two years?

Yes.....82%
 No17
 Not sure 2

21. What is your COVID-19 vaccine status? Are you...

Vaccinated78% → GO TO Q23
 Plan to get vaccinated.....<1 → GO TO Q23
 You do not plan to get vaccinated22 → CONTINUE WITH Q22
 Not sure 0 → GO TO Q23

22. What are the reasons for your vaccine decision? [85 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Uncertain about the safety or side-effects of the vaccine....	35%
Do not believe the vaccine is safe for me.....	34
Lack of trust in healthcare services or providers.....	25
Cultural or religious reasons.....	4
Have a pre-existing condition that makes me ineligible.....	3
Lack of transportation	3
Have just not scheduled the appointment.....	2
Challenges getting a vaccine appointment	0
Not able to take off work for an appointment	0
Hours of operation did not fit my schedule	0
Language barrier.....	0
No vaccine site is nearby.....	0
Wait is too long	0
Worried that others would judge me	0
Previous negative experience receiving care or services.....	0
Is there another reason.....	6
Not sure	9

23. Is everyone in your household up-to-date with vaccines, not including COVID-19 vaccines?

Yes.....	88%	→ GO TO Q25
No	8	→ CONTINUE WITH Q24
Not sure	4	→ GO TO Q25

24. What is the main reason someone is not up-to-date with vaccines? [32 Respondents]

I have just not scheduled the appointment	21%
I do not believe the vaccine is safe for me	20
Uncertain about the safety or side-effects of the vaccine....	18
Lack of trust in healthcare services or providers.....	13
I have a pre-existing condition that makes me ineligible	4
Previous negative experience receiving care or services.....	2
Cultural or religious reasons.....	2
Challenges getting a vaccine appointment	0
Not able to take off work for an appointment	0
Lack of transportation	0
Hours of operation did not fit my schedule	0
Language barrier.....	0
No vaccine site is nearby.....	0
Wait is too long	0
I worried that others would judge me.....	0
Is there another reason.....	25
Not sure	3

25. During the past month, how often has your household been able to meet its needs with the money and resources you have? Would you say...

Never	2%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	6
Nearly always	26
Always.....	63
Not sure	1

26. What is your living situation today? Do you...

Have a steady place to live	97%
Have a place to live today, but am worried about losing it in the future or ...	1
Do not have a steady place to live, for example, temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park	<1
Not sure	<1

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

Yes.....	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q28
No	95	→ GO TO Q29
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q29

28. What issues do you have with your current housing situation? [20 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Too run down or unhealthy environment, for example, mold or lead.....	35%
Rent/facility is too expensive	33
Too small /crowded problems with other people	9
High crime.....	9
Current housing is temporary, need permanent housing	5
Eviction concerns, either prior, current, or potential	4
Mortgage is too expensive.....	2
Utilities including water, heat, or electric	2
Need supportive and/or assisted living.....	0
Too far from town/services	0
Unsafe.....	0
Have another issue with my current housing situation.....	14
Not sure	0

29. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes.....	5%
No	95
Not sure	<1

30. In the last 12 months, how often did you or someone living in your home receive emergency food from a church, clinic, a food pantry, a food bank, or eat in a soup kitchen?

Never	92%
Daily	0
Weekly	2
At least monthly	2
Every other month or less.....	5
Not sure	0

31. Are you physically active on a regular basis?

Yes.....	84%	→ GO TO Q33
No	15	→ CONTINUE WITH Q32
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q33

32. What are the reasons that prevent you from being physically active on a regular basis? [61 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Lack of motivation and/or energy	41%
Fear of injury/injured right now	23
Illness/age.....	18
Lack of time.....	8
Don't like to exercise	6
Family caregiving obligations	2
Cost.....	0
Friends and family don't share interest in physical activity	0
Lack of resources/equipment.....	0
Lack of knowledge/skill	0
Concerns about neighborhood safety	0
Disabled.....	0
Get enough already/have a physical job.....	19
Another reason that prevents you from being physically active	0
Not sure	3

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

Never	37%
Seldom.....	34
Sometimes	19
Nearly always	8
Always.....	1
Not sure	<1

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

Never	2%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes	14
Nearly always	38
Always.....	42
Not sure	<1

35. In the past year, have you felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?

Yes..... 4%
 No96
 Not sure 0

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

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
36. Drinking alcohol	5%	95%	0%
37. Marijuana or THC products	4	97	0
38. Cocaine, meth or other street drugs.....	2	98	0
39. Heroin or other opioids, including prescriptions such as hydrocodone, oxycodone or codeine.....	<1	100	0

40. In the last 12 months, was there a time that you or anyone in your household needed or considered seeking alcohol or substance abuse treatment but did not get services?

