

Racine County Community Health Survey Report 2024

**Commissioned By:
Ascension Wisconsin
Aurora Health Care
City of Racine Public Health Department
Health Care Network, Inc.
Racine Community Health Center
Racine County Public Health Division
United Way of Racine County**

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Racine 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 child(ren) 17 or younger in the household through an adult who makes health care 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 Ascension Wisconsin, Aurora Health Care, City of Racine Public Health Department, Health Care Network Inc, Racine Community Health Center, Racine County Health Division, and the United Way of Racine 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@jkrresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Racine County Public Health Division at (262) 898-4460 or the Racine City Public Health Department at (262) 636-9201.

Methodology

Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by the next-birthday method (n=130). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=370). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in each sample. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Qlarity Access. A total of 500 telephone interviews were completed between February 5 and March 16, 2024.

Weighting of Data

For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by age group and sex of the 2022 characteristics of the American Community Survey.

Margin of Error

With a sample size of 500, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 4 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 ± 4 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults who were asked about children in the household).

What do the Percentages Mean?

In 2022, the Census Bureau estimated 151,499 adult residents lived in Racine County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 1,510 adults. So, when 23% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 34,730 residents $\pm 6,040$ individuals. Therefore, from 28,690 to 40,770 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2022, the Census Bureau estimated 78,959 occupied housing units in Racine County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2022 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 790 households.

Definitions

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

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

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

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau’s bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. From 2012 to 2017, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001. In 2020 and 2024, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$50,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$50,001 to \$75,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$75,001.

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

Current smoker: Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked tobacco cigarettes in the past month.

Binge drinking: The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the CDC defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences.

Health department service area: From 2012 to 2020, the City of Racine’s service area also included Elmwood Park and Wind Point. In 2024, both Elmwood Park and Wind Point communities were included in the Racine County Public Health Division service area.

Demographic Profile

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

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2024 (Q27, Q28, Q52 – Q55, Q57 & Q62)^o

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	50
All Other Responses*	<1
Age	
18 to 34	26%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	16
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	24
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	25%
White	75
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	31%
Some Post High School	33
College Graduate	37
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33
Not Sure/No Answer	19
Marital Status	
Married	50%
Not Married	50
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	43%
Racine County	57

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

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

How to Read the Report

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults in 2012 reporting cholesterol test four years ago or less (73%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2024 (76%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found “statistically significant” and “not statistically significant” are both important for stakeholders to better understand county residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, household income level, marital status and health department service area). Finally, Healthy People 2030 goals as well as state and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Report Setup

- 1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions and comparisons to the most recent state percentages, national percentages and Healthy People 2030 goals, wherever possible. Also included is a summary of the key findings for each topic.
- 2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
 - a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Rating Their Own Health, Health Care Needed and Economic Hardships. Each main topic starts on a new page and is in **bold** in the report.
 - b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2024 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2024 percentages statistically changed over time.
 - c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, “Prescription Medications Not Taken,” “Unmet Medical Care,” “Unmet Dental Care,” “Unmet Mental Health Care,” and “Unmet Alcohol/Substance Use Treatment” are the sub-topics within Health Care Needed.
 - i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2030 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
 - ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
 - iii. 2024 Findings
 1. First bullet—lists the percentages for sub-topic survey question response categories. Occasionally, a figure is included to visually see the breakdown. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
 2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2024. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, household income level, marital status and health department service area. Overweight status and smoking status are included for some analysis. Household income, marital status, presence of children and health department service area are the demographic variables used for household-level questions since respondent-level variables cannot be used. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 - iv. 2012 (First Year) to 2024 Year Comparisons
 1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2012 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2024 percent to determine if it has remained the same, increased or decreased. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.

2. Remaining bullets—Each remaining bullet first indicates if the demographic variable was significant in 2012 and/or 2024. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2012 to 2024. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 - v. 2020 (or Most Recent) to 2024 Year Comparisons—same format as the 2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons, but compares 2020, or the most recent year, to 2024 percentages instead.
 - vi. Sub-Topic Table—Percentages, whether statistically significant or not, are listed for each survey question analyzed and broken down by demographic variables to determine the bullets for “2024 Findings,” “2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons” and “2020 to 2024 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 Racine County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

	Racine County					WI	US
Overall Health	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Excellent/Very Good	56%	55%	50%	45%	37%	52%	50%
Good	29%	26%	32%	39%	39%	32%	33%
Fair or Poor	15%	19%	18%	16%	23%	16%	17%
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past Year	Racine County					WI	US
Unmet Need/Care in Household	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Prescription Medication Not Taken [HP2030 Goal: 6%]	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	7% ¹
Medical Care [HP2030 Goal: 6%]*	8%	18%	11%	11%	9%	8%	10%
Dental Care [HP2030 Goal: 19%]*	15%	18%	13%	25%	11%	NA	20% ¹
Mental Health Care*	2%	4%	3%	9%	12%	NA	NA
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment	--	--	--	--	1%	NA	NA
Economic Hardships in Household	Racine County					WI	US
Times of Distress Looked for Community Resource Support (Past 3 Years)	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Respondents Who Looked for Community Support	--	--	18%	--	23%	NA	NA
Felt Somewhat/Slightly/Not at All Supported	--	--	53%	--	77%	NA	NA
Ate Less Because Not Enough Money for Food (Past Year)	--	--	4%	9%	12%	NA	NA
Issue with Current Housing Situation	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Health Information	Racine County					WI	US
Primary Source of Health Information	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Doctor or Other Health Professional	--	--	--	--	70%	NA	NA
Internet	--	--	--	--	29%	NA	NA
Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Family/Friends	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
Health Services	Racine County					WI	US
Have a Primary Care Physician [HP2030 Goal: 84%]	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Primary Health Care Services	--	--	90%	82%	87%	76%	84%
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner's Office	73%	69%	60%	58%	53%	NA	NA
Urgent Care Center	9%	16%	21%	28%	24%	NA	NA
Hospital Emergency Room	4%	3%	2%	1%	6%	NA	NA
Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center	5%	4%	<1%	1%	4%	NA	NA
Virtual Health/Tele-Medicine or Electronic Visit	--	--	--	--	3%	NA	NA
Hospital Outpatient Department	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	NA	NA
Quickcare Clinic/Fastcare Clinic	--	--	6%	0%	1%	NA	NA
Worksite Clinic	--	--	2%	3%	<1%	NA	NA
Alternative Medicine Location	--	--	--	--	<1%	NA	NA
No Usual Place	6%	4%	3%	7%	4%	NA	NA
Advance Care Plan	34%	35%	44%	35%	45%	NA	NA

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

¹2019 data.

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

	Racine County					WI	US
Other Substance Use in Past Month	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Marijuana or THC-Containing Products	--	--	--	--	12%	NA	NA
Cocaine, Opioid or Other Street Drugs	--	--	--	--	<1%	NA	NA
	Racine County					WI	US
Personal Safety Issues in Past Year	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Afraid for Their Safety	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%	NA	NA
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%	NA	NA
At Least One of the Safety Issues	7%	7%	5%	5%	9%	NA	NA
	Racine County					WI	US
Child/Children in Household	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
At Least One Health Issue Experienced of 17 Listed	--	--	--	--	50%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Infectious Diseases	--	--	--	--	13%	NA	NA
Mental or Behavioral Health	--	--	--	--	13%	NA	NA
Oral or Dental Health	--	--	--	--	13%	NA	NA
Childhood Disabilities or Special Needs	--	--	--	--	12%	NA	NA
Hearing and/or Vision Issues	--	--	--	--	10%	NA	NA
At Least One Activity Concern of 6 Listed	--	--	--	--	10%	NA	NA
Physical Activity and Exercise	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Nutrition and Eating Habits	--	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Quality of Life Fair/Poor	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
	Racine County					WI	US
Top County Social or Economic Issues	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Economic Stability, Including Employment and Income	--	--	--	--	22%	NA	NA
Safe and Affordable Housing	--	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Community Violence and Crime	--	--	--	--	15%	NA	NA
Education Access and Quality	--	--	--	--	13%	NA	NA
Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care	--	--	--	--	11%	NA	NA
Access to Social Services	--	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA
Racism and Discrimination	--	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
Access to Healthy Foods	--	--	--	--	6%	NA	NA
Social Connectedness and Belonging	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA
Accessible and Affordable Transportation	--	--	--	--	4%	NA	NA
	Racine County					WI	US
Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide	--	--	--	--	33%	NA	NA
Alcohol, Drug/Substance Use and Tobacco/Vaping	--	--	--	--	32%	NA	NA
Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity	--	--	--	--	17%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable Health Care	--	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases	--	--	--	--	9%	NA	NA
Social or Economic Issue	--	--	--	--	5%	NA	NA

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

General Health

In 2024, 37% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 23% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Health Care Needed

In 2024, 7% of respondents reported that someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed medical care; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care; respondents who were unmarried, with children in the household or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking. *From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental health care in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In previous years, it was asked of the respondent only.*

Economic Hardships

In 2024, 23% of respondents reported someone in the household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents who were unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Of the respondents who looked for community resource support, 77% reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, with children in the household or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in the household experienced times of distress, including economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource. From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Health Information

In 2024, respondents were asked where they get most of their health information and were allowed more than one response. Seventy percent of respondents reported they get most of their health information from a doctor or other health professional while 29% reported the Internet. Four percent each reported they were/family member was in the health care field or family/friends were their source for health information. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report doctor or other health professional. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information. Respondents who were male or in the City of Racine were more likely to report family/friends.

Health Services

In 2024, 87% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older, respondents of color, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report a primary care physician. Fifty-three percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 24% reported an urgent care center. Six percent reported hospital emergency room. Four percent each reported a public health clinic/community health center or no usual place for their primary place for health services. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were 18 to 54 years old, white or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Respondents of color, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a hospital emergency room. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, with a high school education or less or in the City of Racine were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a hospital emergency room or a public health clinic/community health center while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was no usual place, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Vaccinations

In 2024, 49% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Thirty percent of respondents reported they received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year; respondents who were 65 and older, white or with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year 41% reported they received their most recent COVID-19 vaccination in the last four or five months; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. Twenty percent of respondents 60 and older reported they received an RSV vaccination in the past year. *From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2024.*

Routine Procedures

In 2024, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 41% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 and older, white, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were male, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents*

who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.

Mental Health

In 2024, 25% of respondents reported in the past three years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that they have a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported they were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Body Weight

In 2024, 74% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 42% were obese. Respondents of color were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the City of Racine were more likely to be obese. *From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Alcohol Use

In 2024, 30% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. *From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink while from 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping

In 2024, 15% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to be a smoker. Ten percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Other Tobacco Products

In 2024, 2% of respondents each used smokeless tobacco in the past month or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. *From 2015 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Other Substance Use

In 2024, 12% of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report they used marijuana/THC-containing products in the past month. Less than one percent of respondents used cocaine, opioids such as fentanyl, or other street drugs in the past month.

Personal Safety Issues

In 2024, 7% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents 18 to 44 years old, respondents of color, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, 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 2024, there was a statistical increase.*

Children in Household

In 2024, the respondent was asked if they make health care decisions for child(ren) living in the household. If yes, they were asked if the child(ren) had any of 17 health issues in the past year. Sixteen percent of respondents reported the child(ren) experienced chronic diseases in the past year while 13% each reported infectious diseases, mental health/behavioral health or oral/dental health. Twelve percent reported childhood disabilities or special needs while 10% reported hearing and/or vision issues. This results in 50% of respondents reporting at least one health issue in the past year; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Respondents were then asked if they had any of six concerns for the child(ren). Seven percent of respondents reported they have concern for the child(ren) with physical activity/exercise while 6% reported nutrition/eating habits. This results in 10% of respondents reporting at least one activity concern for the child(ren). Five percent of respondents said the child(ren)'s quality of life was fair or poor.

Top County Social or Economic Issues

In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were economic stability, including employment and income (22%) or safe and affordable housing (16%). Respondents who were white or with a college education were more likely to report economic stability, including employment and income as a top social or economic issue. Respondents of color were more likely to report safe and affordable housing. Fifteen percent of respondents reported community violence and crime as a top issue. Thirteen percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue; respondents with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported access to social services as a top issue. Seven percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue. Six percent of respondents reported access to healthy foods; female respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported social connectedness and

belonging; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 65 and older, respondents of color or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported accessible and affordable transportation as a top issue; respondents of color or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this.

Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors

In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two health conditions or behaviors in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were mental health, mental conditions and suicide (33%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (32%). Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, with some post high school education or in the City of Racine were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior. Seventeen percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported access to affordable health care, although that was a social or economic issue; respondents of color or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported chronic diseases. Five percent of respondents reported that a social or economic issue was higher than a county health condition or behavior.

Key Findings

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

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 37% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 23% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health.

From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.

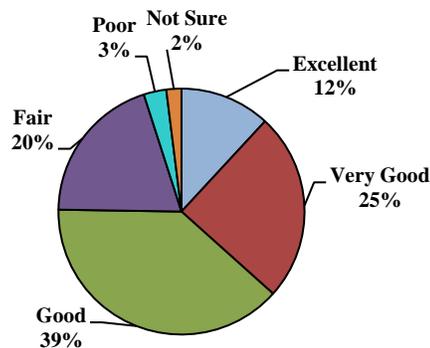
Rating Their Own Health

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

2024 Findings (Table 2)

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 23% reported their health was fair (20%) or poor (3%).

Figure 1. Rating Their Own Health for 2024 (Q1)



- Thirty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported their health was fair or poor compared to 23% of those with a high school education or less or 16% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (10%).
- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (37%) compared to nonsmokers (20%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2012 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012 and 2024, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012 and 2024, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2012, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of Racine County respondents reporting fair or poor health.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2020.

- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2024, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020 and 2024, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2020, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of Racine County respondents reporting fair or poor health.

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

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^{a,b}	15%	19%	18%	16%	23%
Gender					
Male ^{a,b}	14	19	20	17	24
Female ^{a,b}	15	19	15	15	22
Age ^{1,2,3}					
18 to 34 ^a	8	14	13	18	18
35 to 44 ^a	7	17	8	13	23
45 to 54	20	25	24	14	22
55 to 64	21	26	24	18	23
65 and Older	20	14	21	17	27
Race/Ethnicity ¹					
Respondent of Color	20	22	--	--	26
White ^a	13	18	--	--	22
Education ^{3,4,5}					
High School or Less	17	18	27	18	23
Some Post High School ^a	15	23	17	23	30
College Graduate	11	14	12	11	16
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	25	30	38	22	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	6	13	7	20	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	8	10	7	9	14
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}					
Married ^{a,b}	11	14	11	12	21
Not Married	19	22	29	23	25
Overweight Status ^{1,4,5}					
Not Overweight	11	19	14	10	10
Overweight ^{a,b}	16	18	19	19	28
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Nonsmoker ^{a,b}	13	15	16	13	20
Smoker ^a	21	30	25	37	37
Health Department Service Area ^{1,3,4}					
City of Racine	21	21	24	21	25
Racine County ^{a,b}	10	17	14	13	21

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

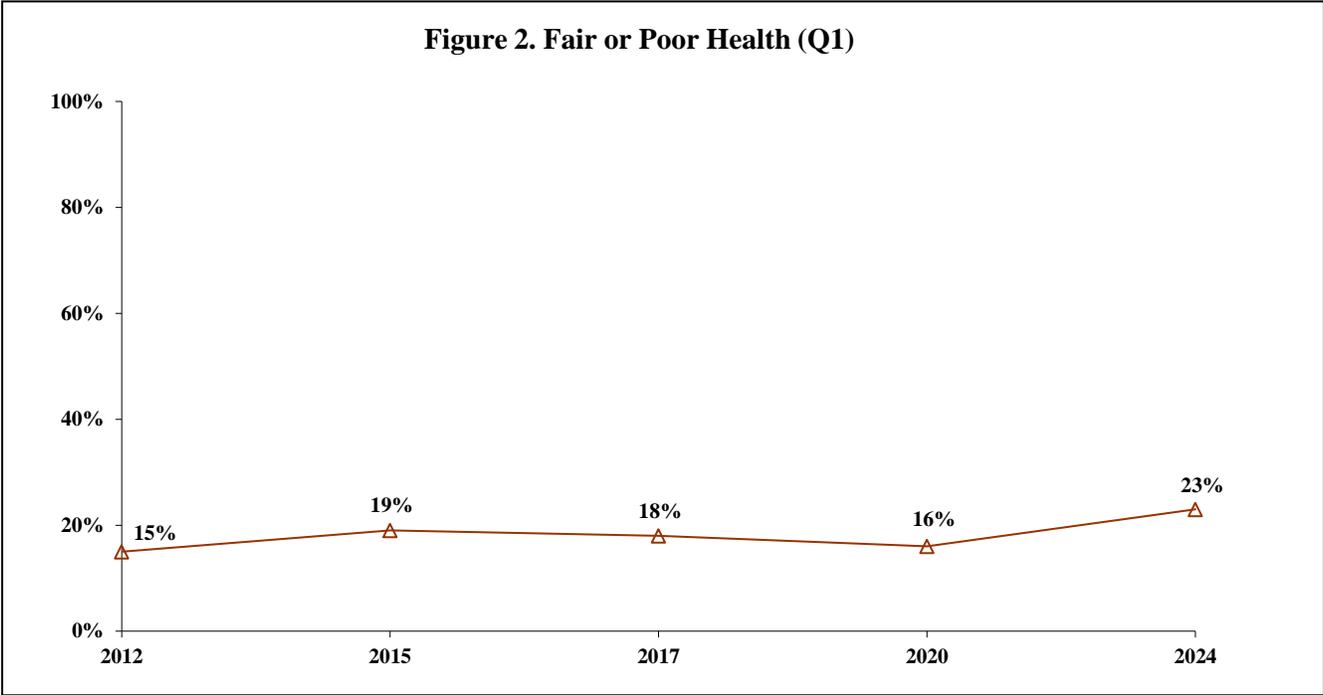
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Rating Their Own Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



Health Care Needed (Figure 3; Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 7% of respondents reported that someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed medical care; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care; respondents who were unmarried, with children in the household or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/substance abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking.

