

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN OSHKOSH STUDENT HEALTHCARE SURVEY

By

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Executive Summary: University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Student Health Survey

One of the major issues for young adults as they begin to enroll in college is how will they afford to visit the doctor while they are away from home. According to the 2007 U.S. Census Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey twenty percent of college students are currently uninsured (United States Government Accountability Office,2008), while sixty seven percent are carried under a parent sponsored group plan, seven percent purchase a separate individual group plan, and six percent rely on state sponsor healthcare plans such as Medicaid. This statistic shows a clear problem that students have difficulty acquiring healthcare insurance. Those who do have health insurance coverage through their parents may not have adequate coverage due to living outside of their home network. It is this issue which is the purpose of my investigation the current healthcare situation of UW-Oshkosh students through a student health care survey. By examining a series of demographic, insurance related, healthcare utilization, location of the health care center and existing healthcare issue questions through this survey, I was able to find the present healthcare situation of the students at UW-Oshkosh. The results showed that UW-Oshkosh is below the national average, with 15.1% of students lacking insurance coverage. Additionally, results showed that minorities and individuals who were reliant on student loans were most likely to be lacking insurance coverage. Meanwhile, individuals who

have pre-existing conditions were nearly twice as likely to utilize a healthcare facility. It is through this rationale that the recommendation to the University and student health center is to target these individuals to help serve their healthcare needs and lack of insurance coverage.

Introduction:

Sweeping and everlasting changes have occurred in the healthcare field over the past several years. These changes have affected students and their universities as they try to offer services to students in an ever changing world. As of 2007 twenty percent of college students are currently uninsured, while sixty seven percent are carried under a parent sponsored group plan, seven percent purchase a separate individual group plan, and six percent rely on state sponsor healthcare plans such as Medicaid. (United States Government Accountability Office,2008) This data shows that there is a great lack of health insurance coverage amongst college students as a whole in the United States, along with a lack of access to healthcare that comes with lack of insurance. From which multiple state and university programs are to be blamed. However, these same institutions are also beginning to notice this problem on campus, and have begun to develop a systematic approach to addressing this issue for current and incoming students.

A separate survey of young college students under age 25 found that “23% were uninsured at any time, while 13% were uninsured for six or more months” (United States Government Accountability Office, 2008) a rate clearly higher than the general population base. What is more concerning is despite the low risk for young adults to be

considered physically unfit, they are more likely to make poor life choices. This leaves them vulnerable to alcoholism, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and use of other recreational drugs which can come with unexpected health consequences.

Therefore it is important for young students to have healthcare services available at locations such as the UW Oshkosh Student Health Center.

Parents who are sending their children to college often overlook the importance of carrying health insurance for them. A recent survey by Roy McCormick in 2003, indicated that 55% of parents do not calculate or think of health care costs when sending their students to college. This neglect has essentially created a vacuum of students who do not have healthcare services available to them while attending college. Also this has created an untapped market for the insurance companies, as large numbers of young, fit, and healthy insurable individuals come into the market every day not covered by an insurance company due to not having connections with their home network. This will make a business connection between insurance companies and universities to help get young student's healthcare insurance during this early period of life. Thus it is important for campus officials as well as insurance companies to keep this statistic in mind when enrolling young students in the university.

In addition to parents overlooking the need for health insurance for their children entering college, adolescents who are entering college often have a naïve look upon how they see their own personal health. A recent article done by the Indiana

University School of Medicine broke down three different ways young adults view their current health. The first being personal individual health choices such as, “(1) obesity, (2) stress and fatigue, (3) alcohol, tobacco, and substance use, (4) sexual behaviors, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and adolescent pregnancy, and (5) violence and personal safety” (Ott, Rosenberger, McBride & Woodcox, 2011). These are all various types of behavior and risk factors which can lead a student down a path that forces them to rely upon increased use of health services down the road. Secondly, this study looked at the relationships of students in their community, and whether it created a healthy environment. What was found is that individuals, who were raised in positive healthy environments away from poverty, were much more likely to have a healthy lifestyle. Individuals who were raised in an environment of poverty and drug use had a much more difficult time creating an environment which was conducive to a making healthy life decisions. This research article looked at financial and healthcare access for young adults. What they found is that it is often hard for poor individuals to make proper nutritional choices. As one student described, “If you're working however many jobs and school and everything, you don't have time to make healthy food... You throw a hot pocket in the microwave before you leave for work.” This shows that individuals who are not fortunate to have healthcare insurance or affordable healthcare insurance often do not go to the doctor when they're sick because of the lack of financial resources to pay for insurance. Consequently, individuals in these adverse demographic

situations often find themselves to be without healthcare options, or the financial resources to make good health related choices in their lives.

Research also shows that the presence of healthcare insurance may be a determining factor in whether a student decides upon enrolling in a college program. In an article completed by the Economics Department of the University of Towson, data showed that individuals with health insurance from a parent or a guardian were “22% more likely to enroll as a full time student than and individuals without parental health insurance” (Jung , Hall & Rhoads, 2013). This indicated quite conclusively those individuals who are lacking healthcare insurance are much less likely to enroll in a college due to a lack of coverage. However, this number does drop to 5.5% when looking at individuals who wanted to enroll in college, but chose not to do so due to health insurance factors. The reason for this drop is that many individuals who do not have the financial resources in place to attain healthcare insurance often do not live in an educational environment which is favorable for them to acquire the knowledge, or capacity to think about going to a college. Thus creating a systematic cycle problem by living in poverty you are often more concerned about your next meal and job to put that meal on the table, and focus upon the current struggles, rather than a future where you can advance yourself by attending college the next fall semester.

Some universities and the government have been making strides in accommodating student’s healthcare needs. Currently according to the Government

Accountability Office (2008) 82% of public school colleges offer insurance plans to their students, and 30% of universities require students to have some form of healthcare coverage while attending their university. The reason for this requirement is quite simple as universities "want to make sure students have health insurance so they can get the medical care they need so they don't have to interrupt their academic career to pay it off if something drastic were to happen," (Saunders , 2003). Therefore, this would benefit the student by having affordable healthcare available. This simultaneously allows these students to continue their enrollment at the university instead of dropping out of college and getting a full time job outside of school. Creating a win-win situation between the students and the university as student enrollment does not drop from students leaving for medical or healthcare related issues.

As students get older they are more likely to not be covered by a healthcare insurance plan. Today, " about 35 percent of college students aged 23 and 25 percent of college students aged 22 were uninsured in 2006, in comparison with 16 to 19 percent of college students aged 18 through 21 who were uninsured in 2006" (Government Accountability Office, 2007) demonstrating as students attend universities for an extended period of time they are much more susceptible to losing health insurance coverage. As time goes on students struggle to make financial ends meet and other obligations begin to pile up. Therefore, it is these students from which a mandatory healthcare insurance plan offered to students, or an extension of Medicaid, would benefit. Currently once an individual turns 19 they are no longer eligible for Medicaid in

the State of Wisconsin, resulting for most students who grew up in poverty under the program to lose coverage entering college sometime during their freshman year. This dropping of coverage leaves students with two options, (1) work at a full time job to receive benefits or work longer hours, and sacrifice their studies, or (2) go without healthcare insurance, and hope they do not get injured or sick during this period of time. Neither of these two options are beneficial to the student as they cause undue stress, and obligation on young adults. Consequently, litigation needs to be done by the state to extend these welfare programs, or by the university to help students prepare for college without the presence of a current healthcare insurance policy.