Yes..... 2% → CONTINUE WITH Q41
 No, they received the needed services..... 2 → GO TO Q42
 Does not apply, no one needed services in past 12 months.....97 → GO TO Q42
 Not sure 0 → GO TO Q42

41. What were the reasons someone in your household did not receive the alcohol or substance use treatment needed? [6 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Office, service or program has limited access or is closed due to COVID-192 respondents
 The wait was too long for an appointment1 respondent
 No doctor was nearby.....1 respondent
 Worried that others would judge1 respondent
 Cost, it was too expensive or you couldn't pay.....1 respondent
 No insurance.....0 respondents
 Lack of transportation0 respondents
 Hours of operation did not fit your schedule.....0 respondents
 Language barrier.....0 respondents
 Did not feel cared for, respected or understood0 respondents
 Insurance was not accepted0 respondents
 Cultural, religious reasons0 respondents
 Lack of trust in healthcare services or in its providers0 respondents
 Previous negative experience receiving care or services.....0 respondents
 Was there another reason1 respondent
 Not sure0 respondents

42. In the past month, how frequently have you smoked tobacco cigarettes? Would you say...

Every day.....	13%
Some days	5
Not at all.....	82
Not sure	0

43. In the past month, how frequently have you smoked electronic cigarettes or vaped? Would you say...

Every day.....	4%
Some days	4
Not at all.....	92
Not sure	0

44. [VAPERS and/or SMOKERS ONLY] When you choose to smoke or vape, where does that usually occur?
[90 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Alone in an area outside of your home.....	60%
In an area outside of your home with others around you	36
Alone inside your home	25
Inside your home with others around you	19
Alone in your car	24
Inside your car with others around you	21
Not sure	6

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

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

18 to 34 years old	24%
35 to 44 years old	17
45 to 54 years old	15
55 to 64 years old	20
65 and older.....	25

46. What gender do you identify with most?

Male/Man	50%
Female/Woman	49
Gender fluid.....	<1
Not sure	0

47. How would you describe your sexual orientation?

Straight or heterosexual.....	94%
Gay or lesbian.....	<1
Bisexual.....	3
Do you describe your sexual orientation another way	<1
Not sure	2

48. Are you Hispanic, Latino or Latinx origin or descent?

Yes.....	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q49
No.....	90	→ GO TO Q50
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q50

49. Do you identify with any of the following? [37 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Mexican.....	48%
Mexican American	35
Central American	12
Puerto Rican	11
Spanish	7
Cuban	0
Dominican	0
South American.....	0
Is there another Hispanic, Latino or Latinx you identify with	0
Not sure	0

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

American Indian or Alaska Native	1%
Asian or Asian American	6
Black or African American	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.....	<1
White or Caucasian	88
Two or more races.....	<1
Another race	1
Not sure	1

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

Sheboygan	100%
-----------------	------

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

53081.....	46%
53083.....	20
53073.....	9
53085.....	9
53020.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	11

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

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	28
Some college	27
Technical school graduate	7
College graduate.....	25
Advanced or professional degree	9
Not sure	<1

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

- 54. 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.
- 55. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
- 56. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

57. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	5
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	7
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	5
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	6
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	7
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	12
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	10
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	6
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	3
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	5
Over \$135,000.....	13
Not sure	13
No answer.....	6

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

Employed, working full-time	45%	→ GO TO Q60
Working part-time	15	→ CONTINUE WITH Q59
Not working by choice	1	→ CONTINUE WITH Q59
Out of work, but looking for work	4	→ CONTINUE WITH Q59
Out of work, but NOT currently looking for work.....	<1	→ CONTINUE WITH Q59
A student	4	→ GO TO Q60
Retired	25	→ GO TO Q60
Unable to work	6	→ GO TO Q60
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q60

59. What are the main reasons you are not working or not working more? [82 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Attending school.....	18%
Furloughed or temporarily unemployed.....	15
Full time work is too much.....	15
Taking care of family member	12
Do not need to work	9
Physically disabled	6
Cost of childcare is too high.....	5
Shifts do not work with your schedule	2
Part time work is not enough.....	1
Available jobs do not pay a wage that allows you to care for you and your family.....	0
Cannot find childcare	0
Lack of transportation	0
Failed drug test/drug screen	0
Criminal history.....	0
Have not received your high school diploma or GED.....	0
You did not have a fair chance to get a job because of discrimination.....	0
Or is there another reason.....	24
Not sure	0

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

None	69%	→ GO TO Q70
One	14	→ CONTINUE WITH Q61
Two or more.....	17	→ CONTINUE WITH Q61
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q70

61. Are you one of the healthcare decision makers for the child? [120 Respondents]

Yes.....	85%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q62
No	13	→ GO TO Q70
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q70

For the next questions, we would like to talk about the [child/children] in the household.