From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental health care in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In previous years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Prescription Medication Not Taken

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 3)

- Seven percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 10% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication in the past year compared to 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone had not taken their prescribed medication in the past year compared to married respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).
- Eleven percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication in the past year compared to 5% of respondents without children in the household.

Of the 7% of respondents who reported someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication (n=34)...

- Of the 34 respondents who reported someone in the household had not taken their prescribed medication, 34% reported the inability to pay as the reason for someone had not taking their prescribed medication while 14% each reported poor medical care or did not like side effects. Eleven percent reported they felt that it wasn't necessary/wasn't working.

Table 3. Prescription Medication Not Taken in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member) (Q2)[Ⓞ]

	2024
TOTAL ^{a,b}	7%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status ¹	
Married	4
Not Married	10
Children in Household ¹	
Yes	11
No	5
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	8
Racine County	6

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

Unmet Medical Care

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 4)

- Nine percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed medical care.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported someone in the household did not receive the needed medical care in the past year compared to 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the needed medical care in the past year compared to married respondents (13% and 5%, respectively).

- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the needed medical care in the past year (12%) compared to Racine County respondents (6%).

Of the 9% of respondents who reported an unmet medical care need in the household (n=44)...

- Of the 44 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 93% reported an adult did not receive the needed medical care, 0% reported a child while 7% reported both.
- Of the 44 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 39% reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 26% reported uninsured. Fourteen percent each reported insurance did not cover it or unable to get appointment while 11% reported poor medical care.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2024, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care.
- In 2012 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone did not receive the needed medical care.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone did not receive the needed medical care.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed medical care. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Racine County respondents reporting someone did not receive the needed medical care.

Table 4. Unmet Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q4)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	8%	18%	11%	11%	9%
Household Income ^{1,2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	26	12	15	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	22	16	11	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	5	6	10	8	3
Marital Status ^{1,2,5}					
Married ^b	6	9	11	11	5
Not Married	11	24	12	11	13
Children in Household					
Yes	8	16	14	13	11
No	9	18	9	7	8
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2,3,5}					
City of Racine	11	25	17	8	12
Racine County ^b	6	12	8	12	6

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Unmet Dental Care

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 5)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care in the past year compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care in the past year compared to married respondents (15% and 7%, respectively).
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care in the past year (15%) compared to Racine County respondents (8%).

Of the 11% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=54)...

- Of the 54 respondents who reported not receiving needed dental care, 45% reported the inability to pay while 28% reported insurance did not cover it as the reason for the unmet need. Twenty-two percent reported they were uninsured.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2024, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2012 and 2024, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2012 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care. In 2024, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting in the past year someone did not receive the needed dental care.

Table 5. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q7)^{0,2}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^{a,b}	15%	18%	13%	25%	11%
Household Income ^{1,2,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27	30	16	29	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	12	12	7	34	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	5	7	13	20	6
Marital Status ^{1,2,5}					
Married ^b	11	12	11	25	7
Not Married ^b	21	23	16	26	15
Children in Household ⁴					
Yes ^b	15	19	12	22	13
No ^{a,b}	16	18	14	31	10
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2,5}					
City of Racine ^b	21	25	14	25	15
Racine County ^b	11	14	12	25	8

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.

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Unmet Mental Health Care

2024 Findings (Table 6)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care in the past year compared to married respondents (16% and 8%, respectively).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care in the past year compared to 6% of respondents without children in the household.
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care in the past year (16%) compared to Racine County respondents (9%).

Of the 12% of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need in the household (n=60)...

- Of the 60 respondents who reported not receiving needed mental health care, 36% reported unable to get appointment as the reason for the unmet need while 23% reported the inability to pay. Thirteen percent each reported they were uninsured, insurance did not cover it or co-payments too high.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

In 2012, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2024, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care in 2012.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2020 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the needed mental health care.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed mental health care.
- In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed mental health care. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed mental health care, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone did not receive the needed mental health care.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the needed mental health care, with a noted increase since 2020.

Table 6. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q9)^{①,②}

	2012 ^③	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	2%	4%	3%	9%	12%
Household Income ²					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	8	3	11	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	2	<1	7	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	3	8	10
Marital Status ^{2,4,5}					
Married	--	<1	3	6	8
Not Married	--	7	2	12	16
Children in Household ^{2,4,5}					
Yes ^b	--	1	4	7	25
No ^b	--	6	2	14	6
Health Department Service Area ⁵					
City of Racine ^b	--	5	2	8	16
Racine County	--	3	3	9	9

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

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

^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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Unmet Alcohol /Substance Abuse Treatment

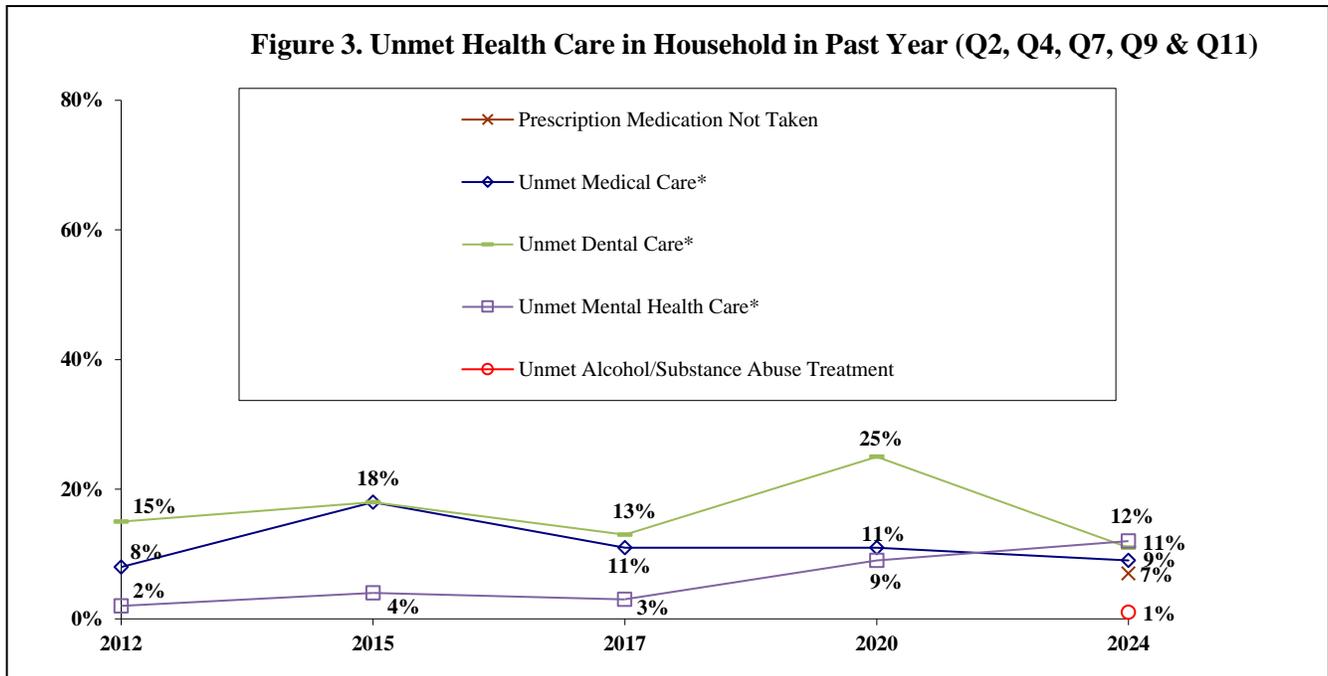
2024 Findings

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

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet mental health care in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. Please note: since 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In previous 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 (Figure 4; Tables 7 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 23% of respondents reported someone in the household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents who were unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Of the respondents who looked for community resource support, 77% reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, with children in the household or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in the household experienced times of distress, including economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource. From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.

Times of Distress Looked for Community Resource Support

2024 Findings (Table 7)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past three years someone in the household experienced times of distress, including economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life and looked for community resource support in Racine County.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for support compared to married respondents (30% and 16%, respectively).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in the household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for support compared to 17% of respondents without children in the household.

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support in the past three years.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support in the past three years. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support in the past three years, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017 and 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support in the past three years. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support.
- In 2017, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household experienced times of distress and looked for community resource support in the past three years. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable.

Table 7. Times of Distress Looked for Community Resource Support in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q13)^{①,②}

	2017	2024
TOTAL	18%	23%
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	20
Marital Status ²		
Married	17	16
Not Married ^a	21	30
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes ^a	24	35
No	15	17
Health Department Service Area ¹		
City of Racine	23	26
Racine County	16	21

^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.

^②Question was not asked in 2020.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024

Community Resource Support

2024 Findings (Table 8)

- Seventy-seven percent of the 114 respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported. Twenty-two percent reported extremely supported or very supported.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported compared to 63% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents with children in the household reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported compared to 69% of respondents without children in the household.

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported.
- In 2017, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, Racine County respondents were more likely to report they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the community resources. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported.

Of the respondents who reported “not at all supported,” “slightly supported,” or “somewhat supported” (n=89)...

- Of the 89 respondents who reported “not at all supported,” “slightly supported,” or “somewhat supported,” 28% reported poor quality of care as the reason while 25% reported not enough resources/services available. Eighteen percent reported lack of knowledge of where to go, 13% reported hassle/paperwork/didn’t meet requirements while 12% reported finances.

Table 8. Community Resource Support in Past Three Years (Felt Somewhat/Slightly/Not At All Supported) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents Who Looked for Community Resource Support) (Household Member) (Q14)^{①,②}

	2017	2024
TOTAL ^a	53%	77%
Household Income ²		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	49	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket	54	63
Marital Status		
Married ^a	47	70
Not Married ^a	61	81
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes ^a	43	85
No	64	69
Health Department Service Area ¹		
City of Racine ^a	39	80
Racine County	67	75

^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.

^②Question was not asked in 2020.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2024

Food Insecurity

2024 Findings (Table 9)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year compared to married respondents (16% and 8%, respectively).
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with children in the household reported someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year compared to 8% of respondents without children in the household.
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year (16%) compared to Racine County respondents (9%).

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children reporting someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.
- In 2017 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.
- In 2020, the presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food.

Table 9. Ate Less Because Not Enough Money for Food in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q46)^⓪

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	4%	9%	12%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	18	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	7	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	0	0	4
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married ^b	4	2	8
Not Married ^a	4	18	16
Children in Household ³			
Yes ^{a,b}	6	10	21
No ^a	3	6	8
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2,3}			
City of Racine ^a	9	12	16
Racine County ^a	1	6	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 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Issue with Current Housing Situation

2024 Findings (Table 10)

- Four percent of respondents reported they had an issue with their current housing situation.
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an issue with their current housing situation compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in top 40 percent household income bracket.
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they had an issue with their current housing situation (6%) compared to Racine County respondents (2%).

Of the 4% of respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation in the household (n=21)...

- Of the 21 respondents who reported they had an issue with their current housing situation, 33% reported rent/facility is too expensive as the reason while 20% reported mortgage is too expensive. Fifteen percent reported utilities, 14% reported current housing is temporary, need permanent housing while 10% each reported eviction concerns or too small/crowded problems with other people.

**Table 10. Issue with Current Housing Situation by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Household Member)
(Q47)⁰**

	2024
TOTAL	4%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status	
Married	3
Not Married	6
Children in Household	
Yes	5
No	4
Health Department Service Area ¹	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	2

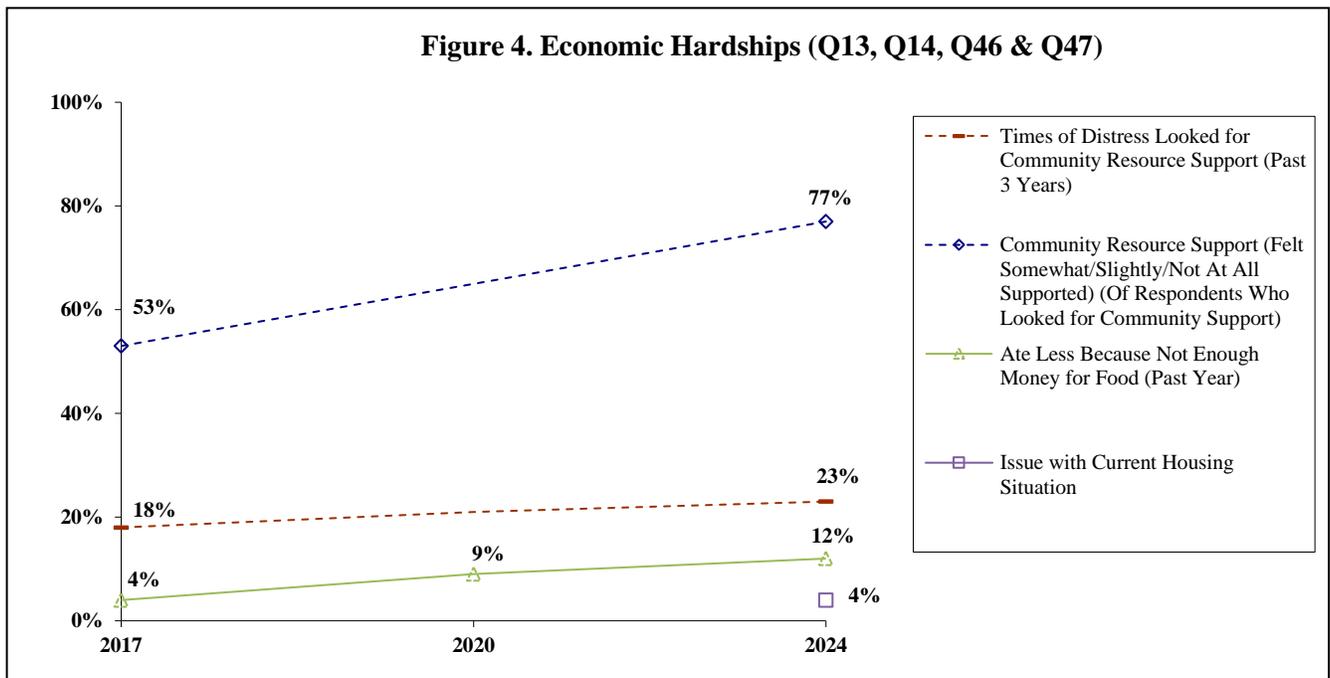
⁰Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Economic Hardships Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past three years someone in the household experienced times of distress, including economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life and looked for community resource support. From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who looked for community resource support and reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported by the resource. From 2017 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year someone in the household ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



--Question was not asked in 2020.

Health Information (Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, respondents were asked where they get most of their health information and were allowed more than one response. Seventy percent of respondents reported they get most of their health information from a doctor or other health professional while 29% reported the Internet. Four percent each reported they were/family member was in the health care field or family/friends were their source for health information. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report doctor or other health professional. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health care field and their source for health information. Respondents who were male or in the City of Racine were more likely to report family/friends.

Source for Health Information

2024 Findings

- Respondents were asked where they get most of their health information and could provide multiple answers. Seventy percent of respondents reported they get most information from a doctor or other health professional, nurse, nurse practitioner or pharmacist while 29% reported the Internet as their source for health information. Four percent each reported they were/family member was in the health care field or family/friends were their most often cited source.

Doctor or Other Health Professional as Source for Health Information

2024 Findings (Table 11)

- Seventy percent of respondents reported their doctor/other health professional was their source for health information.
- Female respondents were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information (75%) compared to male respondents (65%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 77% of those 55 to 64 years old reported doctor or other health professional as their source for health information compared to 52% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information (73%) compared to respondents of color (63%).
- Seventy-five percent of respondents with a college education reported doctor/other health professional as their source for health information compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 62% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor/other health professional as their source for health information compared to 71% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 60% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 63%, respectively).
- Racine County respondents were more likely to report doctor or other health professional as their source for health information (75%) compared to City of Racine respondents (63%).

Table 11. Doctor or Other Health Professional as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q17)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	70%
Gender ¹	
Male	65
Female	75
Age ¹	
18 to 34	52
35 to 44	75
45 to 54	71
55 to 64	77
65 and Older	79
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	63
White	73
Education ¹	
High School or Less	62
Some Post High School	71
College Graduate	75
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket	75
Marital Status ¹	
Married	77
Not Married	63
Health Department Service Area ¹	
City of Racine	63
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Internet as Source for Health Information

2024 Findings (Table 12)

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported the Internet as their source for health information.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 12. Internet as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q17)^o

	2024
TOTAL	29%
Gender	
Male	31
Female	27
Age	
18 to 34	35
35 to 44	31
45 to 54	28
55 to 64	31
65 and Older	23
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	30
White	29
Education	
High School or Less	26
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	32
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27
Marital Status	
Married	26
Not Married	32
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	31
Racine County	27

^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 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 13)

- Four percent of respondents reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source for health information.
- Nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information compared to 2% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 13. Myself/Family Member in Health Care Field as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q17)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	3
Age	
18 to 34	2
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	4
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	4
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	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	6
Not Married	4
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	4
Racine County	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 2024

Family/Friends as Source for Health Information

2024 Findings (Table 14)

- Four percent of respondents reported family/friends as their source for health information.
- Male respondents were more likely to report family/friends as their source for health information (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report family/friends as their source for health information (6%) compared to Racine County respondents (2%).