The University of Wisconsin Oshkosh does offer student's health insurance plans through the University of Wisconsin System Student Health Insurance Plan. This plan is administered by Klais & Company (Gallagher, 2013) with enrollment available to students throughout the UW system. This plan offers a variety of options to students, including higher and lower levels of coverage. Enrollment is available to all students regardless of pre-existing conditions, and may offer price breakpoints for individuals who do not have sufficient income to pay for a health insurance plan. Conversely the distribution of materials to advertise the products is poorly placed with no easy access to the program. To reach the website there is no clear link attached to the UW Oshkosh Healthcare Center Website, nor is there a connected hyperlink on the page. Finding information on the program you must conduct a website based Google search which will bring you to the University of Wisconsin Student Health Insurance Plan website which

connects you to the program. Therefore, the University and the Student Health Center should make a concentrated effort to make this program known to the students on campus in an easy and proactive way.

When looking for research materials and data about the present healthcare status of students at UW Oshkosh, none was available. Currently, there is no data in regards to the number of students who have healthcare insurance, or lack appropriate amounts currently or in the past. Additionally, no demographic data was available in regards to healthcare insurance of students, and if they were presently aware of the services available to them on or off campus. Data does not exist to whether they were participating in lifestyle choices which were detrimental to their study's' or their long term healthcare situation. Also there is no database as to how students who already have a pre-existing condition are utilizing nearby or distant healthcare facilities, or if they have a history of chronic family illness they are currently taking steps to curb there susceptibility to their genetic diseases.

Due to the lack of this knowledge and statistics the purpose of my capstone project survey of University of Wisconsin Oshkosh students is to offer an insight into the present healthcare situation of individuals attending the university. By examining various groups, sexes, environmental influences, races, and other factors this survey offers an insight to what individuals are particularly susceptible to gaps in healthcare coverage. By, creating a data base which is not currently available to the university, my

hope is to offer awareness of the current health status of students of the university. Additionally, the goal of the survey is to indicate which programs and services currently on campus are succeeding to fit the needs and necessities of current students, and which programs should be offered more aggressively by the university. Whereas ultimately concluding in a data base which will benefit the university and students for years to come.

Methodology:

This health survey of University of Wisconsin Oshkosh students was created and conducted during the summer of 2013. Initial IRB approval was obtained May 17th, 2013 which allowed me to conduct the survey beginning June 3rd, 2013 and ending two weeks later on June 17th with 596 responses. The survey was sent through an email list provided by the university, of 13,000 active student email accounts, resulting in a response rate of 4.5 percent, ensuring a good base to analyze student health responses.

The analysis occurred during the fall of 2013 by using cross-tabulations of various questions throughout the survey to search for usage rates amongst various demographics. The choice to use cross-tabulation occurred through my familiarity of using SPSS, and knowledge that this form of analysis would offer a simple, yet thorough breakdown to the reader of how certain demographics relate to specific healthcare questions. Alternatively, I thought of the idea of using only frequencies in an analysis, but using cross-tabulations help create a second degree of understanding for the reading. Additionally, this simple breakdown to the reader allows for dual questions to be asked in an analysis, creating a logical comparison to multiple questions.

Results:

Demographical Results:

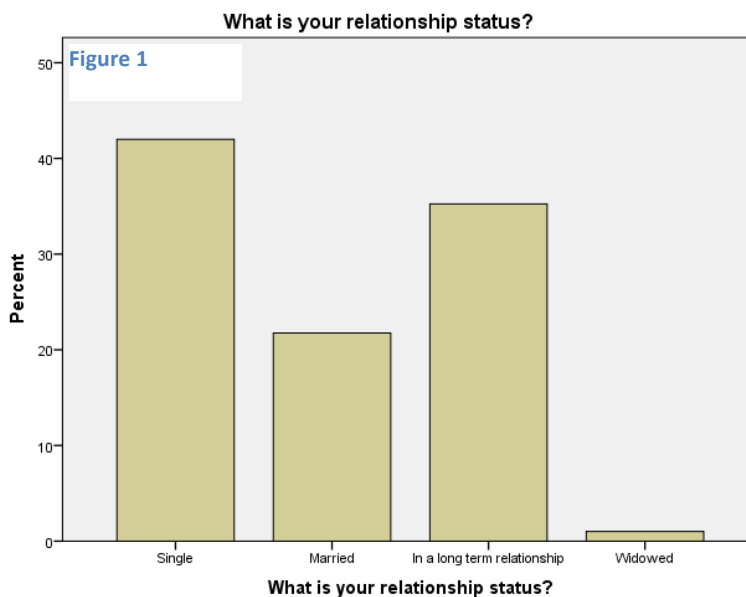
The first question posed to students in the student healthcare survey was to ask whether they were 18 years of age. The purpose of this question was to eliminate any surveys where the individual was under the age of 18, in accordance to the IRB guidelines which does not allow anyone under the age of 18 to participate in a human survey. Results of this question resulted in one individual indicating they were under the age of 18, and one other not offering a response to the question. Therefore, I eliminated both of these responses from my data base and continued to analyze my survey with 594 responses. In addition, full results of data in this section can be found in appendix b attached.

Following the elimination question, respondents were asked a simple demographic question regarding their sex. There was only one non responder to this question out of 594 resulting in a response rate of 99.8 percent. The results were quite weighted in favor of female respondents responding 438 times out of the 593 responses to the question equaling 73.7 percent, followed by males 148 responses, 24.9 percent, and 8 transgendered or other individuals equaling 1.1 percent of respondents. Thus

created a sort of partiality throughout the questionnaire where women's answers tend to weigh more heavily upon the results.

In addition to the sex question respondents were asked to state their primary ethnicity. This question received a response by all 594 respondents resulting in a 100 percent response rate. The predominant responders to this question were white Caucasians with a 93.3 percent response rate, with minority ethnicities responding as 1.2 percent Native American, 1.7 percent African American, 2.2 percent Asian, 5 percent Hispanic, and 1.2 percent responding as other.

Following the primary ethnicity questions, respondents were asked another demographic question which was to define their



relationship status. Their choices were single, married, in a long term relationship, or widowed. With 593 out of 594 respondents answering the question for a 99.8 percent response rate, the majority of students were single at 42 percent, with long term relationships 35.2 percent, married 21.8 percent, and 1 percent widowed.

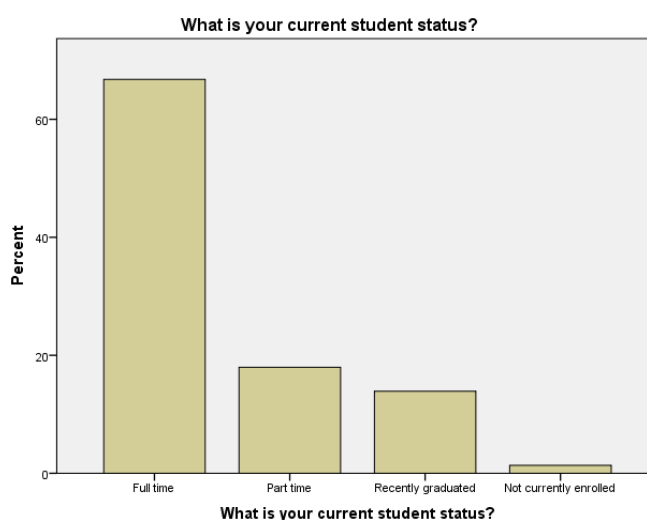
The fifth question asked respondents of this survey was in relation to whether they were using student debt to pay for their college loans. With 592 out of 594 participants responding, 59.6 percent of students were using student loans to pay for college, with 40.4 percent not taking out a loan.

Besides questioning

students' debt usage, I posed the question as to whether students were full, part time, recently graduated, or not currently enrolled in classes.

With 590 out of 594 students responding to this question, for

a response rate of 99.3 percent, 394 or 66.8 percent of students responded that they were indeed full time students. Furthermore, 18 percent of students indicated that they were part-time students, 13.9 percent recently graduated, and 1.4 percent not currently enrolled.