62. Which type of health plans [does the child/do the children] have? [102 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Insurance through an employer (HMO/PPO), either your own or partner, spouse or parent	81%
Medicaid, Badger Care, or Children’s Health Insurance Program, also known as CHIP	17
Private insurance, you pay for yourself (HMO/PPO)	5
Insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace/ Obama Care or Affordable Care Act, also known as the ACA.....	1
Indian Health Services	0
Veteran’s Administration.....	0
COBRA	0
Pay out of pocket, cash or self-pay	0
No healthcare coverage.....	0
Other	0
Not sure.....	1

63. In the past 12 months, [has the child/have the children] in your home experienced any of the following health issues? [102 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Chronic diseases, such as allergies, asthma, or diabetes.....	20%
Mental or behavioral health such as, anxiety, depression, or self-regulation issues	19
Hearing and/or vision issues	15
Unintentional injuries, such as bicycle crashes or poisoning	11
Infectious diseases like measles or COVID-19	9
Childhood disabilities or special needs.....	7
Overweight or underweight	7
Oral or dental health	6
Infant health concerns, such as low birth weight or premature birth	5
Nervous system disorders such as migraines or seizures ...	5
Autoimmune disorders, for example, gluten sensitivity	5
Stroke.....	4
Heart disease or other heart conditions.....	3
Cancer.....	0
Lead poisoning	0
Teen pregnancy.....	0
Sexually transmitted infections.....	0
Is there another health issue a child in the house experienced in the past year.....	0
None of these/no answer.....	51
Not sure.....	0

64. Do you have concerns for the following activities for a child in your home? [102 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Nutrition and eating habits.....	14%
Physical activity and exercise	10
Alcohol use	2
Vaping, juuling, and e-cigarette use	2
Drug use and abuse, including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana and weed	1
Cigarette smoking and other tobacco use	0
Is there another concern for a child in the house	0
None of these/no answer.....	85
Not sure.....	0

65. In the last 12 months, did a child in your home eat less than you felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food? [102 Respondents]

Yes.....	0%
No	100
Not sure	0

66. In general, would you say your (child's/children's) quality of life is... [102 Respondents]

Poor	0%
Fair	4
Good.....	15
Very good.....	39
Excellent.....	43
Not sure	0

67. In the past 12 months, was there a time when a child in your home needed medical care or other health related services but did not get the services that they needed? [102 Respondents]

Yes.....	0%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q68
No	100	→ GO TO Q70
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q70

68. Which of the following services were the children in your home not able to get in the past 12 months when they needed them? [0 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

69. What were the reasons a child in your home did not get the medical or healthcare services that they needed in the past 12 months? [0 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	2%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q71
No	98	→ GO TO Q72
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q72

71. 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. [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance3 respondents
 Stranger2 respondents
 Boyfriend or girlfriend2 respondents
 Friend1 respondent
 Someone else.....2 respondents
 Not sure1 respondent

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

Yes..... 1% → CONTINUE WITH Q73
 No99 → GO TO Q74
 Not sure 0 → GO TO Q74

73. 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? [5 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend2 respondents
 Stranger1 respondent
 Child1 respondent
 Brother or sister1 respondent
 Acquaintance1 respondent
 Someone else.....1 respondent

74. From the following list, what do you think are the **three** most important health issues or conditions in your community?

Mental health and mental conditions such as anxiety or depression ...	55%
Drug use and abuse including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana, weed, cannabis and Delta-8	45
Alcohol use and abuse, including underage use, binge drinking, or DWI's	39
Chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease	26
Cancer.....	19
Nutrition and healthy eating	16
Vaping, juuling, and e-cigarette use	12
Physical activity and exercise	11
Dementia, including Alzheimer's Disease	10
Suicide	9
Cigarette smoking and other tobacco use, such as cigars and smokeless tobacco	6
Infectious diseases, such as West Nile Virus, tuberculosis, measles or COVID-19	4
Unintentional injuries (falls, motor vehicle crashes, poisonings).....	4
Oral health	3
Asthma and other breathing issues	3
Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV	1
Lead poisoning	1
Infant mortality	<1
Is there another health issue or condition	2
Not sure.....	3

75. From the following list, what do you think are the **three** most important community needs that have to be addressed to improve health for everyone in the community?

Access to mental health services	34%
Access to affordable healthcare	23
Access to affordable housing	21
Bullying in schools and other youth settings	19
Access to affordable childcare or day care	18
Good paying jobs and strong economy	16
Access to social services for a safety net for people who are struggling	15
Support services for seniors, including meals, transportation, housing or respite support	15
Human trafficking.....	13
Strong and supportive families and relationships	12
Access to affordable, nutritious foods	11
Good schools and colleges.....	11
Child abuse and neglect.....	7
Criminal justice reform.....	7
Gun violence.....	7
Community safety.....	6
Racism and discrimination	5
Domestic or intimate partner violence.....	5
Clean air.....	4
Clean water	4
Access to community parks and other recreation locations for physical activity	2
Public transportation.....	1
Is there another community need to improve health for everyone.....	3
Not sure.....	4

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2023 Community Health Survey

The 2023 Sheboygan County Community Health Survey was conducted from March 13 through April 18, 2023. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by the next-birthday method (n=220). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=180). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by age group and sex of the 2021 characteristics of the American Community Survey. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2020 Community Health Survey

The 2020 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.