Table 14. Family/Friends as Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q17)⁰

	2024
TOTAL	4%
Gender ¹	
Male	6
Female	2
Age	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	4
45 to 54	0
55 to 64	7
65 and Older	3
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	4
White	4
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	2
College Graduate	4
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status	
Married	2
Not Married	5
Health Department Service Area ¹	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	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 2024

Health Services (Figure 5; Tables 15 - 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 87% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 65 and older, respondents of color, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report a primary care physician. Fifty-three percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 24% reported an urgent care center. Six percent reported hospital emergency room. Four percent each reported a public health clinic/community health center or no usual place for their primary place for health services. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were 18 to 54 years old, white or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center as their primary health care. Respondents of color, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a hospital emergency room. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, with a high school education or less or in the City of Racine were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a hospital emergency room or a public health clinic/community health center while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was no usual place, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2020 to 2024.

Primary Care Physician

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 15)

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- Ninety-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 83% of those 35 to 44 years old or 77% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report a primary care physician (93%) compared to white respondents (85%).

- Ninety-two percent of respondents with a college education and 91% of those with some post high school education reported a primary care physician compared to 75% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a primary care physician compared to 82% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 76% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 82%, respectively).
- Racine County respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (89%) compared to City of Racine respondents (83%).

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2017, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting a primary care physician.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a primary care physician.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2020.

Table 15. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16)^o

	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^b	90%	82%	87%
Gender ^{1,2}			
Male	86	79	85
Female	93	85	88
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34 ^b	80	58	77
35 to 44	88	84	83
45 to 54	94	88	92
55 to 64	92	93	89
65 and Older	99	98	96
Race/Ethnicity ³			
Respondent of Color	--	--	93
White	--	--	85
Education ^{2,3}			
High School or Less ^a	93	70	75
Some Post High School	89	88	91
College Graduate ^b	88	83	92
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	97	72	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	87	91	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket	86	85	91
Marital Status ³			
Married ^b	90	83	92
Not Married ^a	89	81	82
Health Department Service Area ³			
City of Racine ^a	90	84	83
Racine County ^b	90	81	89

^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 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Primary Health Care Services

2024 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Twenty-four percent reported urgent care center. Six percent reported hospital emergency room while 4% reported public health clinic or community health center. Three percent reported virtual health/tele-medicine or electronic visit while 1% each reported hospital outpatient department or Quickcare clinic/Fastcare clinic. Four percent reported no usual place.

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

2024 Findings (Table 16)

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported they go to doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (58%) compared to male respondents (48%).
- Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 52% of those 45 to 64 years old or 44% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, white respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2012, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2020 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.
- In 2020 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.
- In 2020 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office.

Table 16. Doctor’s or Nurse Practitioner’s Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	73%	69%	60%	58%	53%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Male ^a	67	59	51	52	48
Female ^a	79	78	70	64	58
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	59	57	37	41	44
35 to 44 ^a	70	59	59	45	44
45 to 54 ^a	71	69	60	60	52
55 to 64 ^{a,b}	83	80	75	72	52
65 and Older ^{a,b}	89	87	83	83	70
Race/Ethnicity ¹					
Respondent of Color	63	66	--	--	59
White ^a	75	70	--	--	52
Education ^{1,2,3}					
High School or Less ^a	67	69	71	57	47
Some Post High School ^a	76	59	55	59	59
College Graduate ^a	77	81	58	57	55
Household Income ¹					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	66	68	62	55	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	74	71	61	65	45
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	76	66	57	55	55
Marital Status ¹					
Married ^a	77	70	61	58	56
Not Married ^{a,b}	68	68	59	60	51
Health Department Service Area ¹					
City of Racine ^a	69	69	56	57	52
Racine County ^a	76	69	63	59	55

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service

2024 Findings (Table 17)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center when they are sick.
- Thirty percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old and 29% of those 18 to 34 years old reported an urgent care center compared to 14% of respondents 65 and older.
- White respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center (28%) compared to respondents of color (15%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 31% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported an urgent care center compared to 17% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center.
- In 2012 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2024, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2024, white respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2012 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting an urgent care center.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center.
- In 2020 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an urgent care center.

- In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. In 2024, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2020 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an urgent care center.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an urgent care center.

Table 17. Urgent Care Center as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	9%	16%	21%	28%	24%
Gender ^{2,3}					
Male ^{a,b}	11	19	26	29	21
Female ^a	8	13	16	27	28
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	12	25	42	29	29
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	17	23	22	46	30
45 to 54 ^a	9	14	16	33	30
55 to 64 ^a	5	8	8	18	24
65 and Older ^a	2	3	7	13	14
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	9	12	--	--	15
White ^a	10	17	--	--	28
Education ^{2,3}					
High School or Less ^a	10	12	14	21	24
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	9	21	25	33	21
College Graduate ^a	9	13	22	29	27
Household Income ^{2,3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	14	11	26	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	9	9	27	22	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	14	25	28	34	31
Marital Status ¹					
Married ^a	12	19	23	27	27
Not Married ^a	6	13	18	30	22
Health Department Service Area ³					
City of Racine ^a	9	13	25	28	23
Racine County ^a	10	17	19	28	25

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Hospital Emergency Room as Primary Health Care Service

2024 Findings (Table 18)

- Six percent of respondents reported they go to a hospital emergency room when they are sick.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report a hospital emergency room (10%) compared to white respondents (4%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a hospital emergency room compared to 5% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a hospital emergency room compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a hospital emergency room.
- In 2012 and 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a hospital emergency room.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents of color were more likely to report a hospital emergency room.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a hospital emergency room. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a hospital emergency room, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a hospital emergency room. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a hospital emergency room.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a hospital emergency room. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report a hospital emergency room. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a hospital emergency room.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a hospital emergency room in 2020.

Table 18. Hospital Emergency Room as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017 ^⓪	2020 ^⓪	2024
TOTAL ^b	4%	3%	2%	1%	6%
Gender ²					
Male	5	6	--	--	6
Female	3	<1	--	--	5
Age ²					
18 to 34	6	6	--	--	6
35 to 44	3	5	--	--	5
45 to 54	4	0	--	--	1
55 to 64	2	2	--	--	6
65 and Older ^a	2	<1	--	--	7
Race/Ethnicity ^{1,2,5}					
Respondent of Color	7	9	--	--	10
White	3	1	--	--	4
Education ^{1,2,5}					
High School or Less	5	8	--	--	5
Some Post High School ^a	1	<1	--	--	11
College Graduate	4	0	--	--	2
Household Income ^{1,2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	5	--	--	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	<1	--	--	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	1	--	--	3
Marital Status ^{1,2}					
Married	2	1	--	--	5
Not Married	5	4	--	--	7
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2}					
City of Racine	5	5	--	--	8
Racine County	2	2	--	--	4

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 19)

- Four percent of respondents reported they go to a public health clinic/community health center when they are sick.
- Male respondents were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center (7%) compared to female respondents (2%).

- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a public health clinic/community health center compared to 2% of those 65 and older or 1% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center (10%) compared to white respondents (2%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a public health clinic/community health center compared to 2% of those with a college education or less than one percent of respondents with some post high school education.
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center (7%) compared to Racine County respondents (2%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center.
- In 2012, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents of color were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a public health clinic/community health center.
- In 2012 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a public health clinic/community health center.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report a public health clinic/community health center.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 19)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center in 2020.

Table 19. Public Health Clinic/Community Health Center as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)^①

	2012	2015	2017 ^②	2020 ^②	2024
TOTAL ^b	5%	4%	<1%	1%	4%
Gender ⁵					
Male	6	3	--	--	7
Female	4	4	--	--	2
Age ⁵					
18 to 34	7	5	--	--	9
35 to 44	3	4	--	--	6
45 to 54	7	4	--	--	1
55 to 64	4	3	--	--	3
65 and Older	3	2	--	--	2
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	7	3	--	--	10
White	5	4	--	--	2
Education ⁵					
High School or Less ^a	5	3	--	--	11
Some Post High School ^a	5	4	--	--	<1
College Graduate	4	4	--	--	2
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	6	--	--	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	8	3	--	--	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	2	--	--	1
Marital Status ¹					
Married	3	2	--	--	3
Not Married	7	5	--	--	6
Health Department Service Area ⁵					
City of Racine	6	4	--	--	7
Racine County	5	3	--	--	2

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

No Usual Place as Primary Health Care Service

2024 Findings (Table 20)

- Four percent of respondents reported they have no usual place they go to when they are sick.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of they have no usual place they go to when they are sick.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was no usual place.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no usual place.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting no usual place.
- In 2012 and 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of color reporting no usual place.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no usual place.
- In 2012 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting no usual place.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was no usual place.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no usual place.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting no usual place.
- In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting no usual place.
- In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report no usual place. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting no usual place.
- In 2020 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting no usual place.

Table 20. No Usual Place as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q19)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^{a,b}	6%	4%	3%	7%	4%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male ^{a,b}	9	7	6	11	3
Female	4	2	<1	4	4
Age ^{1,2,3,4}					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	12	<1	0	18	5
35 to 44	3	4	6	3	1
45 to 54	8	12	8	2	6
55 to 64	4	4	2	7	3
65 and Older	2	3	<1	2	3
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color ^a	8	3	--	--	<1
White	6	5	--	--	4
Education ^{1,2,4}					
High School or Less	9	6	6	14	7
Some Post High School	5	6	2	4	3
College Graduate ^b	4	<1	2	7	2
Household Income ¹					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	3	1	8	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	6	<1	10	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4	4	6	2
Marital Status ^{1,4}					
Married ^b	4	5	3	10	2
Not Married ^a	9	4	4	2	5
Health Department Service Area ³					
City of Racine ^{a,b}	8	5	<1	6	2
Racine County	6	5	5	8	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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Advance Care Plan

2024 Findings (Table 21)

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end-of-life health care wishes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (49%) compared to male respondents (40%).

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 32% of those 35 to 44 years old or 19% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (47%) compared to respondents of color (37%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (49% and 40%, respectively).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2012 and 2024, white respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race/ethnicity reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2012 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2012, Racine County respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting an advance care plan.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan.

- In 2020 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2020 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2020 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2020, Racine County respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 21. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^{a,b}	34%	35%	44%	35%	45%
Gender ^{2,3,5}					
Male	34	39	39	33	40
Female ^{a,b}	34	31	49	37	49
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	11	12	27	11	19
35 to 44	28	27	32	22	32
45 to 54	31	30	44	33	43
55 to 64	40	44	44	44	50
65 and Older	73	75	77	77	78
Race/Ethnicity ^{1,2,5}					
Respondent of Color ^a	23	20	--	--	37
White ^a	37	39	--	--	47
Education ^{1,2}					
High School or Less ^a	27	27	47	34	40
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	34	40	43	32	49
College Graduate	45	40	43	38	44
Household Income ^{1,2,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	28	29	38	29	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	51	33	28	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	35	51	38	41
Marital Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Married ^{a,b}	41	42	46	39	49
Not Married ^{a,b}	26	30	41	30	40
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2,3,4}					
City of Racine ^{a,b}	27	29	37	25	41
Racine County ^a	39	39	48	41	48

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

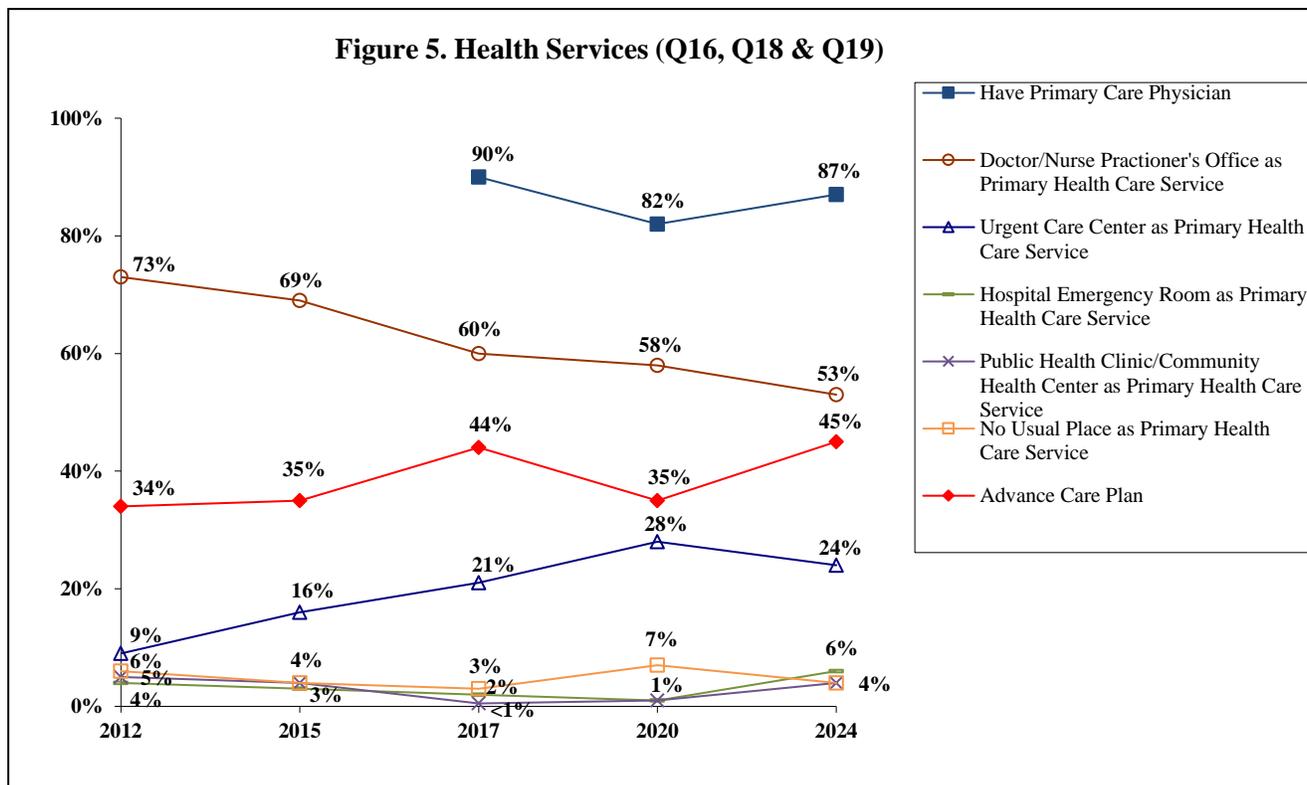
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Health Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a hospital emergency room or a public health clinic/community health center while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was no usual place, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



Vaccinations (Figure 6; Tables 22 - 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 49% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Thirty percent of respondents reported they received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year; respondents who were 65 and older, white or with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year 41% reported they received their most recent COVID-19 vaccination in the last four or five months; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. Twenty percent of respondents 60 and older reported they received an RSV vaccination in the past year.

From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2024.

Flu Vaccination

The Healthy People 2030 goal for adults 18 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objective IID-09)

In 2022, 70% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2024 Findings (Table 22)

- Forty-nine percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year compared to 32% of those 18 to 34 years old or 30% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported they received a flu vaccination compared to 44% of those with some post high school education or 38% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they received a flu vaccination compared to 51% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they received a flu vaccination in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (57% and 40%, respectively).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past year. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting a flu vaccination.

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past year. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 22. Flu Vaccination in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q24)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2024
TOTAL ^a	38%	41%	48%	49%
Gender ¹				
Male ^a	35	40	45	45
Female ^a	42	43	51	52
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^b	33	33	48	32
35 to 44	33	31	40	30
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	29	27	29	55
55 to 64 ^a	40	52	56	54
65 and Older	64	72	74	71
Race/Ethnicity ¹				
Respondent of Color	45	35	--	49
White ^a	37	44	--	49
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less	31	37	48	38
Some Post High School	38	48	45	44
College Graduate ^{a,b}	50	39	51	61
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	38	40	51	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	43	49	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	36	38	45	57
Marital Status ⁴				
Married ^{a,b}	40	41	46	57
Not Married ^b	37	42	51	40
Health Department Service Area				
City of Racine ^a	36	40	52	47
Racine County ^a	40	43	46	50

^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.

^②Question was not asked in 2020.

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

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024

COVID-19 Vaccination

2024 Findings (Table 23)

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year compared to 19% of those 35 to 44 years old or 18% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report they received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year (34%) compared to respondents of color (21%).
- Forty percent of respondents with a college education reported they received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year compared to 25% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 23. COVID-19 Vaccination in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q25)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	30%
Gender	
Male	27
Female	34
Age ¹	
18 to 34	18
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	33
55 to 64	33
65 and Older	49
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	21
White	34
Education ¹	
High School or Less	24
Some Post High School	25
College Graduate	40
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30
Marital Status	
Married	34
Not Married	27
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	29
Racine County	32

^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 2024

Most Recent COVID-19 Vaccination

2024 Findings (Table 24)

- Forty-one percent of the 152 respondents who received a COVID-19 vaccination in the past year reported they received their most recent COVID-19 vaccination in the last four or five months. Fifty-eight percent reported six months ago or longer.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported they received their most recent COVID-19 vaccination in the last four or five months compared to 32% of respondents some post high school education or less.