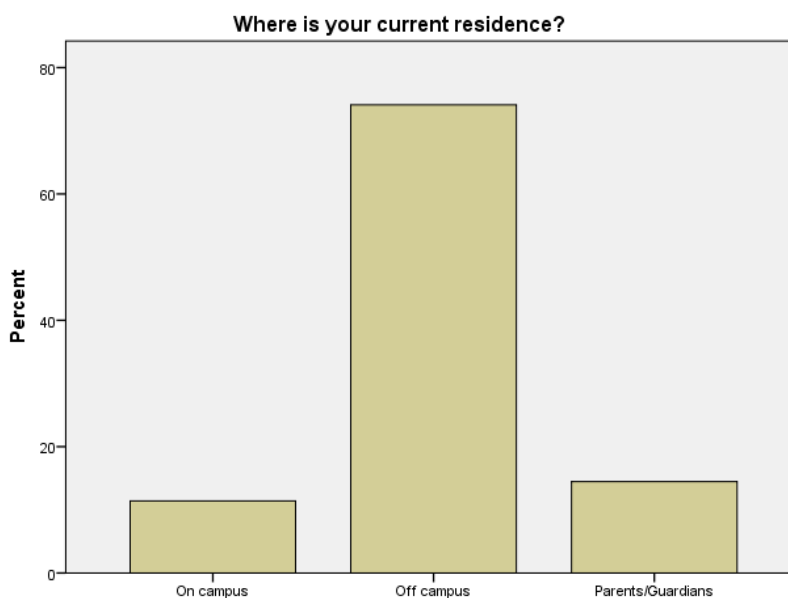
Next, students were asked a similar question to find their current working status while attending the university. Students were asked if they worked part-time, full-time, or if they were unemployed while attending UW Oshkosh. The results of this question following 591 out of 594 respondents completing the question was that 46.9 percent of

students were working part time jobs while attending school at UW Oshkosh, 37.7 percent were working full time, while 15.4 percent were unemployed.

Following I asked the students how frequently they worked out. With 590 out of 594 individuals responding for a response rate of 99.3 percent, respondents were given the choice of rarely, occasionally, or daily. With a 49.8 percent choice rate occasional was the most selected option, followed by rarely at 25.6 percent, and daily 24.6 percent

The ninth question posed to the students in this survey was, “what is your current GPA” with students given five options to choose to select the range of their current GPA. With 593 out of 594 students responding for a response rate of 99.8 percent, the most selected option at 47.4 percent was 4.0-3.5, followed by 3.49-3.0 33.2 percent, 2.99-2.5 15.5 percent, 2.49-2.0 3 percent, and less than 2.0 .8 percent. This demonstrates that over 80 percent of the students who replied to this survey at UW Oshkosh have a GPA over 3.0.

Following the academic success question, students were asked the question of where their current residence was with the options of being on campus, off campus, or at their



parents/guardians. The results of this question following 587 out of 594 possible responses for a response rate of 98.8 percent indicated that 11.3 percent of students live on campus, 73.2 percent off campus, and 14.3 percent at their parents/guardians. These results indicate that the overwhelming portion of the students who completed this survey live off of campus.

Students were next asked one last demographic question, in regards to the more in depth healthcare questions in the survey regarding their current student standing. With 591 out of 594 students responding for a response rate of 99.5 percent students were given the option of listing that they were freshman, sophomore, junior, senior or graduate student. From within this pool of options seniors recorded 42.1 percent, graduate students 26.1 percent, juniors 18.3 percent, sophomores 13 percent, and freshman .5 percent. What is clear within these recorded answers is those freshmen clearly do not make up .5 percent of the students at UW Oshkosh. This is where self-examination of the question needed to be explored. First, the email mailing list was of record from spring semester 2013, thus current freshman at the time were most likely to consider themselves sophomores when the survey was conducted during the summer of 2013. Therefore, raising the rate of responses by high grade standing by the respondents, meanwhile excluding incoming freshmen from participating in the exam due to the emailing list being current only to when they were not yet enrolled. Consequently, this question must be discarded from future analyzing with other questions due to the discrepancies in the data.

Health Insurance Results

The twelfth question posed to students in the UWO student healthcare survey,

asked students if they

currently carry health

insurance. With 590 out of

594 students responding to

the question for a response

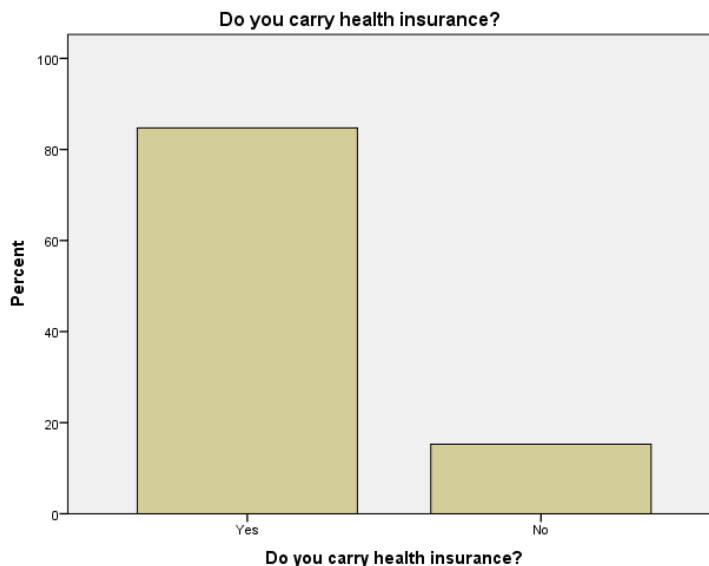
rate of 99.3 percent, 500

students or 84.7 percent of

students indicated that they

do have healthcare insurance. Meanwhile, 15.3 percent of students indicated that they

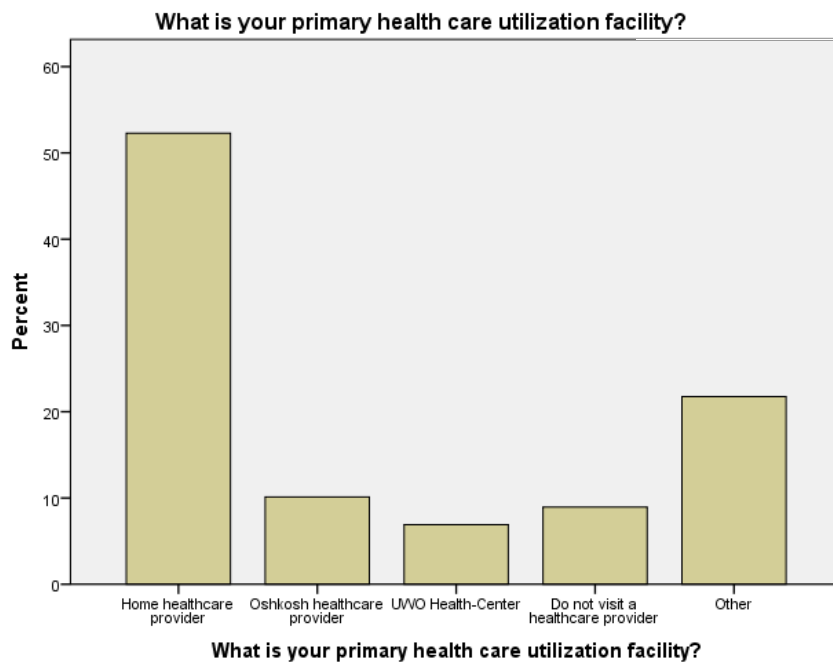
were lacking insurance coverage.



After asking students if they were currently carrying healthcare insurance, they were asked the question if they would consider yourself lacking appropriate healthcare coverage. With 591 out of 595 students responding for a response rate of 99.5 percent, 113 or 19.1 percent of students reported themselves lacking appropriate healthcare coverage, compared to 80.9 percent of students reporting that they having adequate healthcare coverage. This 19.1 percent of students lacking appropriate healthcare

coverage is nearly 25 percent higher than the 15.3 percent of students reporting themselves not carrying healthcare insurance.

Next, students were asked what your primary healthcare utilization facility is with the purpose of finding out what type of facilities do UW Oshkosh



students use. With 593 out of 594 questionnaires responding for a response rate of 99.8 percent, students were given the options of choosing a home healthcare provider, Oshkosh healthcare provider, UW Oshkosh Health Center, do not visit a healthcare provider, or other. The results were 52.3 percent for a home healthcare provider, 10.1 percent Oshkosh healthcare provider, 6.9 percent UW Oshkosh Health Center, and 8.9 percent do not visit a healthcare provider.

Pre Existing Conditions & Lifestyle Choices

After, the healthcare access and utilization questions, respondents were asked a series of personal medical questions, with the goal of better understanding how, and where individuals with a set of issues were handling their condition. The first of these questions asked was “do you currently have mental health issues?” With 589 out of 594 respondents rendering an answer for a response rate of 99.2 percent, 84 individuals or 14.3 percent indicated that they did have mental health issues.

Following the question regarding mental health issues, students were asked if they currently using tobacco. With 585 out of 594 students responding for a response rate of 98.5 percent, 73 students or 12.3 percent of students responded yes to this question.

Secondly, students were asked following this question a second tobacco related question to whether they have been exposed to second hand smoke on a



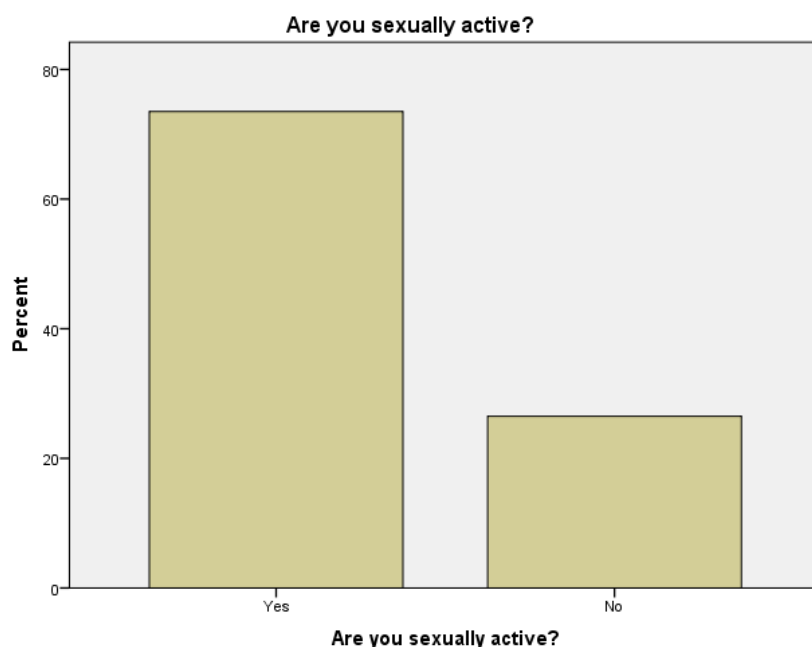
consistent basis. With 590 out of 594 respondents responding to this question or a

response rate of 99.3 percent, 187 or 31.5 percent of students answered yes to being exposed to second hand smoke on a consistent basis.

After the tobacco use and second hand smoke questions students were asked about another substance abuse question regarding if they regularly consume alcohol. With 592 out of 594 students responding to this question for a response rate of 99.7 percent, 210 or 35.4 percent of the respondents indicated they do regularly consume alcohol, compared to 382 and 64.3 percent of students who do not regularly consume alcohol.

Following the alcohol consumption question students were asked another question in regards to substance abuse, by asking if they considered themselves a drug user. With 590 out of 594 survey respondents responding for a response rate of 99.3 percent, 30 individuals considered themselves a drug user for a 5.1 percent response rate, compared to 560 individuals not considering themselves a drug user

Next, students were asked a series of questions which no longer involved substance abuse issues, and focused more upon personal care issues, such as whether

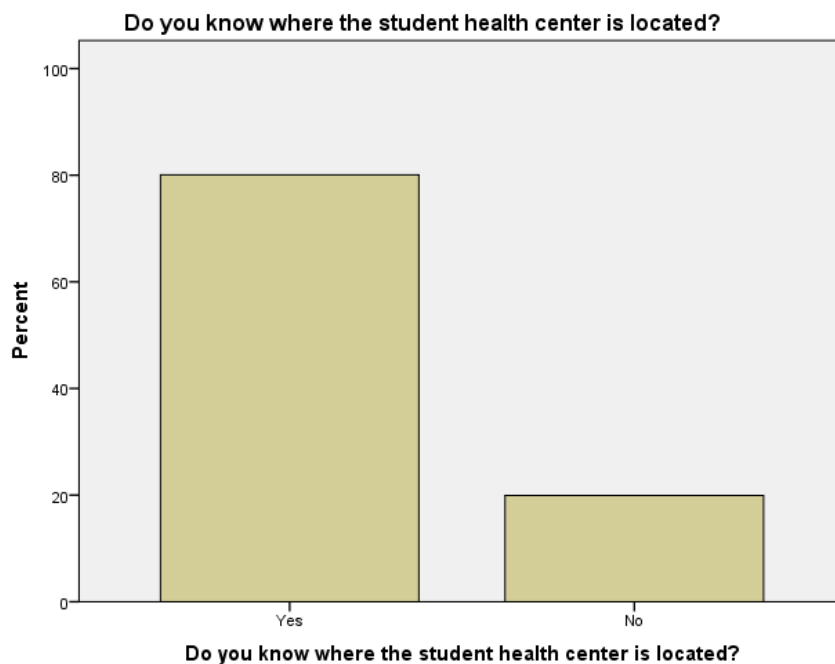


they are sexually active. Response to this question was once again high with 589 out of 594 respondents responding for a response rate of 99.2 percent indicating that 433 or 72.9 percent of students presently attending UW Oshkosh are sexually active.

After the sexual activity question students were asked a question regarding their family's medical history. Asked does your family have a history of illness, 587 out of 594 students replied for a response rate of 98.8 percent where 290 students (48.8 percent) indicated that they do have a family history of illness.

UW Oshkosh Student Healthcare Center

Following, the question regarding family's history of illness students were asked whether they know where the student health center is located. With 592 out of 594 students responding for a response rate of 99.7 percent, 474 students or 80.1



percent of students indicated they do know where the student health center is located.

The final inquiry question posed to students was in regards to if they have ever made an appointment at the UW Oshkosh Student Health Center. With 589 out of 594 students responding for a response rate of 99.2 percent, 281 or 47.7 percent of students indicated that they have indeed had an appointment at the UW Oshkosh Student Health Center.

Analysis & Cross-Tabulations:

Demographic Analysis

The first cross-tabulations of statistics done were between sex and race. Results of this cross-tabulation showed that there was a fair consistency between groups of ethnicities and their sexual preference. Indicating that sex and race do not have a weighing significance upon whether they answered the survey.

Next I did a cross-tabulation between relationship status and gender finding some interesting differences. First, males were much more likely to consider themselves single at 52 percent compared to women 38.9 percent, but men were more likely to be married at 25.7 percent compared to 20.8 percent of women. Females though were much more likely to consider themselves in a long term relationship with 40 percent of females considering themselves in a long term relationship, meanwhile 20.9 percent of males considering themselves in the same type of relationship. Therefore, showing that women are most likely to show themselves in a committed relationship, meanwhile men often find themselves to be single, or married at a much higher percentage.