Table 24. Received COVID-19 Vaccination in Last Four or Five Months (Of Respondents Who Received COVID-19 Vaccination in Past Year) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q26)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	41%
Gender	
Male	47
Female	38
Age	
18 to 54	34
55 and Older	48
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	38
White	42
Education ¹	
Some Post High School or Less	32
College Graduate	52
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33
Top 60 Percent Bracket	48
Marital Status	
Married	47
Not Married	35
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	39
Racine County	43

^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 2024

Pneumonia Vaccination

In 2022, 72% of Wisconsin respondents and 72% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2024 Findings

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

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime (72% and 72%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime (78% and 72%, respectively).
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

RSV Vaccination

2024 Findings (Table 25)

- Twenty percent of respondents 60 and older reported they received an RSV vaccination in the past year.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of they received an RSV vaccination in the past year.

Table 25. RSV Vaccination in Past Year (Of Respondents 60 and Older) by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q30)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	20%
Gender	
Male	24
Female	16
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	17
College Graduate	25
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18
Top 60 Percent Bracket	23
Marital Status	
Married	22
Not Married	16
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	13
Racine County	23

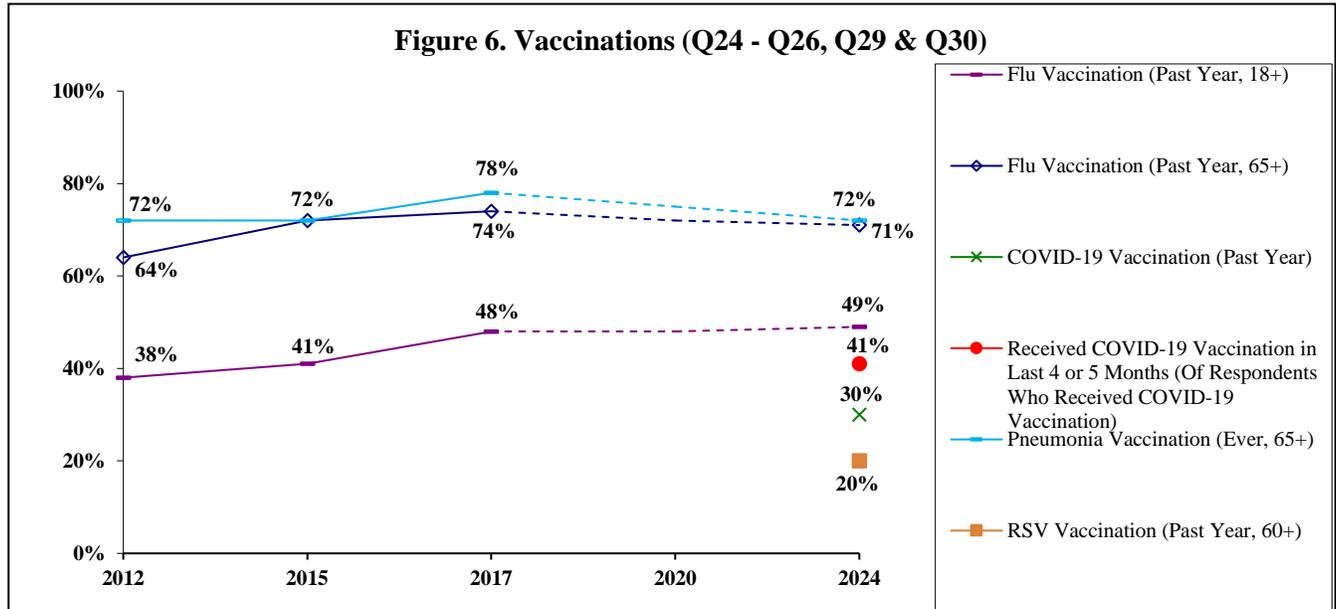
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime, as well as from 2017 to 2024.



--Question was not asked in 2020.

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 26 - 29)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 41% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 and older, white, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were male, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in Racine County were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.

Routine Checkup in Past Two Years

In 2022, 76% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup and 12% reported past two years. In 2022, 77% of U.S. respondents reported past year and 11% reported past two years (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2024 Findings (Table 26)

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 84% of those 18 to 34 years old or 80% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with some post high school education and 93% of those with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 79% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 85% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 82% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 84%, respectively).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase across race/ethnicity reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2024, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change 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 2024, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2024, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2020.

Table 26. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	82%	83%	88%	88%	89%
Gender ^{1,3,4}					
Male ^a	77	80	85	83	89
Female	86	85	91	92	90
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	72	80	86	74	84
35 to 44 ^b	81	77	90	92	80
45 to 54 ^a	81	77	82	90	91
55 to 64	86	86	88	92	91
65 and Older	93	96	95	97	97
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color ^a	80	81	--	--	89
White ^a	82	83	--	--	89
Education ^{1,2,4,5}					
High School or Less	78	82	85	79	79
Some Post High School ^a	86	79	86	94	94
College Graduate ^{a,b}	83	89	91	87	93
Household Income ^{3,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	79	83	93	84	85
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	82	81	84	92	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	86	82	88	88	92
Marital Status ^{1,5}					
Married ^{a,b}	86	83	90	87	94
Not Married ^a	77	82	85	89	84
Health Department Service Area					
City of Racine ^a	79	85	87	90	87
Racine County ^a	84	81	88	86	90

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less

In 2021, 84% of Wisconsin respondents and 85% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2024 Findings (Table 27)

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Three percent reported five or more years ago while 12% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Ninety-one percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 89% of those 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 44% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- White respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (80%) compared to respondents of color (62%).
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 73% of those with some post high school education or 64% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 74% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (86% and 65%, respectively).
- Racine County respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (81%) compared to City of Racine respondents (69%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, white respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2012 and 2024, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2020 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2020, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2024, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2020 and 2024, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 27. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q21)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^b	73%	75%	80%	85%	76%
Gender ³					
Male ^b	71	78	75	86	72
Female	75	73	84	84	79
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^b	42	47	60	65	44
35 to 44	75	76	81	86	81
45 to 54	83	85	86	92	84
55 to 64	90	90	89	98	91
65 and Older	91	93	90	95	89
Race/Ethnicity ^{1,5}					
Respondent of Color	65	70	--	--	62
White	75	77	--	--	80
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	66	68	82	68	64
Some Post High School ^b	74	73	72	83	73
College Graduate ^b	84	89	85	94	87
Household Income ^{1,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	67	74	86	76	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	77	80	61	83	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	84	80	83	91	91
Marital Status ^{1,2,5}					
Married	83	80	82	87	86
Not Married ^b	63	72	76	82	65
Health Department Service Area ^{1,3,4,5}					
City of Racine ^b	67	79	73	79	69
Racine County ^b	78	73	83	89	81

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Dental Checkup in Past Year

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

The Healthy People 2030 goal for an oral health care system visit in the past 12 months is 45%. (Objective OH-8)

In 2022, 68% of Wisconsin respondents and 66% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2024 Findings (Table 28)

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 15% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (72%) compared to female respondents (64%).
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those with some post high school education or 56% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 59% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 54% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (72% and 63%, respectively).
- Racine County respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (74%) compared to City of Racine respondents (59%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2012, white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents of color reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

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

- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2012 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2012 and 2024, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, male respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2024, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, Racine County respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 28. Dental Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)^o

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	63%	64%	68%	67%	68%
Gender ^{3,5}					
Male ^a	63	64	60	66	72
Female	63	64	76	67	64
Age ²					
18 to 34 ^a	57	53	70	64	70
35 to 44	66	65	65	58	69
45 to 54	61	66	67	69	67
55 to 64	69	68	69	72	66
65 and Older	64	71	69	72	66
Race/Ethnicity ^{1,2}					
Respondent of Color ^a	49	41	--	--	65
White	66	71	--	--	69
Education ^{1,2,4,5}					
High School or Less	54	52	65	52	56
Some Post High School	62	62	68	71	66
College Graduate	76	82	70	73	79
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	47	46	54	44	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	60	72	62	72	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	83	83	82	82	80
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Married	71	76	75	71	72
Not Married ^a	53	54	58	61	63
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
City of Racine	53	50	57	60	59
Racine County	70	74	75	71	74

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Eye Exam in Past Year

2024 Findings (Table 29)

- Forty-one percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 30% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (47%) compared to male respondents (35%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 30% of those 35 to 44 years old or 28% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Fifty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 45% of those with a college education or 27% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2024, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 29. Eye Exam in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23)^o

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	43%	42%	54%	44%	41%
Gender ^{4,5}					
Male	41	41	51	38	35
Female	46	42	56	49	47
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	44	34	57	19	28
35 to 44	36	22	46	39	30
45 to 54 ^b	42	46	53	64	43
55 to 64	38	46	46	49	44
65 and Older	57	62	63	56	58
Race/Ethnicity ²					
Respondent of Color	46	31	--	--	41
White	43	45	--	--	41
Education ^{1,2,4,5}					
High School or Less ^a	38	32	48	33	27
Some Post High School	44	48	54	46	51
College Graduate	51	45	58	47	45
Household Income ^{1,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34	43	54	32	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	48	41	41	47	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket	47	42	59	49	43
Marital Status ³					
Married	43	43	50	42	43
Not Married	44	41	59	47	39
Health Department Service Area ^{2,3}					
City of Racine	41	37	48	39	40
Racine County	45	45	57	47	43

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

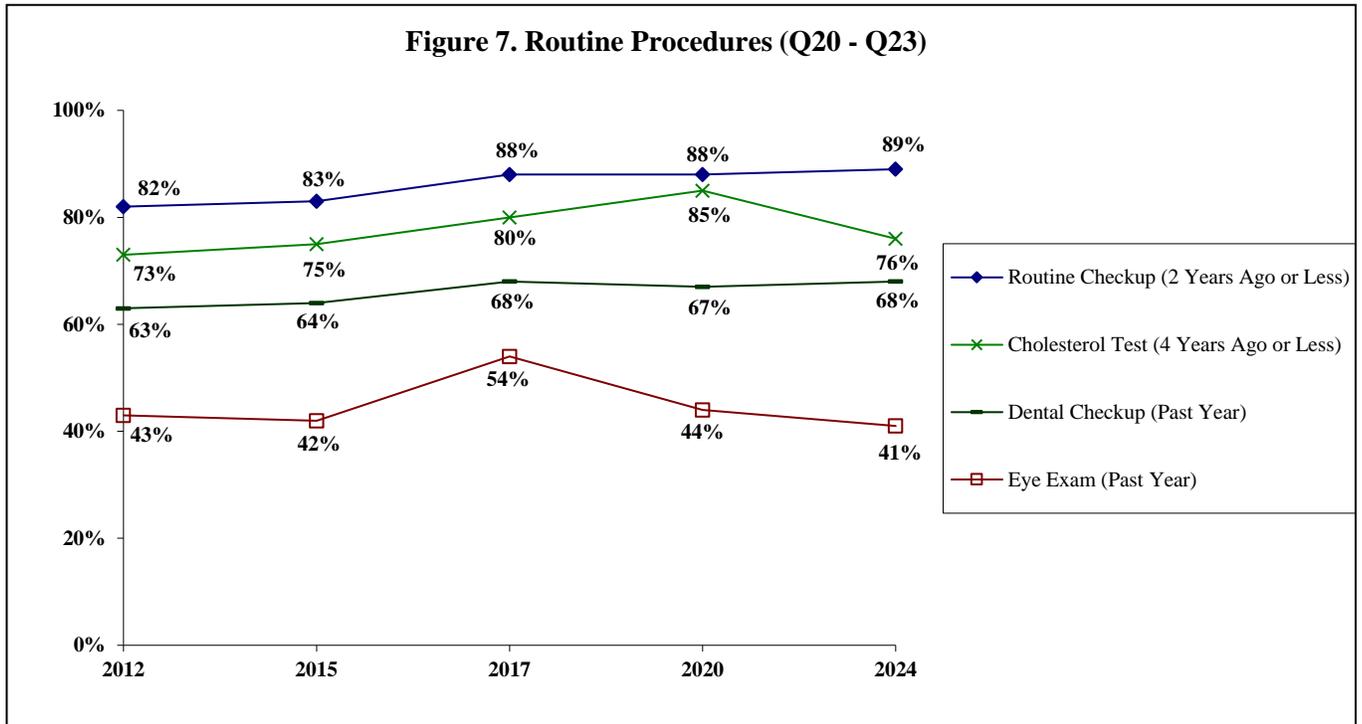
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



Mental Health (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 30 - 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 25% of respondents reported in the past three years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that they have a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported they were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.

Mental Health Condition

2024 Findings (Table 30)

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, thoughts of suicide or self-injury in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (35%) compared to male respondents (14%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 16% of those 55 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition compared to married respondents (31% and 18%, respectively).
 - Of the 122 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 69% were regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition.

Of the 31% of respondents who reported they were not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition (n=38)...

- Of the 38 respondents who reported not regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for their mental health condition, 33% reported unable to get appointment as the reason while 24% reported inconvenient hours. Twenty-three percent reported under control with medication/lifestyle changes while 18% reported not bad enough to see the doctor.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2012 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2012 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across service area reporting a mental health condition.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2020 and 2024, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.

Table 30. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q31)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	15%	21%	20%	21%	25%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Male	11	16	16	13	14
Female ^a	20	25	25	29	35
Age ^{2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	15	23	20	32	36
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	18	34	26	23	41
45 to 54	18	23	26	20	26
55 to 64	14	15	18	16	16
65 and Older	11	8	11	11	9
Race/Ethnicity ¹					
Respondent of Color	20	25	--	--	27
White ^a	14	20	--	--	24
Education ³					
High School or Less	16	23	21	18	23
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	16	21	27	18	29
College Graduate ^a	13	18	13	23	22
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	28	31	26	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	13	28	18	32	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	9	9	13	14	23
Marital Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Married ^a	10	12	18	16	18
Not Married ^a	22	28	24	30	31
Health Department Service Area ³					
City of Racine ^a	18	23	29	21	28
Racine County ^a	14	19	15	21	22

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

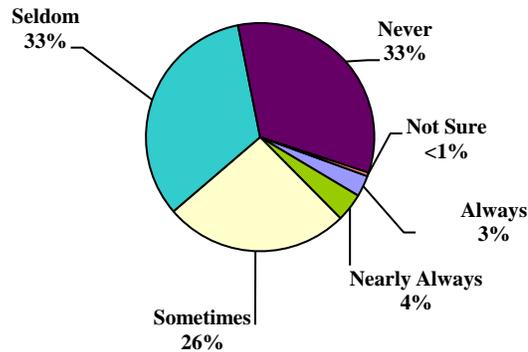
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2024 Findings (Table 31)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. This represents up to 16,610 residents.

Figure 8. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2024 (Q34)



- Fourteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 5% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Ten percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, 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 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2012, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, 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 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2020, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable.

Table 31. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q34)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	7%	7%	4%	6%	7%
Gender ⁴					
Male	7	6	3	3	7
Female	7	8	5	8	8
Age ^{2,3}					
18 to 34	7	7	4	9	11
35 to 44	7	<1	0	4	6
45 to 54	6	13	3	3	8
55 to 64	11	8	10	7	7
65 and Older	6	5	4	2	3
Race/Ethnicity ¹					
Respondent of Color	12	8	--	--	8
White	6	7	--	--	7
Education ^{1,3,5}					
High School or Less	10	7	10	7	5
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	6	9	3	4	14
College Graduate	4	5	1	4	3
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	12	10	12	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	5	2	3	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	<1	2	2
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}					
Married ^{a,b}	4	3	4	3	9
Not Married	10	10	4	8	6
Health Department Service Area ^{1,4}					
City of Racine	10	6	4	8	8
Racine County	5	8	3	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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2024 Findings (Table 32)

- A total of 8% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 30% reported nearly always.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 7% of those with a high school education or less or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of color and a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, 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 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2012, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of Racine County respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

In 2020, the question asked about finding meaning and purpose in life in the past month. In 2024, the question did not include a timeframe but included “daily life,”

- From 2020 to 2024, 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 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020 and 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 and older reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020 and 2024, 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. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2020 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across health department service area reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 32. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^b	7%	6%	5%	19%	8%
Gender ^{1,2,3}					
Male ^b	9	8	9	18	7
Female ^{a,b}	5	4	2	21	9
Age ²					
18 to 34	9	4	6	21	13
35 to 44 ^b	4	2	3	11	3
45 to 54 ^b	5	10	5	21	5
55 to 64 ^b	5	6	6	23	8
65 and Older ^b	9	8	6	18	8
Race/Ethnicity ¹					
Respondent of Color ^a	16	7	--	--	8
White ^a	4	5	--	--	8
Education ^{1,5}					
High School or Less ^b	12	5	8	24	7
Some Post High School ^a	3	8	3	16	14
College Graduate ^b	2	4	6	18	4
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	9	10	11	25	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	4	3	0	16	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	2	4	2	15	3
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}					
Married ^{a,b}	4	2	2	15	8
Not Married ^b	10	9	11	25	9
Health Department Service Area ¹					
City of Racine ^b	10	7	6	21	8
Racine County ^{a,b}	4	5	5	19	8

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

^②In 2020, the question asked about finding meaning and purpose in life in the past month. In all other years, the question did not include a timeframe but included “daily life.”

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Felt Lonely or Isolated

2024 Findings (Table 33)

- Eight percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them. This represents up to 18,120 residents.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them (11%) compared to male respondents (5%).
- Nineteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 9% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them compared to married respondents (11% and 5%, respectively).

Table 33. Always/Nearly Always Felt Lonely or Isolated by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q36)^o

	2024
TOTAL	8%
Gender ¹	
Male	5
Female	11
Age ¹	
18 to 34	19
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	<1
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	8
White	8
Education ¹	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	3
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status ¹	
Married	5
Not Married	11
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	7
Racine County	8

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Considered Suicide

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

2024 Findings (Table 34)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 16,610 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide (10%) compared to male respondents (3%).

- Eighteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 3% of those 45 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 2% of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 4% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2012, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of Racine County respondents reporting they considered suicide.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

- In 2020, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

Table 34. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q37)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	4%	6%	5%	7%	7%
Gender ^{2,5}					
Male	4	4	6	7	3
Female ^a	4	8	4	7	10
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	6	6	11	5	18
35 to 44	2	5	5	14	6
45 to 54 ^b	7	12	<1	13	3
55 to 64	4	4	5	2	3
65 and Older	1	2	<1	1	<1
Race/Ethnicity ¹					
Respondent of Color	8	8	--	--	10
White	3	6	--	--	5
Education ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
High School or Less	6	7	6	0	2
Some Post High School ^a	4	8	2	11	15
College Graduate	2	2	7	5	2
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	8	11	13	6	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	2	2	0	20	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	2	2	3	1
Marital Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Married	2	2	4	3	4
Not Married	6	9	5	12	9
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2}					
City of Racine	6	9	3	9	6
Racine County ^a	3	4	6	6	7

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

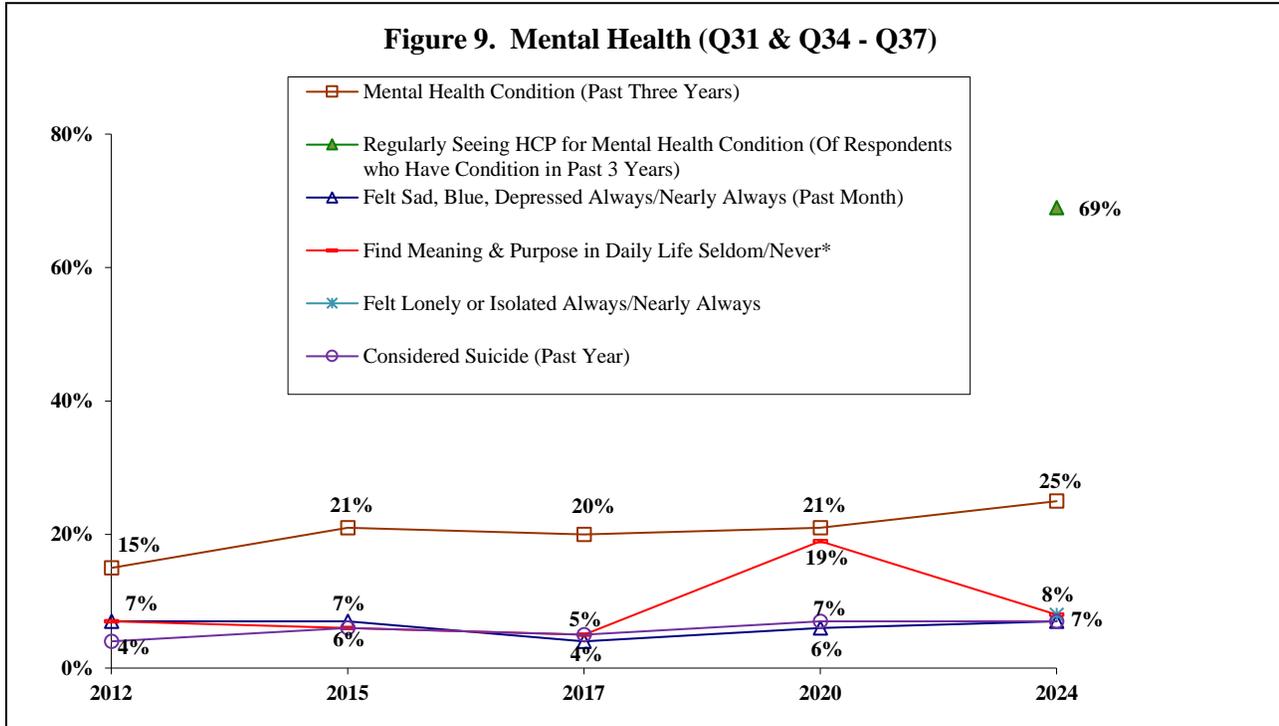
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



*In 2020, the question asked about finding meaning and purpose in life in the past month. In all other years, the question did not include a timeframe but included “daily life.”

Body Weight (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 35 & 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 74% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 42% were obese. Respondents of color were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the City of Racine were more likely to be obese.

From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.

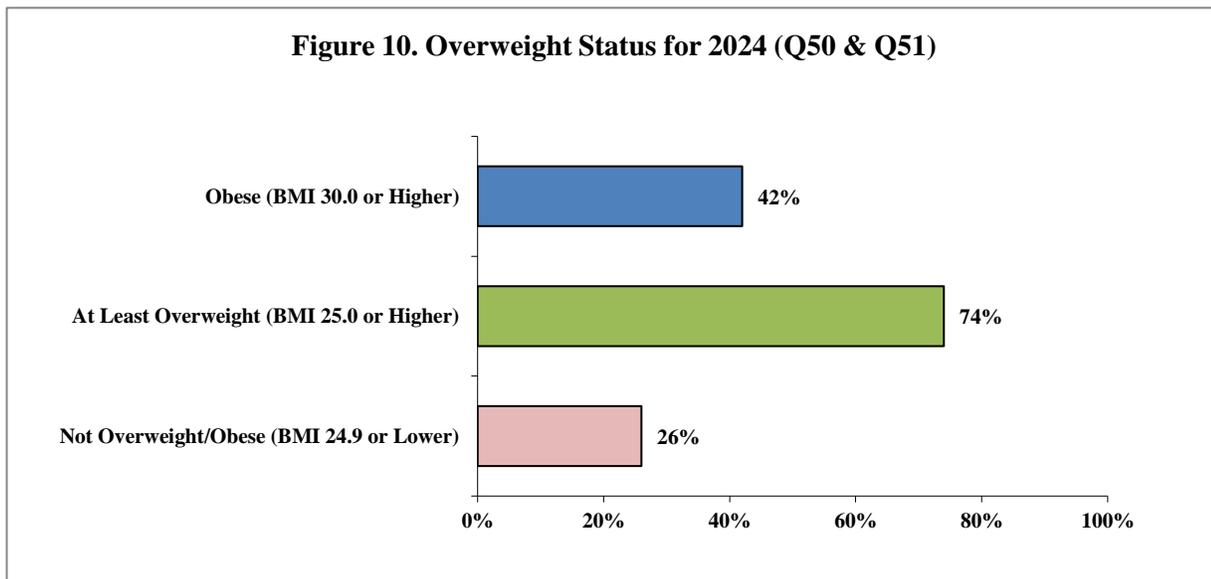
At Least Overweight

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 35)

- According to the definition, 74% of respondents were at least overweight (42% obese and 32% overweight).



- Respondents of color were more likely to be overweight (81%) compared to white respondents (72%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. In 2024, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents of color were more likely to be classified as at least overweight.
- In 2012 and 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of City of Racine respondents who were at least overweight.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 35. At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q50 & Q51)^o

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	71%	74%	75%	75%	74%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male	77	83	80	80	77
Female	65	65	71	71	71
Age ^{1,2}					
18 to 34	62	62	74	78	67
35 to 44	79	81	78	73	76
45 to 54	76	82	74	77	84
55 to 64	71	73	81	81	79
65 and Older	70	72	73	69	69
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	76	80	--	--	81
White	69	72	--	--	72
Education ^{2,3}					
High School or Less	72	77	82	70	74
Some Post High School	72	67	78	78	79
College Graduate	69	78	68	75	70
Household Income ^{2,3}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	74	69	82	71	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	81	73	82	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	73	78	73	77	81
Marital Status ²					
Married	73	80	77	76	74
Not Married	69	68	73	74	74
Health Department Service Area ²					
City of Racine ^a	70	78	79	75	78
Racine County	71	70	73	75	71

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Obese

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 36)

- Forty-two percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).

- Fifty-five percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old were obese compared to 34% of respondents 18 to 34 years or 65 and older.
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to be obese (49%) compared to Racine County respondents (37%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2012 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents who were obese.
- In 2012, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were obese.
- In 2012 and 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents who were obese.
- In 2012 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were obese.
- In 2012 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who were obese.
- In 2012 and 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status who were obese.
- In 2012, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to be obese, with a noted increase since 2012.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese.
- In 2020 and 2024, education was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education who were obese.
- In 2020 and 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were obese.
- In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to be obese. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to be obese.

Table 36. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q50 & Q51)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	34%	42%	35%	39%	42%
Gender ²					
Male	36	48	32	39	42
Female ^a	32	37	39	41	42
Age ^{1,2,3,5}					
18 to 34 ^a	25	42	26	42	34
35 to 44	42	47	45	37	48
45 to 54 ^a	32	52	31	46	55
55 to 64	47	38	45	38	48
65 and Older	30	31	38	33	34
Race/Ethnicity ²					
Respondent of Color	40	53	--	--	48
White ^a	32	39	--	--	41
Education ³					
High School or Less	34	46	43	45	37
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	33	39	41	37	49
College Graduate	35	42	25	37	41
Household Income ³					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	35	39	50	41	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	46	35	45	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	37	45	26	36	46
Marital Status ⁴					
Married ^a	33	43	33	35	41
Not Married ^a	35	42	40	46	44
Health Department Service Area ^{2,3,5}					
City of Racine ^a	32	48	44	42	49
Racine County	35	38	31	38	37

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

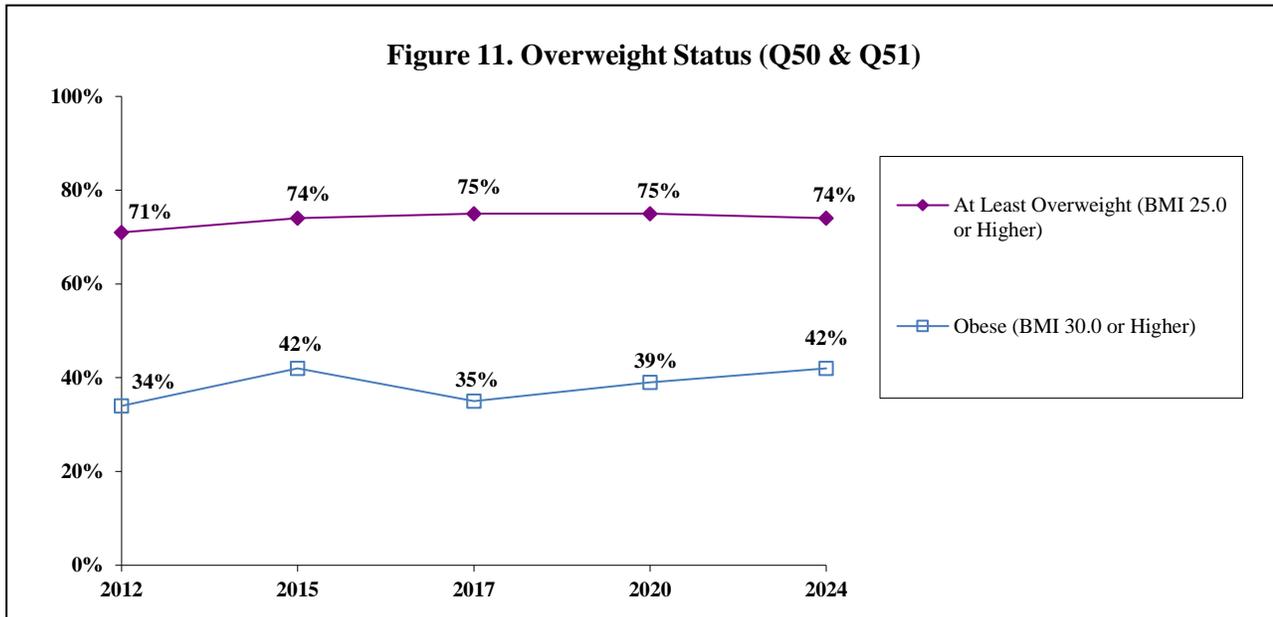
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



Alcohol Use (Figure 12; Tables 37 & 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 30% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink while from 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change.

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2024, Racine County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

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

In 2022, 20% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

2024 Findings (Table 37)

- Thirty percent of respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old binged in the past month compared to 26% of those 55 to 64 years old or 9% of respondents 65 and older.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents and a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2024, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, Racine County respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting binge drinking.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 37)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents and a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- In 2020, married respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2024, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting binge drinking.

Table 37. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q38)^{①,②}

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL	29%	33%	34%	30%	30%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}					
Male ^{a,b}	38	39	39	38	29
Female ^{a,b}	20	28	28	22	31
Age ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
18 to 34 ^b	35	44	51	25	41
35 to 44	36	46	45	34	32
45 to 54 ^a	32	37	31	45	47
55 to 64	27	22	26	30	26
65 and Older	9	10	9	12	9
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	24	31	--	--	31
White	30	34	--	--	30
Education ^{1,3}					
High School or Less	29	30	27	27	26
Some Post High School	33	39	40	35	35
College Graduate	22	31	33	27	28
Household Income ^{1,2,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	24	29	36	15	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	36	44	34	29	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	38	34	41	36
Marital Status ⁴					
Married	31	32	33	35	28
Not Married ^b	26	34	35	22	32
Health Department Service Area ¹					
City of Racine ^a	24	30	32	25	34
Racine County	32	35	35	33	27

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 38)

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- In 2012, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

2017 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in both study years.

Table 38. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q39)^{①,②}

	2012	2015 ^③	2017 ^③	2024 ^③
TOTAL ^a	4%	1%	2%	2%
Gender				
Male	4	--	--	--
Female	3	--	--	--
Age ¹				
18 to 34	8	--	--	--
35 to 44	2	--	--	--
45 to 54	3	--	--	--
55 to 64	1	--	--	--
65 and Older	2	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity ¹				
Respondent of Color	9	--	--	--
White	2	--	--	--
Education				
High School or Less	5	--	--	--
Some Post High School	3	--	--	--
College Graduate	3	--	--	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	--	--	--
Marital Status ¹				
Married	2	--	--	--
Not Married	5	--	--	--
Health Department Service Area ¹				
City of Racine	5	--	--	--
Racine County	2	--	--	--

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

^②Question was not asked in 2020.

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

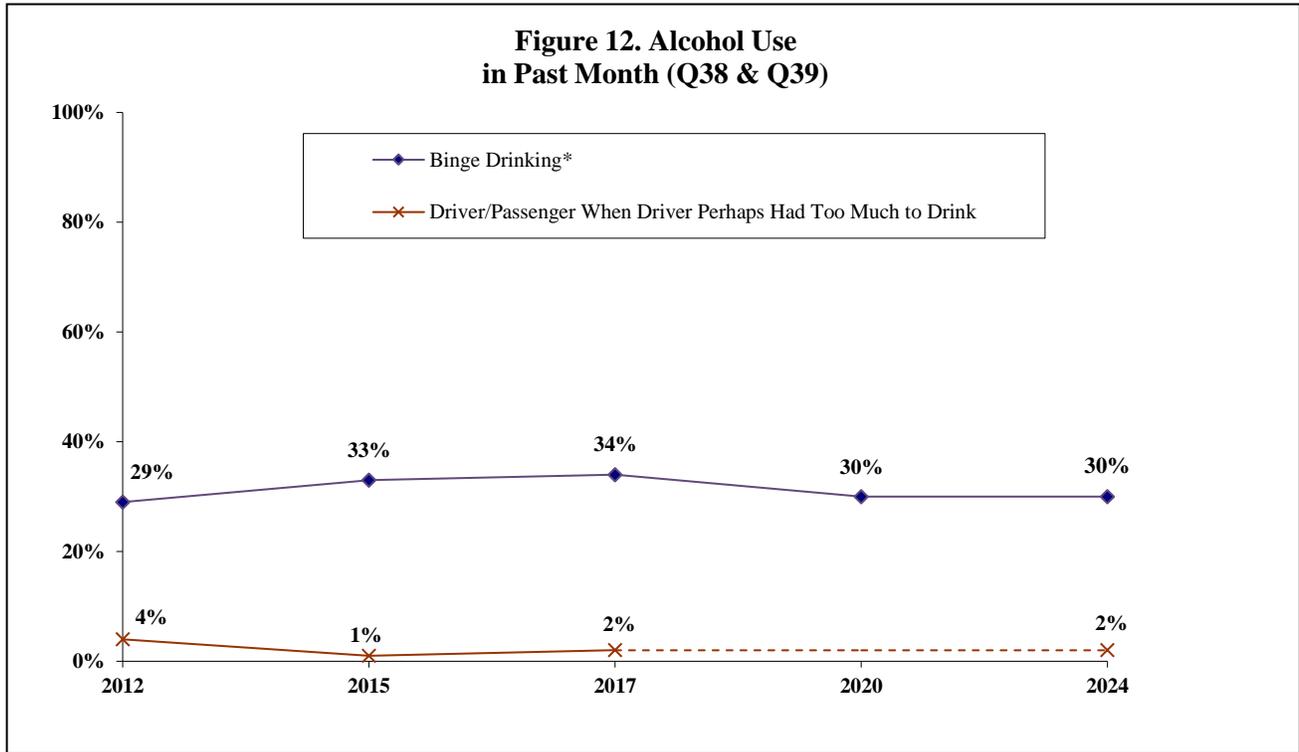
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2024

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink while from 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



--Question was not asked in 2020.

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

Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping (Figure 13; Tables 39 & 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 15% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to be a smoker. Ten percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024.

Current Cigarette Smokers

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

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

2024 Findings (Table 39)

- Fifteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (past month use).
- Female respondents were more likely to be current tobacco cigarette smokers (20%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (19% and 10%, respectively).
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to be current smokers (19%) compared to Racine County respondents (12%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2012, respondents of color were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race/ethnicity who were current smokers.