Within the participants who use student loans to pay for college, females were more likely to use loans with 62.6 percent using the program compared to males at 51.4 percent. Furthermore, minorities were also more likely to participate in the student loan program with 71.4 percent of Native Americans, 80 percent African Americans, 55.8 percent Asians, 66.7 percent Hispanics, and 85.7 percent of other ethnicities using student loans. This data clearly demonstrates that minorities at UW-Oshkosh are much more dependent upon financial aid than their white counterparts, with only Asians scoring lower than the 58.9 percent of their white counterparts.

A cross-tabulation was done within the current student status question with their student debt usage. What was found is that students who are going to school full time are using student loans 64.8 percent of the time, nearly five percent higher than the average student debt usage. Comparatively their part time counterparts are at a 39.6 percent rate of use, which is nearly 15 percent less than the average. Also recently graduated students used student loans at a 61 percent rate which is within 2 percent of the average. Thus concluded that students who are recently completing school, or are in school full time are much more susceptible to using student loans to pay for their college education.

From this point a cross-tabulation was also conducted to find a correlation between job status and student loans for UW Oshkosh students. The results of this survey found that 64.1 percent of students with a part time job were using student

loans to pay for their schooling above the student average of using student loans.

Meanwhile 53.6 percent of students with a full time job were using student loans, below the student average, and 59.4 percent of unemployed students were using student loans to pay for their college which is on par with the student average. This crosstab demonstrated that individuals who work full time jobs and higher hours are more likely to not use the student loan programs available at UW Oshkosh.

In addition to a cross-tabulation between the student loan status of student, and their student standing I completed a second cross-tabulation between current student status and job status. What was found was that overwhelmingly 58.8 percent of full time students were working in a part time position. Meanwhile, 26 percent of students going to school full time were also going to school full time, and 15.3 percent were unemployed. While 17.1 percent of part time students were going to a part time job, 75.2 percent of part time students were working full time jobs, and only 7.6 percent were unemployed. This displays that students who attend school full time often do not have time for a full time job, leaving them more vulnerable to relying on the student loan program. Contrarily, students who are only studying part time are overwhelmingly working full time jobs, and are less likely to use the student loan programs available to them at UW Oshkosh.

I completed a double cross-tabulation of this question in regards to sex, and relationship status. The results showed very little discrepancy between males and

females working out, with men and women working out rarely at 26.5 percent-25.3 percent, occasionally 46.9 percent-51.3 percent, and daily 26.5 percent-23.4 percent. Furthermore, cross-tabulation showed little discrepancies in workout habits with individuals in different types of relationships. Individuals who rarely worked out range for low was 25.2 percent for married individuals to a high of 26.4 percent very close to the average of 25.6 percent. Individuals who occasionally workout are not affected by relationships status as well, where single and married tied for the low end of the range at 48 percent and long term relationships were the high end and 52.4 percent very close to the overall average of 49.8 percent. Respondents in a long term relationship worked out the least at 21.2 percent on a daily basis while married individuals concluded the high mark at 26.8 percent both within close range of the 24.6 percent average, allowing the ultimate conclusion that an individual's sex and relationship status have very little effect on workout habits for the students at UW Oshkosh.

When doing a cross-tabulation in regards to sex, this question you find variables in the GPA's when comparing males to females. Also, females are more likely at 50.3 percent-39.9 percent to have a GPA registering 4.0-3.5 and 82.6 percent-75.7 percent over a 3.0. Displaying that woman at UW Oshkosh are nearly 7 percent more likely to have GPA's over 3.0. Furthermore, I created a cross-tabulation in regards to how often an individual works out and their GPA. The results showed that individuals scoring over a 3.0 while rarely working out were 76.8 percent, occasionally working out 78.9 percent, and daily exercise 88.3 percent, thus clearly demonstrating a positive correlation

between increased physical exercise and GPA. It should be an initiative of UW Oshkosh staff and faculty to promote better healthy personal habits in regards to physical activity in promotion of better academic success.

When running cross-tabulations for discrepancies between sexes who live on campus you find that males and females respond at an equal rate. Furthermore, you also find no discrepancies when cross-tabulating with student debt whether students live on or off campus. This would also end the series of demographic questions, leading students to answer questions that are much more related to healthcare.

Healthcare Cross-tabulations

Within the 15.3 percent of students not carrying healthcare insurance, 16.3 percent were male, while 14.5 percent were female; a small difference which does not clearly demonstrate much difference between genders. However, there is a clear difference in healthcare insurance between ethnicities where 14.4 percent of whites do not carry healthcare insurance compared to 28.6 percent Native American, 30 percent African American, 30.8 percent Asian, and 33.3 percent Hispanic clearly demonstrating that minorities are much more susceptible to not carrying healthcare insurance, at UW Oshkosh. Eighteen point two percent of students who use loans to pay for college are more likely to lack healthcare insurance compared to 89.5 percent of students who do not use student loans, and have healthcare insurance. Subsequently this data ultimately shows that

minorities and students using student loans are most likely to not have healthcare coverage. The university must be aware of this lack of coverage within these groups and help serve them during their tenure at UW Oshkosh.

Within the 19.1 percent of individuals reporting a lack of healthcare coverage, males are most likely to consider themselves lacking healthcare insurance at 23.6 percent, compared to 17 percent of females lacking coverage. Full time students are nearly twice as likely 22 percent compared to part time students 11.3 percent to feel as if they lack appropriate healthcare insurance. Likely due to the fact that part time students are more likely to have a full time job while attending college as previously discussed. In addition, 9.9 percent of individuals who have healthcare insurance consider themselves not having adequate healthcare coverage, while 68.9 percent of students not carrying consider themselves lacking appropriate healthcare coverage. Thirty one point one percent of students' not carrying healthcare insurance, do not feel as if they are lacking affordable healthcare coverage. This could be considered a very alarming rate where these students are not being covered by a healthcare provider. Meanwhile, are apparently *unaware that they are lacking appropriate healthcare coverage*. The campus healthcare faculty must do a better job making these students aware of their present situation, and informing them of the treatment options available.

The majority 52.3 percent of student indicated that they used a home healthcare provider compared to 10.1 percent an Oshkosh healthcare provider, 6.9 percent UW

Oshkosh healthcare center, 8.9 percent do not visit a healthcare provider, and 21.8 percent chose other. Clearly this demonstrated that the majority of UW-Oshkosh students do not use the UW Oshkosh student healthcare center, or other facilities in the city for their healthcare needs. Furthermore, within these statistics it can be found that there is no discrepancy between where students live and their choice of usage of healthcare facilities.

The real descriptive statistics can be found in where students who do and do not have healthcare insurance chose utilize as their healthcare provider. Students with healthcare insurance chose to use a home healthcare provider 56.1 percent, Oshkosh healthcare provider 11.2 percent, 5.4 percent UW Oshkosh healthcare center, 3.8 percent do not visit a healthcare provider, and 23.4 percent choose to use other facilities. This is in comparison to students who do not have healthcare insurance who use a home healthcare provider 28.9 percent, Oshkosh healthcare provider 4.4 percent, and UWO healthcare center 15.6 percent, do not visit a healthcare provider 37.8 percent, and 13.3 percent chose other. What is revealing about this data is that students who have healthcare insurance are largely utilizing a home healthcare facility and not local Oshkosh providers. However, students who do not carry healthcare insurance utilize a home healthcare provider at half the rate, are three times as likely to utilize the UW Oshkosh healthcare center, or ten times as likely to not visit a healthcare provider. There are indications students without healthcare insurance are aware that options exist on campus for students to receive affordable healthcare. However with over one

third of students without health insurance utilizing some form of healthcare organization, there is clearly room for improvement in this area.