- In 2012 and 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status who were current smokers.
- In 2012 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of City of Racine respondents who were current smokers.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to be a current smoker, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020 and 2024, age was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2024, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker.
- In 2020 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to be a current smoker.

Table 39. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q45)^①

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	23%	25%	19%	12%	15%
Gender ^{2,3,5}					
Male ^a	23	22	24	14	10
Female ^b	23	29	14	11	20
Age ^{1,2,3}					
18 to 34 ^a	26	32	16	15	12
35 to 44 ^b	23	36	21	7	20
45 to 54 ^a	29	24	26	16	14
55 to 64	20	22	20	11	19
65 and Older	11	10	9	11	10
Race/Ethnicity ^{1,2}					
Respondent of Color ^a	29	36	--	--	17
White ^a	21	22	--	--	14
Education ^{1,2,4,5}					
High School or Less	34	38	25	18	26
Some Post High School	22	22	17	18	15
College Graduate	8	12	16	6	4
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	34	38	18	19	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	23	30	9	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	14	15	9	11
Marital Status ^{1,2,4,5}					
Married ^a	18	16	20	8	10
Not Married ^a	28	33	16	20	19
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
City of Racine ^a	31	30	32	17	19
Racine County	16	22	11	10	12

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Electronic Vapers

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

2024 Findings (Table 40)

- Ten percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents of color were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month (16%) compared to white respondents (8%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 12% of those with a high school education or less or 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 11% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to married respondents (16% and 4%, respectively).

2015 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2015 and 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2015 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2015 and 2024, respondents of color were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2015.
- In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2015.
- In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2015.
- In 2015 and 2024, health department status was not a significant variable. From 2015 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of City of Racine respondents reporting they used electronic vapor products.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2020 and 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2020 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2020 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.

Table 40. Electronic Vapor Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q44)[Ⓞ]

	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^{a,b}	7%	4%	6%	10%
Gender				
Male	7	5	5	9
Female	7	4	7	11
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^b	14	9	11	22
35 to 44 ^a	5	3	10	16
45 to 54 ^b	4	3	<1	7
55 to 64	5	5	6	3
65 and Older	3	<1	0	0
Race/Ethnicity ^{1,4}				
Respondent of Color	13	--	--	16
White	5	--	--	8
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^b	11	5	<1	12
Some Post High School ^a	6	8	11	15
College Graduate	2	0	2	4
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	3	10	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	12	3	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	4	6
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married	5	4	3	4
Not Married ^a	8	5	10	16
Health Department Service Area ²				
City of Racine ^a	6	10	7	13
Racine County	7	<1	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.

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

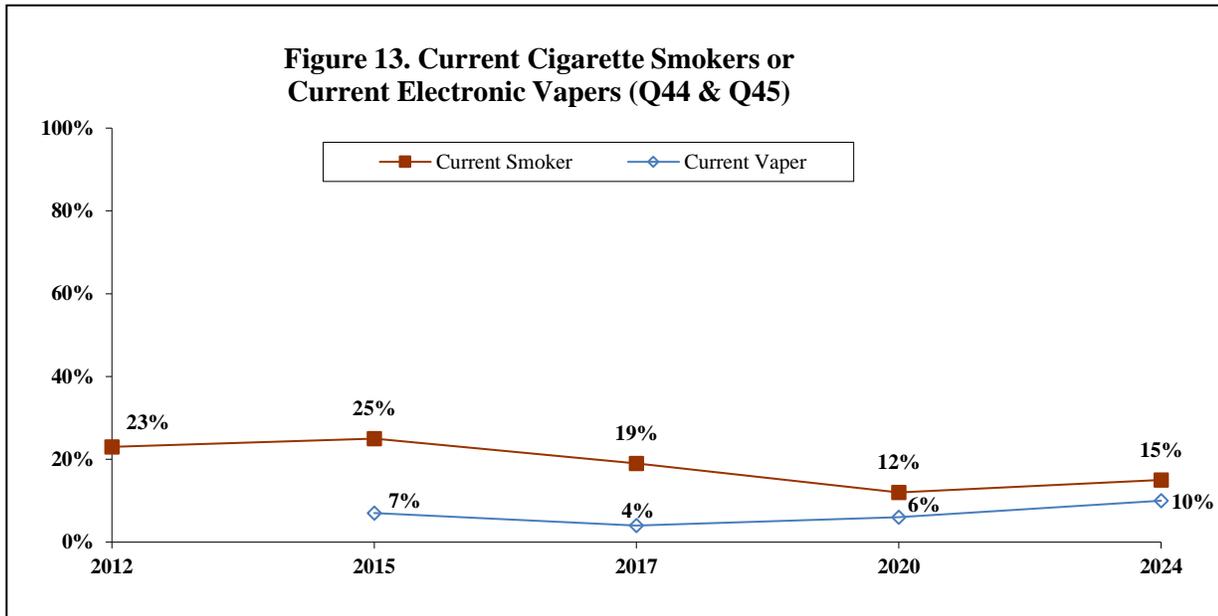
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Cigarette Smoking or Electronic Vaping Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024.



Other Tobacco Products (Figure 14; Tables 41 & 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 2% of respondents each used smokeless tobacco in the past month or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.

From 2015 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.

Smokeless Tobacco

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

2024 Findings (Table 41)

- Two percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month.

2015 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2015 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported smokeless tobacco use in both study years.

Table 41. Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q42)^o

	2015	2017 ²	2020 ²	2024 ²
TOTAL ^b	4%	2%	<1%	2%
Gender ¹				
Male	6	--	--	--
Female	2	--	--	--
Age				
18 to 34	5	--	--	--
35 to 44	4	--	--	--
45 to 54	5	--	--	--
55 to 64	3	--	--	--
65 and Older	3	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity				
Respondent of Color	3	--	--	--
White	4	--	--	--
Education				
High School or Less	5	--	--	--
Some Post High School	4	--	--	--
College Graduate	2	--	--	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	3	--	--	--
Not Married	4	--	--	--
Health Department Service Area				
City of Racine	5	--	--	--
Racine County	3	--	--	--

^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.

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 2015; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2024 Findings (Table 42)

- Two percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

2015 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2015, respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, respondents of color, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2020, respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

Table 42. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q43)^⓪

	2015	2017	2020	2024 ^⓪
TOTAL ^a	6%	4%	3%	2%
Gender ^{1,2,3}				
Male	8	7	6	--
Female	3	<1	<1	--
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34	6	8	<1	--
35 to 44	11	3	3	--
45 to 54	7	3	7	--
55 to 64	<1	5	3	--
65 and Older	3	<1	1	--
Race/Ethnicity ¹				
Respondent of Color	9	--	--	--
White	5	--	--	--
Education ²				
High School or Less	7	3	4	--
Some Post High School	4	2	3	--
College Graduate	6	7	3	--
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	8	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	4	4	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	3	3	--
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}				
Married	2	2	1	--
Not Married	8	8	6	--
Health Department Service Area ¹				
City of Racine	10	4	3	--
Racine County	2	4	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 2015; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

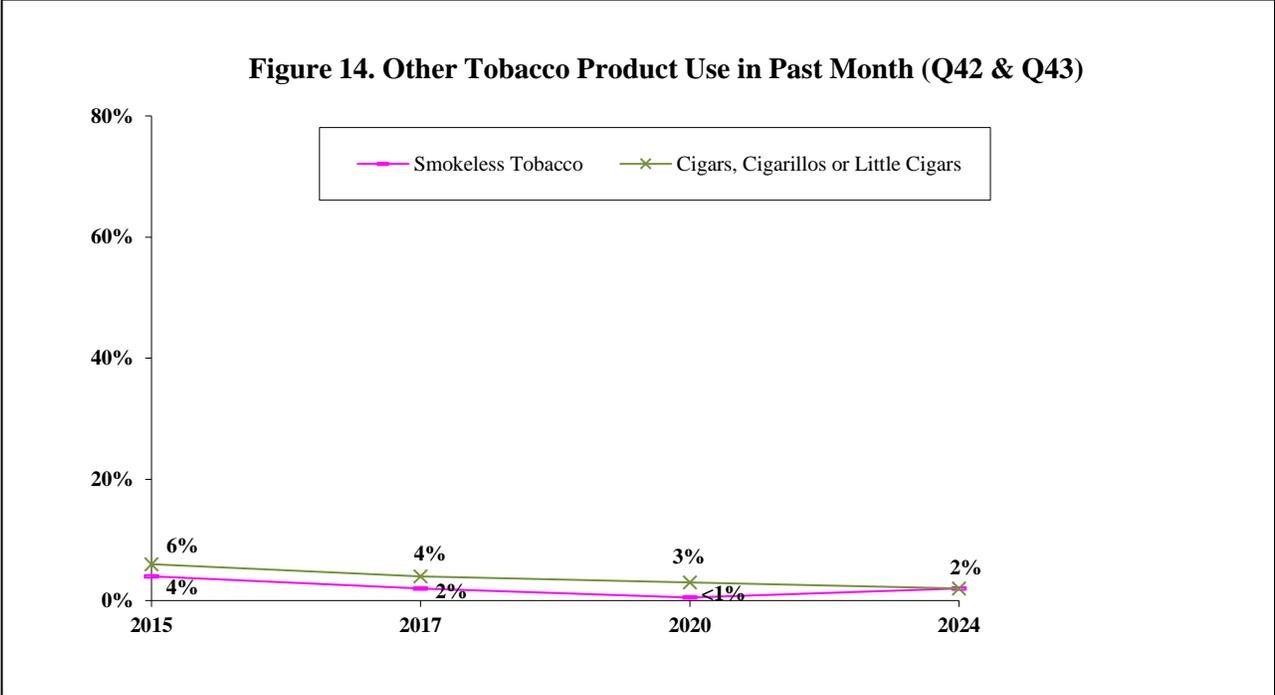
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2015 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Other Tobacco Products Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2015 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2015 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.



Other Substance Use (Table 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 12% of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report they used marijuana/THC-containing products in the past month. Less than one percent of respondents used cocaine, opioids such as fentanyl, or other street drugs in the past month.

Marijuana or THC-Containing Product Use

2024 Findings (Table 43)

- Twelve percent of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past month.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used marijuana or THC-containing products in the past month compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they used marijuana or THC-containing products in the past month compared to 12% of those with a high school education or less or 7% of respondents with a college education.

Table 43. Marijuana or THC-Containing Product Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q40)[Ⓞ]

	2024
TOTAL	12%
Gender	
Male	10
Female	14
Age ¹	
18 to 34	26
35 to 44	12
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	6
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	16
White	11
Education ¹	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10
Marital Status	
Married	10
Not Married	14
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	12
Racine County	12

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Cocaine, Opioid or Other Street Drug Use

2024 Findings

- Less than one percent of respondents used cocaine, opioids such as fentanyl, or other street drugs in the past month.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who used cocaine, opioids such as fentanyl, or other street drugs in the past month.

Personal Safety Issues (Figure 15; Tables 44 - 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, 7% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents 18 to 44 years old, respondents of color, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, 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 2024, there was a statistical increase.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2024 Findings (Table 44)

- Seven percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (11%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 9% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to married respondents (10% and 4%, respectively).
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (10%) compared to Racine County respondents (5%).
 - Of the 37 respondents who were afraid for their personal safety, 32% reported a stranger was the person most often reported who made them afraid followed by 14% reporting boyfriend or girlfriend.

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents of color reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2012.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2024, female respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety, with a noted increase since 2020.

Table 44. Afraid for Personal Safety in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q68)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^a	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Gender ^{2,4,5}					
Male	3	2	5	7	4
Female ^{a,b}	4	7	5	3	11
Age ⁵					
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	3	6	6	6	14
35 to 44	2	5	9	3	5
45 to 54	5	5	3	7	4
55 to 64	6	4	4	4	9
65 and Older	3	2	3	1	3
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color ^a	2	5	--	--	11
White	4	5	--	--	6
Education ^{2,3,5}					
High School or Less ^a	2	2	11	4	9
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	5	5	2	3	12
College Graduate ^b	4	8	3	7	2
Household Income ^{3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	5	6	7	4	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	6	<1	12	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	3	2	2
Marital Status ^{2,5}					
Married	4	3	4	4	4
Not Married ^{a,b}	4	6	5	5	10
Health Department Service Area ⁵					
City of Racine ^{a,b}	5	5	3	5	10
Racine County	3	4	6	5	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 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2024 Findings (Table 45)

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 7% of those 18 to 34 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (7%) compared to white respondents (2%).

- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).
 - Of the 18 respondents who were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, a boyfriend or girlfriend was the person most often reported by the respondent (9 respondents).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2024, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2012, race/ethnicity was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents of color were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2012, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2024, health department service area was not a significant variable.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase 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 2020.

Table 45. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q70)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017 ^⓪	2020 ^⓪	2024
TOTAL ^b	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%
Gender					
Male	4	2	--	--	3
Female	4	5	--	--	4
Age ^{1,2,5}					
18 to 34	8	5	--	--	7
35 to 44 ^a	1	8	--	--	8
45 to 54	5	1	--	--	3
55 to 64	3	3	--	--	0
65 and Older	0	0	--	--	<1
Race/Ethnicity ⁵					
Respondent of Color	5	3	--	--	7
White	4	3	--	--	2
Education					
High School or Less	5	3	--	--	5
Some Post High School	4	4	--	--	6
College Graduate	3	3	--	--	1
Household Income ^{2,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	6	--	--	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	0	--	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	2	--	--	2
Marital Status ^{1,2,5}					
Married	2	<1	--	--	2
Not Married	6	5	--	--	6
Health Department Service Area ^{1,2}					
City of Racine	7	5	--	--	6
Racine County	2	2	--	--	2

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2024 Findings (Table 46)

- A total of 9% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 12% of those 35 to 44 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of respondents 65 and older.

- Fourteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to 11% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Seventeen 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 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year compared to married respondents (12% and 6%, respectively).
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues in the past year (12%) compared to Racine County respondents (7%).

2012 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2024, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2012, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2012.
- In 2012 and 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2012 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2012 and 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2012 and 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

2020 to 2024 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year.
- In 2020 and 2024, gender was not a significant variable. From 2020 to 2024, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2020, age was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, education was not a significant variable. In 2024, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.

- In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2024, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2024, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.
- In 2020, health department service area was not a significant variable. In 2024, City of Racine respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues, with a noted increase since 2020.

Table 46. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q68 & Q70)^⓪

	2012	2015	2017	2020	2024
TOTAL ^b	7%	7%	5%	5%	9%
Gender ²					
Male	6	4	6	7	7
Female ^b	7	9	5	3	11
Age ^{1,5}					
18 to 34 ^b	10	8	6	6	14
35 to 44 ^{a,b}	3	11	9	3	12
45 to 54	9	5	6	7	5
55 to 64	7	6	5	7	9
65 and Older	3	2	4	2	3
Race/Ethnicity					
Respondent of Color	7	7	--	--	12
White	7	7	--	--	8
Education ^{3,5}					
High School or Less	7	4	11	5	11
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	8	8	3	3	14
College Graduate	6	8	4	7	3
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4,5}					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	10	10	8	5	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	6	2	12	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	3	4	3	4
Marital Status ^{1,2,5}					
Married	5	3	5	5	6
Not Married ^b	9	9	6	5	12
Health Department Service Area ^{1,5}					
City of Racine ^b	11	9	4	5	12
Racine County	4	5	7	5	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.

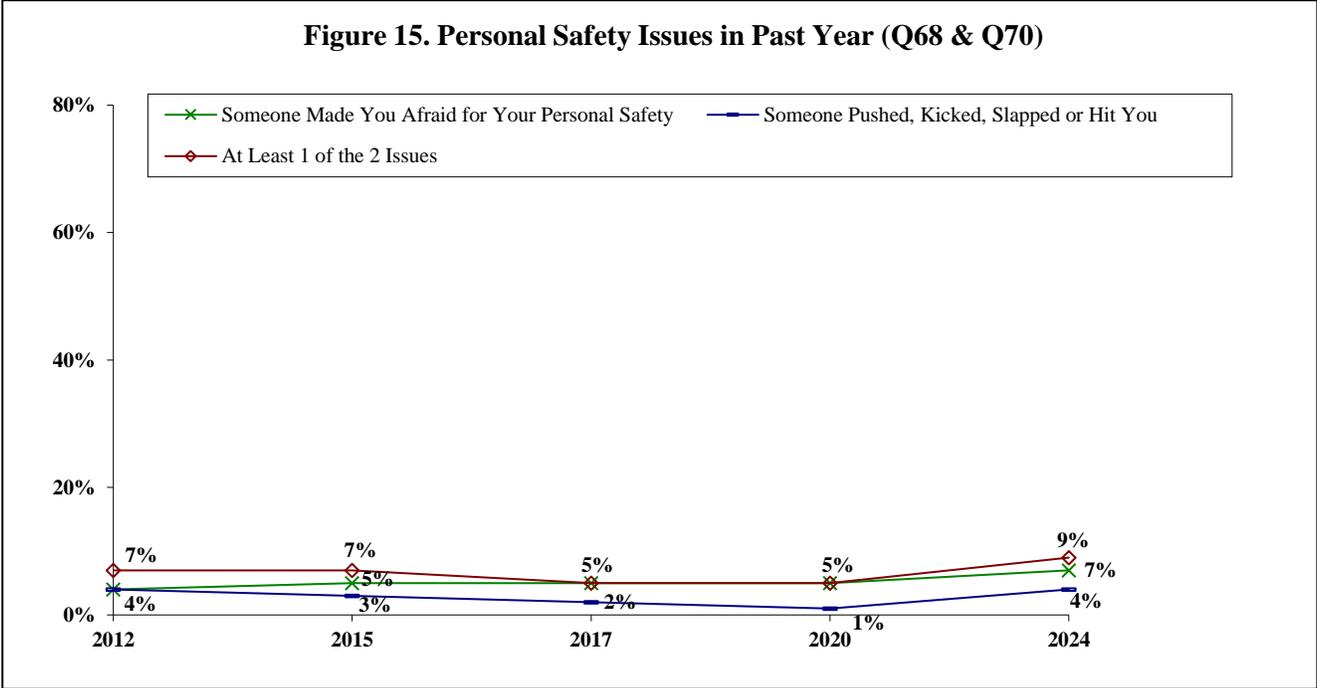
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015; ³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020; ⁵demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2024; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2020 to 2024

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2024, 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 2024, there was a statistical increase.