Also within the 36.2 percent of respondents who were currently being treated by a healthcare organization, females were more likely than men 38.9 percent-29.5 percent to be utilizing a healthcare organization. Additionally, individuals who worked out rarely (41.1 percent) were more likely to be treated by a healthcare organization than individuals who work out occasionally 34.6 percent, or daily 34.5 percent, indicating that there is a correlation between physical activities and utilizing a healthcare facility. Individuals who had health insurance were more than twice as likely (39.4 percent-18.9) percent to utilize a healthcare facility; strongly indicated that individuals with health insurance are much more likely to use or have the opportunity to utilize a healthcare provider. Also individuals who were being treated by a healthcare organization were more likely to be treated by an Oshkosh based healthcare facility than any other facility. With 44.8 percent of students utilizing a Oshkosh healthcare provider, and 20 percent the UW Oshkosh Healthcare Center. Compared to 10.1 percent who indicated they use a home healthcare provider, and 6.9 percent not health care provider as their primary healthcare facility. Data indicated that individuals who are currently exhausting healthcare facilities, are by large using services available to them within the city of Oshkosh.

Pre Existing Conditions Cross-tabulations

You find that females 14.5 percent compared to men 10.8 percent are more likely to currently have mental health issues. Individuals who have healthcare insurance (13.1) percent compared to individuals who don't (20 percent) are more likely to have mental health issues. This indicates that there are a number of individuals on campus who have mental health issues without affordable access to mental health facilities. Furthermore, when conducting a cross-tabulation with individuals to indicated they have mental health issues with whether they are currently being treated by a healthcare organization you find that the **30.1 percent** of individuals indicate they are currently not being treated by a healthcare provider. This data displays there is currently a large number of students on campus with mental health issues not being treated for their mental illness.

Within these statistics you find that male's (19 percent-9.3 percent) are more than twice as likely to use tobacco products as their female counterparts. Furthermore, individuals who do not carry health insurance are also more than twice as likely 22.5 percent-10.8 percent to use tobacco products. No correlation can be found between individuals who use tobacco products, and whether they are being treated by a healthcare organization. Individuals are both as likely to use a healthcare facility in the short term, however there is no long term health statistic available within this survey indicating long term healthcare treatment.

Inside this statistic you find gender based results that show that males were more likely at (34.5 percent) than women (30.4 percent) to be exposed to second hand smoke. Additionally, individuals who do not carry healthcare insurance are more likely as well (41.6 percent) to be exposed to second hand smoke compared to individuals who carry healthcare insurance (30.2 percent), indicating individuals who lack important care options are the most likely to be exposed to this damaging substance. Furthermore, individuals who are exposed to second hand smoke are more likely (38.4 percent-27.8 percent) to be treated by a healthcare organization, showing that there is some correlation between being exposed to second hand smoke and increased medical care.

Statistics demonstrates that the majority of students at UWO do not consume alcohol on a regular basis, with the minority consuming it on a regular basis. Within this statistic you also find the males are much more likely 48.6 percent-30.5 percent to consider themselves a regular user of alcohol, leaving themselves more susceptible to both drug and smoke usage issues presently and in the future. There is a slight divergence in the data when looking at relationship status, and alcohol consumption. Individual in a long term relationship are more likely to drink alcohol 38.5 percent compared to single individuals 32.7 percent. This is in direct opposition to the popular stigma that single individuals partying outgoing lifestyle, where in fact it is individuals in a long term relationships who are most likely to abuse alcohol. Additionally, individuals who have health insurance are slightly more likely to consume alcohol on a regular basis

at 35.5 percent compared to individuals who do not carry healthcare insurance (33.3 percent), indicating a very slight decrease in usage amongst individuals lacking healthcare insurance. However, with one out of three individuals without healthcare insurance, there is a chance for increased risk for these individuals, who are lacking proper health coverage, while indulging in a potentially dangerous activity.

Looking at drug usage within the statistics you find that males once again are much more likely than females to consider themselves a drug user at 10.1 percent compared to females 2.5 percent, putting themselves at a ratio of four times as likely to use illegal substance drugs. This ultimately places males at a higher risk for using tobacco, alcohol, and drug usage at the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh.

Individuals who do carry healthcare insurance, are less likely at 4.4 percent to use drugs compared to uninsured individuals 9.0 percent; placing uninsured individuals once again at a higher risk of needing treatment from facilities which they have no coverage. Additionally, only thirty percent of individuals who consider themselves a drug user are presently being treated by a healthcare organization. This is in comparison to 70 percent of individuals who consider themselves drug users who are not currently being treated by a healthcare organization. Leaving individuals absent from being able to use treatments which can potentially help them overcome their drug usage and possible addiction.

Within the statistics of sex you find that females (74.1 percent) are slightly more likely than males (71.7 percent) to be sexually active. Furthermore, as to be expected individuals who are married 96.9 percent, or in a long term relationship 91.8 percent, are much more sexually active than individuals who are single 45.7 percent due to their relationship statuses. However, 45.7 percent of single individuals are single individuals are sexually active with individuals whom they do not consider to be a significant other, placing themselves at a higher risk of multiple sexual partners, and presumably a higher risk of sexually transmitted diseases. Students with healthcare insurance are slightly more sexually active at 74.3 percent, than individuals who do not carry insurance 68.9 percent. However, with (68.9 percent) of uninsured individuals engaging in sexual activity you find these individuals less likely to have access to sexual contraceptives, leaving them at a higher risk of acquiring an STD, or unexpected pregnancy. Therefore, the UWO student healthcare center must do a better job reaching out to these individuals, to protect them from a decision that could potentially change their lives.

Also, females are more likely at 50.5 percent compared to males 44.8 percent to have a history of family illness. Individuals who do have a history of illness are less likely to carry health insurance at 56.2 percent compared to 48.4 percent of individuals who do carry insurance with a history of family illness. This information shows that more than half of the individuals who do not have healthcare insurance, and a history of family illness at an increased risk of healthcare issues. Furthermore, students who have a history of family illness 59 percent more likely to be currently treated by a healthcare

organization, than an individual who does not have a family history of illness 41 percent and is currently being treated by a healthcare organization. It is important, to note this statistic, and to cater to these students on campus who do have a family history of illness, and are at risk for needing further medical care.

Student Healthcare Facility Cross-tabulations

Following these statistics you find that males (79.5 percent) and females (80.4 percent) are both almost equally aware of the location of the student health center. Furthermore, students who do not have healthcare insurance are more likely at 87.8 percent to know where the student health center is located. Compared to individuals who do have insurance, which is a positive statistic where these students do have the knowledge to know where to go to if or when they need medical assistance on campus. Also, there is little difference between individuals who are currently being treated by a healthcare organization (81.6 percent) compared to those who are not being treated by a healthcare organization (79.4 percent). In addition to these statistics perhaps the most telling statistic is that 100 percent of individuals who live on campus know where the student health center is located, compared to 75.8 percent of individuals who live off campus. Thus, it is apparent that the UWO Health Center has made itself visible to individuals who live on campus; meanwhile improvement in this area must be done outside of campus residence.

Looking at individuals with different individual circumstances you find that individuals with mental health issues (84.5 percent) are slightly more aware of the location of the student health center than those without (79.3 percent). Meanwhile, students who use tobacco are less likely at (75.3 percent) than students who do not use tobacco (81 percent), at knowing where the health center is located. Additionally, students who regularly consume alcohol (79.9 percent) are nearly as equally aware of the student health center as students who do not drink alcohol 80.1 percent. Individuals who consider themselves a drug user are more likely to know the location of the health center at 90 percent compared to non-drug users at 79.6 percent. This is an encouraging statistic that individuals who are likely to need assistance for their drug usage know where to go if they are in need of assistance for their drug usage. Following is a potentially disturbing statistic where individuals who are sexually active are less likely at 77.5 percent than those who are not sexually active 87.7 percent to know the location of the student health center. However, the reasoning for this is most likely the fact that individuals who live off campus in long term, or committed relationships are less likely to know the location of the center due to using their own healthcare facilities. Consequently, concern over this statistic may be under thought, and can largely be discounted.

The individuals who are most likely to make an appointment, were (51.7 percent) females compared to (35.6 percent) males making an appointment at the center. Additionally, 52.1 percent of students who are using student loans while in

college, compared to 40.8 percent of individuals declining to use student loans have made an appointment at the student health center. Demonstrating how students who are in financial need are more apt to use and make an appointment at the center. There is little difference between whether or not an individual attends the center based on their health insurance; where 48.1 percent of individuals with health insurance have made an appointment, compared to 47.8 percent without healthcare insurance.

In addition, 14.2 percent of individuals who have made an appointment at the UW Oshkosh health center indicated that they use the health center as their primary utilization facility. This is in comparison to the 5.4 percent of all general students who use the facility, showing that students, who do make an appointment, are much more likely to use the facility as their primary care facility. Meanwhile, there is no connection between whether someone has made an appointment at the center, and if they are currently being treated at a healthcare facility 47.1 percent or they are not 48.7 percent. This demonstrates statistically that if an individual is making an appointment at the facility in the past that they are not necessarily currently having any treatments. Individuals who do have mental health issues are more likely to visit the student health center at 55.6 percent compared to the 47.3 percent average. This indicated that these students are using the resources available to them on campus. Finally, of the 80.1 percent of students who know where the student health center is located, 59.2 percent recorded they have indeed made an appointment on campus. Demonstrating that while nearly 20 percent of students do not know the location of the student health center,

individuals who do know where the center is located are much more likely than the average responder to have made an appointment.

Student Healthcare Center Service Interests

Following the first twenty five questions in regards to various demographic, informational, and personal risk question, students were asked to respond to which services the student health center already provides that they would be interested in. The analysis of these surveys demonstrates which services students on campus find valuable as a whole, and showed the pockets of individuals who need individual services.

The first service of the Student Healthcare Center which the question was asked was birth control, which received 193 responses for a 32.5 percent response rate. Within this response the overall majority of interested individuals were largely female at 88.1 percent. Additionally, 15.2 percent of individuals who do not carry health insurance are interested birth control services available to them on campus. Meanwhile, 73.6 percent of individuals who responded that are sexually active, indicated that they were interested in birth control services as well. A number nearly equal to the 73.5 percent of students those are presently sexually active.

Students were asked if they would be interested in family planning services on campus. With only 54 out of 594 students indicating their interest for a response rate of 9.1 percent, females show themselves to be most interested in the service for a response rate of 90.7 percent in comparison to males (7.4 percent). Additionally, 79.6 percent of individuals who are sexually active indicated that they are interested in family planning services. Individuals who have health insurance are more likely to want family planning services (69.2 percent) compared to 30.8 percent of individuals who do not carry health insurance. However, with such a low response rate, it would not be recommended that the student health center look to increase spending limited financial resources in area.

Asking whether individuals would be interesting in family planning services, students were requested if they would be interested in gynecological exams, and pap tests. With 139 out of 594 individuals responding for a modest response rate of 23.4 percent, females obviously showed the most interest in this service. Furthermore, students who were accepting student loans were far more likely to be interested in this service where 73.2 percent of students replied compared to 26.8 percent of students who were not accepting student loans. This data thus demonstrates a clear need for students accepting financial aid for this service. Students who are sexually active also demonstrated a clear curiosity in this service where 79.1 percent of sexually active respondents declared their interest in the program.

Students were asked if they would be interested in health advocates from the student health center. Response to this question was poor with only 76 responses for a response rate of 12.8 percent. Amongst the respondents, women 68.4 percent were once again responded higher than men 30.3 percent in this category. Additionally, students who were using student loans were 72.4 percent of the respondents, indicating once again that these students are more likely to be interested in student health center programs.

Students were asked whether they would be interested in health education services. One hundred and three out of 594 students responded for a below average response rate of 17.3 percent. Within this statistic you once again 69.9 percent females compared to 30.1 percent of males are interested in health education. Additionally, you still find that students who use student loans 60.2 percent, for more interested in this program as well. Furthermore, you find that individuals who rarely work out 19.4 percent are nearly as interested as individuals who work out daily 21.4 percent in health education, showing that physical activity does not necessarily mean and individuals is more or less interested in health education. You also find that 12.9 percent of respondents who use tobacco are interested in receiving health education, a number nearly equal to the 12.3 percent of individuals on campus who use tobacco. Therefore, demonstrating that individuals who are currently using tobacco are not very motivated to receive education in regards to their choosing to use the product. Finally, family history of illness does not seem to be an indicator, as to whether someone would be

interested in receiving health education, with 50.5 percent of individuals with a history of illness indicating their interest compared to 49.5 percent of individuals without a family history of illness.

After the question regarding health education, students were asked whether they would be interested in illness and injury services. This service received the most responses with 288, for a response rate of 48.5 percent. Within this statistic you once again find that females with a response rate of 74.3 percent are more likely than males to be interested in illness and injury services from the student health center. The same is still found with students using loans (66.1 percent) compared to students who are not (33.9 percent). Interestingly 80.8 percent of individuals who do have health insurance who placed a response to this question were interested in this service, showing that despite the presence of insurance and access to outside facilities, students have a great interest in this service on campus. Furthermore, you find that individuals with a family history of illness are more likely to be interested in this service with a response rate of 54.1 percent compared to 45.9 percent of individuals who do not, showing that individuals with sensitivity to this history are aware of it.

Following the question regarding illness and injury, students were asked to respond if they were interested in immunization services. With 245 responses this service ranked second highest with a response rate of 41.2 percent. Within this statistic you once again find that it is heavily skewed towards women with 76.3 percent of

responses. Additionally, you find that 82.3 percent of individuals who responded with healthcare insurance are interested in this service on campus as well, indicating that it is not only a program desired by those who are not insured through other facilities.

Students were then next asked whether they would be interested laboratory services at the student health center. With 140 responses for a response rate of 23.6 percent, students showed a moderate interest in this service. Among those most interested in this service were once again females, who recorded 78.6 percent of the responses in this question. Seventy eight point six percent of individuals who have a current GPA greater than 3.0 show interest in laboratory services. This shows that individuals who are successful on campus are also interested in this service. Additionally, 30.9 percent of individuals who consider themselves lacking appropriate healthcare coverage indicated themselves interested in this service.

Students were asked whether there was interest in medication and prescription services on campus. With 221 responses for a response rate of 37.2 percent students showed a strong interest in this service. Amongst those interested in the service were once again women who recorded 77.4 percent of responses. Along with full time students who registered a response rate of 73.5 percent, indicated that they compared to part time, or recently graduated students are most likely to have an interest in this service. However, 72.7 percent of individuals who feel they are not lacking healthcare

indicated that they are not interested, demonstrating that this is a service which would largely be used by individuals who do not carry healthcare coverage.

After the question regarding medication and prescriptions, students were asked to mark whether they would be interested in mental health services at the health center. With a response by 117 individuals, for a response rate of 19.7 percent, mental health showed to be of modest interest to the respondents. Among the individuals who found this service most beneficial were females once again with a response rate of 72.6 percent. Additionally, full time students were once again in the majority of those who responded to this question, with 73.5 percent. However, 8.8 percent of part time students indicated that they would be interested in this service as well, demonstrating a strong secondary market. Finally, individuals with mental health issues strongly responded to this question with a response rate of 46.6 percent, indicating that individuals with mental health issues would most definitely have interest in mental health services on campus.