Children in Household (Figure 16; Table 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, the respondent was asked if they make health care decisions for child(ren) living in the household. If yes, they were asked if the child(ren) had any of 17 health issues in the past year. Sixteen percent of respondents reported the child(ren) experienced chronic diseases in the past year while 13% each reported infectious diseases, mental health/behavioral health or oral/dental health. Twelve percent reported childhood disabilities or special needs while 10% reported hearing and/or vision issues. This results in 50% of respondents reporting at least one health issue in the past year; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Respondents were then asked if they had any of six concerns for the child(ren). Seven percent of respondents reported they have concern for the child(ren) with physical activity/exercise while 6% reported nutrition/eating habits. This results in 10% of respondents reporting at least one activity concern for the child(ren). Five percent of respondents said the child(ren)'s quality of life was fair or poor.

Children in Household

2024 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported they have a child under the age of 18 living in their household. Seventy-four percent of these respondents reported they make the health care decisions for the child(ren).
 - Of these households, 39% were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, 62% were married and 46% were City of Racine respondents.

Health Issues Experienced by Child(ren)

2024 Findings

Of the 117 respondents with a child(ren)...

- Respondents were asked if the child(ren) had any of 17 health conditions. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past year the child(ren) experienced chronic diseases, such as allergies, asthma, or diabetes. Thirteen percent each reported infectious diseases, mental/behavioral health or oral/dental health. Twelve percent reported childhood disabilities or special needs while 10% reported hearing and/or vision issues. Four percent reported overweight or underweight. Fifty percent of respondents reported no issues/no answer.

Child(ren) Experienced at Least One Health Issue

2024 Findings (Table 47)

Of the 117 respondents with a child(ren)...

- Fifty percent of respondents reported the child(ren) experienced at least one health issue in the past year. Twenty-seven percent reported one issue and 23% reported two or more.
- Seventy percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported the child(ren) experienced at least one health issue in the past year compared to 35% of those in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report the child(ren) experienced at least one health issue in the past year compared to married respondents (61% and 41%, respectively).

Table 47. Child(ren) Experienced at Least One Health Issue in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q65)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	50%
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35
Marital Status ¹	
Married	41
Not Married	61
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	59
Racine County	41

^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 2024

Activity Concerns for Child(ren)

2024 Findings

Of the 117 respondents with a child(ren)...

- Out of a list of six concerns, 7% of respondents reported they have a concern about physical activity and exercise for the child(ren) while 6% reported nutrition and eating habits. Less than one percent each reported drug use and abuse, including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana/weed or vaping/juuling/e-cigarette use. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported no concerns/no answer.

At Least One Activity Concern for Child(ren)

2024 Findings

Of the 117 respondents with a child(ren)...

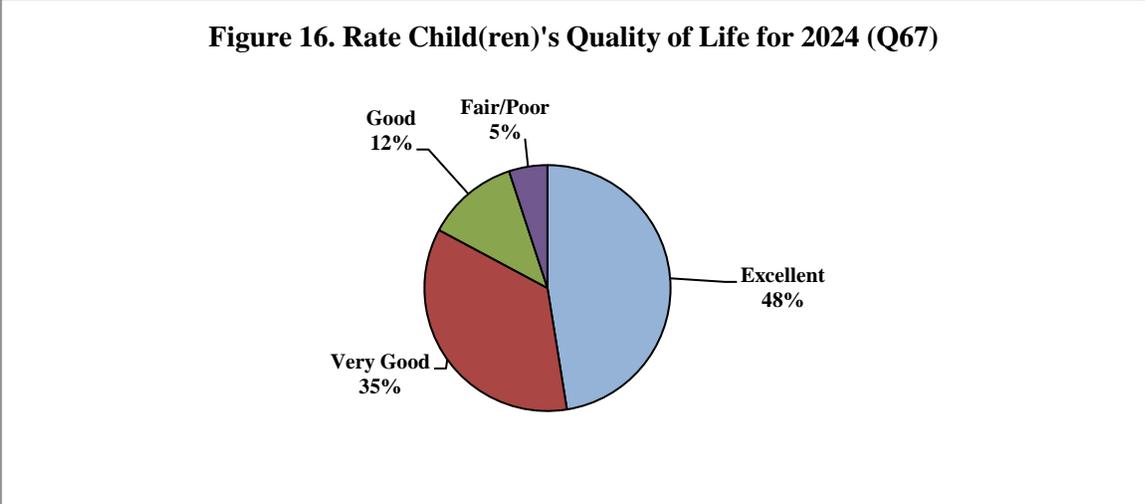
- Ten percent of respondents reported they have at least one activity concern for the child(ren). Seven percent reported one concern and 3% reported two or more concerns.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported having at least one activity concern for the child(ren).

Child(ren)'s Quality of Life

2024 Findings

Of the 116 respondents with a child(ren)...

- Eighty-three percent of respondents said the child(ren)'s quality of life, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 5% reported the child(ren)'s quality of life was fair or poor.



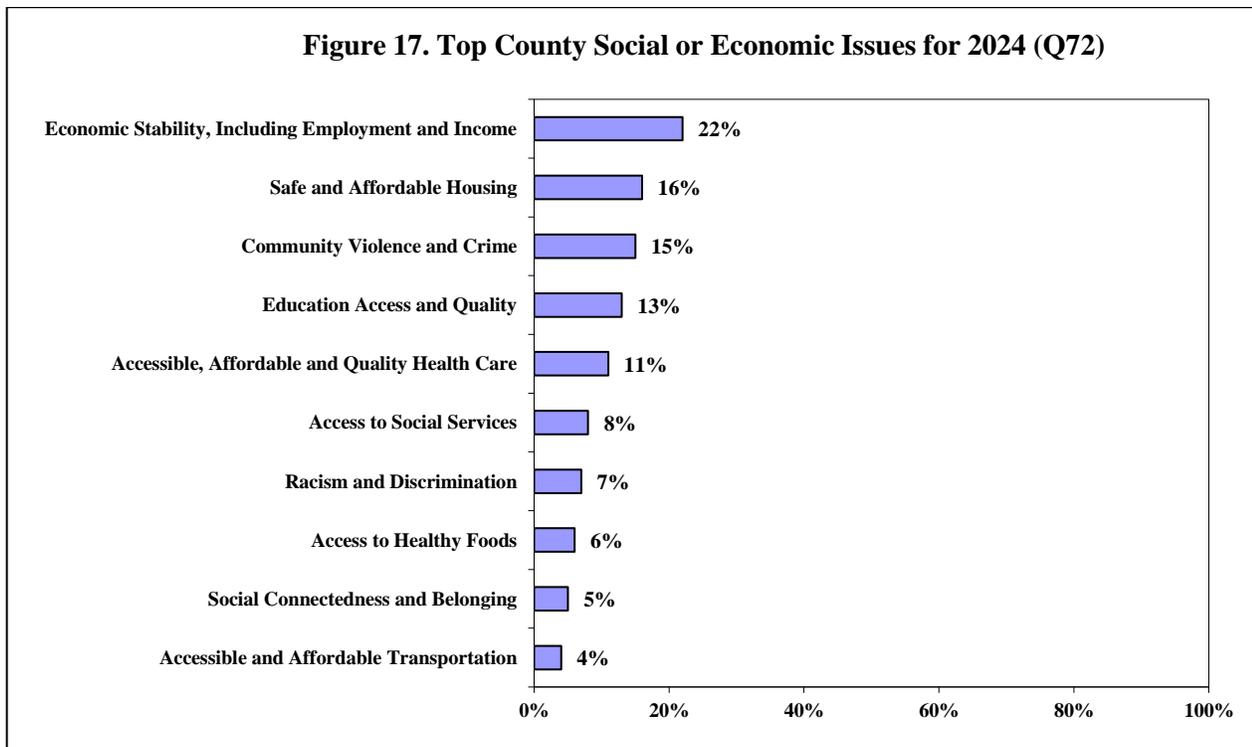
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported the child(ren)'s quality of life was fair or poor.

Top County Social or Economic Issues (Figure 17; Tables 48 - 57)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were economic stability, including employment and income (22%) or safe and affordable housing (16%). Respondents who were white or with a college education were more likely to report economic stability, including employment and income as a top social or economic issue. Respondents of color were more likely to report safe and affordable housing. Fifteen percent of respondents reported community violence and crime as a top issue. Thirteen percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue; respondents with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported access to social services as a top issue. Seven percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue. Six percent of respondents reported access to healthy foods; female respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported social connectedness and belonging; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 65 and older, respondents of color or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported accessible and affordable transportation as a top issue; respondents of color or in the City of Racine were more likely to report this.

2024 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the two largest social or economic issues in Racine County that must be addressed. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported economic stability, including employment and income while 16% reported safe and affordable housing. Fourteen percent were not sure while 5% did not answer.



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

2024 Findings (Table 48)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported economic stability, including employment and income as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- White respondents were more likely to report economic stability, including employment and income as one of the top social or economic issues (24%) compared to respondents of color (15%).
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top issue compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 48. Economic Stability, Including Employment and Income as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	22%
Gender	
Male	24
Female	20
Age	
18 to 34	21
35 to 44	25
45 to 54	25
55 to 64	25
65 and Older	17
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	15
White	24
Education ¹	
High School or Less	13
Some Post High School	22
College Graduate	29
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24
Marital Status	
Married	23
Not Married	20
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	22
Racine County	22

^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 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 49)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report safe and affordable housing as one of the top social or economic issues (24%) compared to white respondents (14%).

Table 49. Safe and Affordable Housing as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	16%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	15
Age	
18 to 34	20
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	17
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	24
White	14
Education	
High School or Less	16
Some Post High School	14
College Graduate	19
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16
Marital Status	
Married	17
Not Married	16
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	19
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 50)

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported community violence and crime as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting community violence and crime as one of the top two county social or economic issues.

Table 50. Community Violence and Crime as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	15%
Gender	
Male	13
Female	17
Age	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	21
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	20
White	14
Education	
High School or Less	14
Some Post High School	21
College Graduate	12
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	15
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	18
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 51)

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported education access and quality as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with a college education reported education access and quality as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 12% of those with some post high school education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported education access and quality as a top issue compared to 18% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report education access and quality as a top social or economic issue compared to unmarried respondents (17% and 9%, respectively).

Table 51. Education Access and Quality as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	13%
Gender	
Male	11
Female	16
Age	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	13
55 to 64	9
65 and Older	13
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	9
White	15
Education ¹	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	12
College Graduate	19
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status ¹	
Married	17
Not Married	9
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	16
Racine County	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 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 52)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report accessible, affordable and quality health care as one of the top social or economic issues (14%) compared to male respondents (8%).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top issue compared to 7% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old.

- Respondents of color were more likely to report accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top social or economic issue (16%) compared to white respondents (10%).
- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education reported accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top issue compared to 9% of those with a college education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Table 52. Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	11%
Gender ¹	
Male	8
Female	14
Age ¹	
18 to 34	22
35 to 44	7
45 to 54	8
55 to 64	7
65 and Older	9
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	16
White	10
Education ¹	
High School or Less	5
Some Post High School	20
College Graduate	9
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	10
Not Married	13
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	10
Racine County	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 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 53)

- Eight percent of respondents reported access to social services (including welfare programs, housing assistance, etc.) as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting access to social services (including welfare programs, housing assistance, etc.) as one of the top two county social or economic issues.

Table 53. Access to Social Services as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	10
Age	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	10
65 and Older	6
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	9
White	8
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	8
College Graduate	9
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	8
Not Married	8
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	8
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Racism and Discrimination as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2024 Findings (Table 54)

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

Table 54. Racism and Discrimination as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	7%
Gender	
Male	7
Female	7
Age	
18 to 34	7
35 to 44	4
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	6
White	8
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	8
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9
Marital Status	
Married	7
Not Married	8
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Access to Healthy Foods as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2024 Findings (Table 55)

- Six percent of respondents reported access to healthy foods as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report access to healthy foods as one of the top social or economic issues (9%) compared to male respondents (4%).

Table 55. Access to Healthy Foods as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	6%
Gender ¹	
Male	4
Female	9
Age	
18 to 34	2
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	11
55 to 64	8
65 and Older	6
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	7
White	6
Education	
High School or Less	6
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	7
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7
Marital Status	
Married	6
Not Married	7
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 56)

- Five percent of respondents reported social connectedness and belonging as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 7% of those 65 and older reported social connectedness and belonging as one of the top social or economic issues compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report social connectedness and belonging as a top issue (8%) compared to white respondents (4%).
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported social connectedness and belonging as a top social or economic issue compared to 5% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 56. Social Connectedness and Belonging as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	3
Female	7
Age ¹	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	0
45 to 54	1
55 to 64	5
65 and Older	7
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	8
White	4
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	2
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2
Marital Status	
Married	4
Not Married	6
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	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≤0.05 in 2024

Accessible and Affordable Transportation as a Top County Social or Economic Issue

2024 Findings (Table 57)

- Four percent of respondents reported accessible and affordable transportation as one of the top two county social or economic issues.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report accessible and affordable transportation as one of the top social or economic issues (7%) compared to white respondents (3%).
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report accessible and affordable transportation as a top issue (6%) compared to Racine County respondents (2%).

Table 57. Accessible and Affordable Transportation as a Top County Social or Economic Issue by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q72)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	4%
Gender	
Male	4
Female	4
Age	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	1
55 to 64	3
65 and Older	2
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	7
White	3
Education	
High School or Less	3
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	3
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4
Marital Status	
Married	4
Not Married	4
Health Department Service Area ¹	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	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.

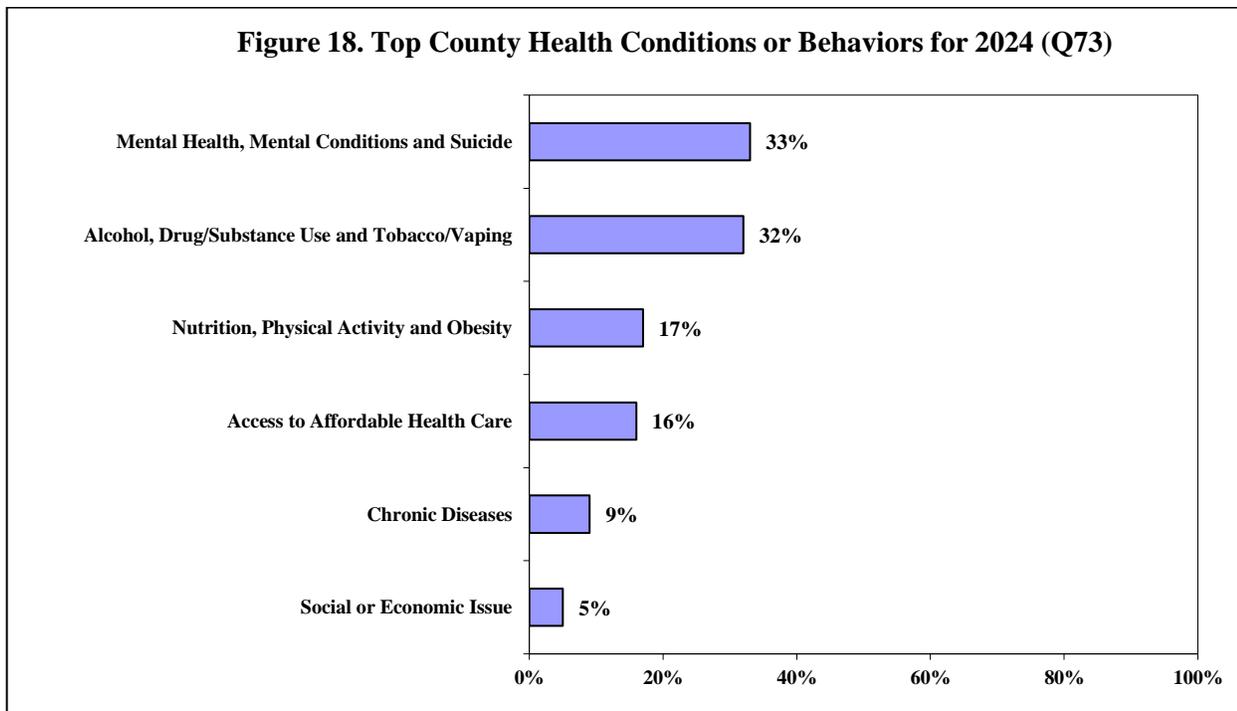
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2024

Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors (Figure 18; Tables 58 - 63)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two health conditions or behaviors in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were mental health, mental conditions and suicide (33%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (32%). Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, respondents of color, with some post high school education or in the City of Racine were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior. Seventeen percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported access to affordable health care, although that was a social or economic issue; respondents of color or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported chronic diseases. Five percent of respondents reported that a social or economic issue was higher than a county health condition or behavior.

2024 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the two largest health conditions or behaviors in Racine County that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. Respondents were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide (33%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (32%). Twelve percent of respondents were not sure while 6% did not answer.



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

2024 Findings (Table 58)

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as one of the top health conditions or behaviors (43%) compared to male respondents (23%).
- Forty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top issue compared to 28% of those 35 to 44 years old or 22% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior (40%) compared to white respondents (31%).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top issue compared to 29% of those with a college education or 24% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- City of Racine respondents were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior (40%) compared to Racine County respondents (28%).

Table 58. Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q73)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	33%
Gender ¹	
Male	23
Female	43
Age ¹	
18 to 34	45
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	36
55 to 64	37
65 and Older	22
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	40
White	31
Education ¹	
High School or Less	24
Some Post High School	47
College Graduate	29
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30
Marital Status	
Married	34
Not Married	33
Health Department Service Area ¹	
City of Racine	40
Racine County	28

^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 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 59)

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.

Table 59. Alcohol, Drug/Substance Use and Tobacco/Vaping as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q73)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	32%
Gender	
Male	30
Female	35
Age	
18 to 34	31
35 to 44	31
45 to 54	37
55 to 64	29
65 and Older	32
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	27
White	34
Education	
High School or Less	28
Some Post High School	29
College Graduate	38
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35
Marital Status	
Married	35
Not Married	29
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	29
Racine County	34

^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 2024

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

2024 Findings (Table 60)

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top health condition or behavior compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 11% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top issue compared to 12% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report nutrition, physical activity and obesity as a top health condition or behavior compared to unmarried respondents (22% and 12%, respectively).

Table 60. Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q73)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	17%
Gender	
Male	19
Female	15
Age	
18 to 34	15
35 to 44	23
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	12
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	13
White	18
Education ¹	
High School or Less	11
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	22
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28
Marital Status ¹	
Married	22
Not Married	12
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	16
Racine County	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 $p \leq 0.05$ in 2024

Access to Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior

2024 Findings (Table 61)

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported access to affordable health care as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- Respondents of color were more likely to report access to affordable health care as a top health condition or behavior (23%) compared to white respondents (13%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported access to affordable health care as a top issue compared to 14% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 61. Access to Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q73)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	16%
Gender	
Male	17
Female	15
Age	
18 to 34	25
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	13
Race/Ethnicity ¹	
Respondent of Color	23
White	13
Education	
High School or Less	14
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	19
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	14
Marital Status	
Married	14
Not Married	18
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	19
Racine County	13

^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 2024

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior

2024 Findings (Table 62)

- Nine percent of respondents reported chronic diseases (including cancer, diabetes, heart disease) as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting chronic diseases as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.

Table 62. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q73)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	9%
Gender	
Male	8
Female	11
Age	
18 to 34	6
35 to 44	9
45 to 54	13
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	10
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	8
White	10
Education	
High School or Less	10
Some Post High School	8
College Graduate	11
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13
Marital Status	
Married	10
Not Married	8
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	7
Racine County	11

^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 2024

Social or Economic Issue as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior

2024 Findings (Table 63)

- Five percent of respondents reported social or economic issue as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting social or economic issue as one of the top two county health conditions or behaviors.

Table 63. Social or Economic Issue as a Top County Health Condition or Behavior by Demographic Variables for 2024 (Q73)^⓪

	2024
TOTAL	5%
Gender	
Male	6
Female	4
Age	
18 to 34	5
35 to 44	5
45 to 54	3
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	4
Race/Ethnicity	
Respondent of Color	4
White	5
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	4
College Graduate	3
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3
Marital Status	
Married	4
Not Married	5
Health Department Service Area	
City of Racine	6
Racine County	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 2024

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

RACINE COUNTY
2024 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
February 5, 2024 to March 16, 2024

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

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

Poor	3%
Fair	20
Good	39
Very good	25
Excellent	12
Not sure	2

2. In the past 12 months, have you or someone in your household not taken prescribed medication?

Yes	7%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
No	92	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	1	→ GO TO Q4

3. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not take their prescribed medication?
[34 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Cannot afford to pay	34%
Poor medical care	14
Did not like side effects	14
Felt that it wasn't necessary/wasn't working	11
Prescription ran out/forgot to take it	8
Uninsured	6
Insurance did not cover it	6
Physical barriers	3
Not enough time	3

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

Yes	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q5
No	90	→ GO TO Q7
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q7

5. Who did not receive the needed medical care? Was it an adult, a child, or both?
[44 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Adult	93%
Child	0
Both	7
Not sure	0

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

Cannot afford to pay.....	39%
Uninsured	26
Insurance did not cover it	14
Unable to get appointment	14
Poor medical care	11
Co-payments too high	2
Fear.....	2
Other.....	7
Not sure	2

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

Yes.....	11%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q8
No	89	→ GO TO Q9
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q9

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

Cannot afford to pay.....	45%
Insurance did not cover it	28
Uninsured	22
Lazy.....	6
Unable to get appointment	5
Poor dental care.....	2
Co-payments too high	2
Lack of transportation	2
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance.....	2
Physical barriers	2
Other.....	2
Not sure	2

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

Yes.....	12%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q10
No	88	→ GO TO Q11
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q11

10. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the needed mental health care?
 [60 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Unable to get appointment	36%
Cannot afford to pay.....	23
Uninsured	13
Insurance did not cover it	13
Co-payments too high	13
Physical barriers	3
Fear.....	3
Poor mental health care	2
Specialty physician not in area.....	2

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

Yes.....	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q12
No, I got the services that I needed	16	→ GO TO Q13
Does not apply, I did not need services in past year....	82	→ GO TO Q13
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q13

12. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the alcohol or drug abuse treatment needed? [7 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Poor alcohol or drug abuse treatment care	3 respondents
Unable to get appointment	3 respondents
Not enough time	2 respondents
Physical barriers	1 respondent

13. Times of distress can happen to anyone and may include economic hardship, family issues, medical or mental health issues or some other distress in life. When this happens, people may look for support from community resources. In the past three years, did you have a time of distress where you or someone in your household looked for community resource support within Racine County?

Yes.....	23%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q14
No	76	→ GO TO Q16
Should have/could have looked, but did not	<1	→ GO TO Q15
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q16

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

Not at all supported	26%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q15
Slightly supported.....	22	→ CONTINUE WITH Q15
Somewhat supported	29	→ CONTINUE WITH Q15
Very supported	14	→ GO TO Q16
Extremely supported.....	8	→ GO TO Q16
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q16

15. What is the reason or reasons you answered “not at all supported,” “slightly supported,” or “somewhat supported”? [89 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Poor quality of care	28%
Not enough resources/services available.....	25
Lack of knowledge of where to go	18
Hassle/paperwork/didn't meet requirements	13
Finances.....	12
Stigma related to needing help/disapproval	4
Inconvenient hours	3
Other.....	3
Not sure	2

16. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes.....	87%
No	13
Not sure	<1

17. From which source do you get most of your health information? [Multiple responses accepted]

Doctor or other health professional, nurse, nurse practitioner, pharmacist, etc.....	70%
Internet	29
Myself/family member in health care field	4
Family/friends	4
Other (2% or less).....	15
Not sure	2

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

Yes.....	45%
No	55
Not sure	<1

19. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go? Would you say...

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	53%
Public health clinic or community health center	4
Hospital outpatient department.....	1
Hospital emergency room	6
Urgent care center	24
Quickcare clinic/Fastcare clinic	1
Worksite clinic	<1
Virtual health/tele-medicine or electronic visit	3
Alternative medicine location, such as acupuncture, homeopathy, chiropractor, etc.	<1
No usual place	4
Some other kind of place.....	1
Not sure	<1

About how long has it been since you last had...

	Less than a year ago	1 to 2 years ago	3 to 4 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never	Not sure
20. A routine check-up (general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition)	75%	14%	2%	7%	1%	<1%
21. A cholesterol test.....	60	12	3	3	12	9
22. A visit to a dentist or dental clinic..	68	15	7	9	<1	<1
23. An eye exam.....	41	30	7	15	5	1

24. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

Yes.....49%
 No.....51
 Not sure.....<1

25. During the past 12 months, have you had a COVID-19 vaccination?

Yes.....30% → CONTINUE WITH Q26
 No.....68 → GO TO Q27
 Not sure..... 1 → GO TO Q27

26. When did you receive your most recent COVID-19 vaccination? [152 Respondents]

In the last 4 or 5 months.....41%
 6 months ago or longer.....58
 Not sure.....<1

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

18 to 34 years old.....26%
 35 to 44 years old..... 17
 45 to 54 years old..... 16
 55 to 64 years old..... 18
 65 and older.....24

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

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

Male.....49%
 Female..... 50
 Transgender male/transgender female/nonbinary/prefer
 not to answer/not sure/other gender identity.....<1

29. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [114 Respondents 65 and older]

Yes.....72%
 No.....22
 Not sure..... 6

30. In the past 12 months, have you received an RSV vaccination to protect you against the respiratory syncytial virus? [157 Respondents 60 and older]

Yes.....20%
No76
Not sure 4

31. In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, thoughts of suicide or self-injury?

Yes.....25% → CONTINUE WITH Q32
No76 → GO TO Q34
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q34

32. Are you regularly seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider for a mental health condition? [122 Respondents]

Yes.....69% → GO TO Q34
No31 → CONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure 0 → GO TO Q34

33. What are the reasons you are not seeing a doctor, nurse or other health care provider regularly for a mental health condition? [38 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Unable to get appointment33%
Inconvenient hours24
Under control with medication/lifestyle changes23
Not bad enough to see the doctor18
Did not like side effects..... 5
Cannot afford to pay..... 3
Uninsured 3
Fear..... 3
No answer..... 8

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

Never33%
Seldom.....33
Sometimes26
Nearly always 4
Always..... 3
Not sure<1

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

Never 3%
Seldom..... 5
Sometimes13
Nearly always30
Always.....49
Not sure<1

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

Never50%
 Seldom.....24
 Sometimes18
 Nearly always 4
 Always..... 4
 Not sure<1

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

Yes..... 7%
 No93
 Not sure<1

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

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of hard seltzer, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

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

0 days.....68%
 1 day12
 2 or more days 18
 Not sure 2

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

Yes..... 2%
 No 98
 Not sure <1

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
40. Marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen	12%	88%	<1%
41. Cocaine, opioids such as fentanyl, or other street drugs.....	<1	99	<1
42. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products	2	98	0
43. Cigars, cigarillos or little cigars	2	98	0
44. Electronic vapor products including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens	10	90	0
45. Smoke regular tobacco cigarettes.....	15	85	0

46. In the past 12 months, did you or anyone in your household eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes.....12%
No88
Not sure<1

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

Yes..... 4% → CONTINUE WITH Q48
No95 → GO TO Q49
Not sure<1 → GO TO Q49

48. What issues, if any, do you have with your current housing situation?

[21 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Rent/facility is too expensive33%
Mortgage is too expensive.....20
Utilities (water, heat, electric)15
Current housing is temporary, need permanent housing14
Eviction concerns (prior, current, or potential)10
Too small/crowded problems with other people10
Need supportive and/or assisted living..... 5
Too run down or unhealthy environment (ex. mold, lead).... 5
Other..... 5
Not sure10

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

49. What language do you mainly speak at home?

Arabic<1%
English.....94
Hmong.....<1
Russian 0
Spanish 4
Another language 2
Not sure<1

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

51. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight/obese.....26%
Overweight32
Obese.....42

52. Are you Hispanic/Latino/Latinx origin or descent?

Yes.....12%
No88
Not sure 0

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

American Indian or Alaska Native	3%
Asian or Asian American	3
Black or African American	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.....	0
White	85
Another race	0
Multiple races.....	1
Not sure	<1

54. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	32%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	5
Married	45
Separated	<1
Divorced	10
Widowed	7
Not sure	<1

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

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school	5
High school graduate or GED	26
Some college	27
Technical school graduate	5
College graduate.....	22
Master's degree or higher.....	15
Not sure	<1

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

Racine.....	100%
-------------	------

57. What city, town or village do you reside in?

Racine city.....	43%
Caledonia village.....	14
Mount Pleasant town.....	11
Burlington city.....	6
Union Grove village	4
Burlington town.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	19

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

53402.....	16%
53405.....	15
53105.....	11
53406.....	11
53403.....	10
53404.....	9
53185.....	9
53182.....	5
53126.....	4
All others (3% or less).....	9
Not sure	<1

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

59. 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.
60. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
61. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

62. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	7
\$20,001 to \$30,000	9
\$30,001 to \$40,000	7
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	6
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	8
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	8
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	8
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	4
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	3
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	4
Over \$135,000.....	13
Not sure	9
No answer.....	11

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

None	68%	→ GO TO Q68
One	18	→ CONTINUE WITH Q64
Two or more	14	→ CONTINUE WITH Q64
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q68

64. Do you make health care decisions for the [child/children]? [157 Respondents]

Yes.....	74%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q65
No	26	→ GO TO Q68
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q68

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

65. In the past 12 months, [has the child/have the children] in your home experienced any of the following health issues? [117 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Chronic diseases, such as allergies, asthma, or diabetes	16%
Infectious diseases like measles or COVID-19	13
Mental or behavioral health such as, anxiety, depression, or self-regulation issues	13
Oral or dental health	13
Childhood disabilities or special needs	12
Hearing and/or vision issues.....	10
Overweight or underweight.....	4
Heart disease or other heart conditions	3
Unintentional injuries, such as bicycle crashes or poisoning	2
Lead poisoning	2
Nervous system disorders such as migraines or seizures	<1
Autoimmune disorders, for example, gluten sensitivity.....	0
Cancer.....	0
Infant health concerns, such as low birth weight or premature birth	0
Stroke	0
Teen pregnancy	0
Sexually transmitted infections	0
Another health issue a child in the house experienced in the past year...	0
None of these/no answer	50
Not sure	0

66. Do you have concerns for the following activities for [the child/any child] in your home? [117 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Physical activity and exercise.....	7%
Nutrition and eating habits	6
Drug use and abuse, including prescription drug misuse and street drug use, including marijuana and weed	<1
Vaping, juuling, and e-cigarette use	<1
Alcohol use.....	0
Cigarette smoking and other tobacco use.....	0
Another concern for a child in the house.....	0
None of these/no answer	89
Not sure	<1

67. In general, would you say the [child's/children's] quality of life is... [116 Respondents]

Poor	0%
Fair	5
Good.....	12
Very good.....	35
Excellent.....	47
Not sure	0

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes.....	7%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q69
No.....	93	→ GO TO Q70
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q70

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

Stranger	32%
Boyfriend or girlfriend	14
Spouse	5
Ex-spouse	5
Friend	5
Child.....	3
Another family member	3
Someone else.....	30

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

Yes.....	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q71
No.....	96	→ 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, parent, brother or sister, a child, another family member, boyfriend or girlfriend, friend, acquaintance, stranger, or someone else? [18 Respondents; Multiple responses accepted]

Boyfriend or girlfriend	9 respondents
Stranger	2 respondents
Spouse	1 respondent
Brother or sister.....	1 respondent
Someone else.....	4 respondents

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

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

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

Economic stability including employment and income.....	22%
Safe and affordable housing	16
Community violence and crime.....	15
Education access and quality	13
Accessible, affordable, and quality health care	11
Access to social services, including welfare programs, housing assistance, etc.)	8
Racism and discrimination	7
Access to healthy foods	6
Social connectedness and belonging.....	5
Accessible and affordable transportation.....	4
Drugs	3
Immigration/border control	3
Inflation	3
Affordable childcare	2
Family support.....	2
Poverty.....	2
Politics/government	2
Taxes/property taxes	2
Infrastructure/roads, police and fire, internet, public safety	2
Environmental health (clean air, safe water, etc).....	1
Other	8
Not sure.....	14
No answer	5

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

Mental health, mental conditions and suicide.....	33%
Alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping	32
Nutrition, physical activity and obesity	17
Access to affordable health care	16
Chronic diseases including cancer, diabetes, heart disease	9
A social or economic issue	5
Communicable diseases including COVID-19, flu, RSV	3
Maternal, infant, and child health	2
Reproductive, sexual health, STIs	2
Aging/aging population	2
Access to affordable food	2
Intimate partner and domestic violence	1
Unintentional injury, including falls and motor vehicle accidents	1
Other	5
Not sure.....	12
No answer	6

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

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2024 Community Health Survey

The 2024 Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 5 through March 16, 2024. Five 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=130). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=370). 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 2022 characteristics of the American Community Survey. With a sample size of 500, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2020 Community Health Survey

The 2020 Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from October 23, 2020 through January 30, 2021. A random sample of 3,000 addresses in Racine County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted. 1) Pre-notification postcard from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. The postcard provided a QR code and web address to complete online. A Spanish link was also provided. 2) Questionnaire packet to households who had not completed the online survey. 3) Reminder postcard to those who had not yet completed the survey. Five hundred sixty-six respondents were completed. Post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 566, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2017 Community Health Survey

The 2017 Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from June 5 through July 29, 2017. Six-hundred fifty-six respondents were scientifically selected from the City of Racine and Central Racine County's Community Health Surveys 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=500). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=156). 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 county. With a sample size of 656, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 3 through March 3, 2015. Six-hundred fifty-six respondents were scientifically selected from the City of Racine and Central Racine County's Community Health Surveys 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=496). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=160). 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 county. With a sample size of 656, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through April 10, 2012. One thousand and one respondents were scientifically selected from the City of Racine, Central Racine County and Western Racine County's Community Health Surveys 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=758). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=243). 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 county. With a sample size of 1001, the margin of error is $\pm 3\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.