When asking students about their interest in mental health services students were next asked about their interest in nutrition and weight services. With an above average response rate of 33.3 percent respondents show a good interest in the service. Males once again were in the minority with a response rate of 27.3 percent, indicating a lack of interest by males in services from the student health center. Similarly, with health education individuals who rarely worked out 23.9 percent were very similar to

individuals with a healthier lifestyle working out daily 22.3 percent with their response to nutrient and weight management services. Demonstrating that despite someone activity level, interest in this service is not dictated. With 36.2 percent of individuals who were currently being treated by a healthcare organization you find that this is not an increased factor with determining someone's interest in nutrition and weight management. With only 35.5 percent of individuals responded, a rate slightly lower than the average.

After students were asked about their interest level in nutrition and weight services, they were asked about whether they would be interested in observation beds at the UWO Health Center. Response results for this category were exceptionally poor, with a response by only 31 individuals for a response rate of 5.2 percent. Resulting in very little statistical data being available for analysis, other than that woman accounted for 75.3 percent of respondents.

Next, students were asked whether they would be interested in physical exam services on campus. With a response by 197 individuals for a response rate of 33.2 percent physical exam services received a positive response. Among the individuals who had the highest response rate to physical exams, females once again scored higher at 71.6 percent compared to males 27.9 percent. Additionally, students who worked a part time job were most interested in a physical exams at 54.4 percent, compared to full time students 29.7 percent, and unemployed students 15.9 percent. This demonstrates

that individuals who are working part time or unemployed are most likely to request physical exams on campus. However, 20 percent of individuals who do not carry health insurance indicated that they would be interested in physical exams. Therefore, indicating that there is sparse interest amongst uninsured students for this service.

The next two questions posed to students asked if they would be interested in procedures, and smoking cessation on campus. Both questions receive a very weak response with 47 responses for procedures with a response rate of 7.9 percent, and smoking cessation receiving 31 responses for a response rate of 5.2 percent. The result was once again very little statistical inquiry available for research, other than the fact that few students responded to the services showing a lack of interest amongst UWO students.

Finally, students were asked as their last question whether they would be interested in travel health. The results of this service were modest with 111 individuals responding for a response rate of 18.7 percent. Among the respondents, females were once again the clear majority of respondents with 74.8 percent of the responses. Meanwhile, off campus students 74.5 percent and students living with a parent or guardian 16.4 percent indicated they were the most interested in this service on campus. Additionally, amongst the respondents for this service 90.9 percent of individuals knew where the health center was located, indicating that they do know where to go for this service that's available to them.

Summary:

From this survey it was learned that a number of demographic information, such as females are in the majority in response to this survey, along with Caucasians demonstrating themselves as the clear majority of students on campus. Furthermore, women are most likely to show themselves in a committed relationship, men often find themselves to be single, or married at a much higher percentage. This survey discovers that 59.6 percent of students use student loans to pay for college. In addition, you learn that 66.8 percent of students responding were full time students, correspondingly, 18 percent of students indicated that they were part-time students, 13.9 percent recently graduated. Also you found that there are parallels between students who have a part time job that attend school full time, and go to school part time with a full time job, while largely avoiding student debt.

From this point students were asked questions specific to their health insurance, and healthcare needs, and used the demographic data to gain a deeper perspective for these questions. What was found was that minorities are much more likely to not carry health insurance, along with individuals who use student loans to pay for college. Meanwhile, 19.1 percent of individuals on campus consider themselves to be lacking health coverage, with men being in the majority compared to females, and full time

students being the most vulnerable as well. This survey discovered that only 6.9 percent of students use the student health center, however students that do not have insurance are three times as likely to visit the center. Yet none-the-less nearly 1/3 of students who do not have insurance choose to not visit a provider on purpose, despite the options available to them on campus.

Students were asked a number of personal medical questions with the goal of understanding their present health status of students. First respondents were asked whether they had mental health issues, which showed 14.3 percent of individuals on campus have mental health issues, along with **30.1 percent** of individuals with mental health issues not receiving care for their issues, a very alarming number. Furthermore, you find that males are much more likely to have tobacco, alcohol, and drug issues compared to females. Meanwhile, individuals who lack healthcare insurance are 33 percent more likely to be exposed to second hand smoke. These individuals have an increased risk for being currently treated by a healthcare organization. Also, 72.9 percent of individuals on campus are sexually active, however 45.7 percent of these individuals are single, with presumably not one consistent individual whom they are in a relationship with placing themselves at an increased risk of acquiring a STD.

In addition, students were asked specific questions in regards to the student health center. What was learned was that 80.1 percent of students are aware of the location of the student health center, with 100 percent of on campus students knowing

the location. Meanwhile 47.7 percent of individuals who responded to this survey have made an appointment at the center, with females being more likely at 51.7 percent compared to males 35.6 percent to make an appointment. Along with individuals who are on financial aid 12 percent more likely to have made an appointment at the student health center.

Lastly, students were asked which services that the student health center currently provides they would be most interested in. Amongst the services students were more interested in were illness & injury, birth control, immunizations, medication prescriptions, nutrition and weight management, and physical exams. Furthermore, females in all categories were more likely than males to be interested in services from the health center. Within these services you find that females are specifically interested in birth control, family planning, and gynecological exams. Additionally, you find that individuals who do have health insurance are very likely to want services on campus such as physical exams, prescription coverage, and injury treatment which are available to them at outside facilities. You find that individuals who do not carry health insurance are more likely to require services at a higher percentage on campus overall.

Conclusion

This survey was an excellent opportunity to investigate the present health care situation of students of UW Oshkosh and their relation to the student health center. My

goal with the work I have done is to help the faculty and student health center better understand with this data methods to help future students of UW Oshkosh. A goal which I feel is attainable, and can be accomplished through the same hard work and dedication I have put into this survey.

APPENDIX A

Research Proposal Form

Appendix A

UW Oshkosh Student Health Survey

Are you at least 18 years old?

Yes 2. No

What is your sex?

Male 2. Female 3. Transgender 4. Other

What is your primary ethnicity?

White 2. Native American 3. African American 4. Asian5.
Hispanic 6. Other

What is your relationship status?

Single 2. Married 3. In a long term relationship 4. Widowed

Are you currently using student loans to pay for college?

Yes 2. No

What is your current student status?

Full time 2. Part-time 3. Recently graduated 4. Not currently enrolled

What is your current job status?

Part-time 2. Full Time 3. Unemployed

How frequently do you work out?

Rarely 2. Occasional 3. Daily

What is your current GPA

4.0-3.5 2. 3.49-3.0 3. 2.99-2.5 4. 2.49-2.0 5. Less than 2.0

Where is your current residence:

On campus 2. Off campus 3. Parents/guardians

What is your current student standing?

Freshman 2. Sophomore 3. Junior 4. Senior 5. Graduate Student

Do you carry health insurance?

Yes 2. No

Would you considering yourself lacking appropriate healthcare coverage?

Yes 2. No

What is your primary health care utilization facility?

Home healthcare provider 2. Oshkosh healthcare provider 3. UWO Health-Center 4. Do not visit a healthcare provider 5. Other

Are you currently being treated by a healthcare organization?

Yes 2. No

Do you currently have any mental health issues?

Yes 2. No

Do you currently use tobacco?

Yes 2. No

Are you, or have you exposed to second hand smoke on a consistent basis?

Yes 2. No

Do you regularly consume alcohol?

Yes 2. No

Do you consider yourself a drug user?

Yes 2. No

Are you sexually active?

Yes 2. No

Does your family have history of illness?

Yes 2. No

Do you know where the student health center is located?

Yes 2. No

Ever made an appointment?

Yes 2. No

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark an x next to all which apply:

Birth Control

Family Planning Only Services

Gynecological Exam and Pap Test

Health Advocates

Health Education

Illnesses & Injuries

Immunizations

Laboratory Services

Medication and Prescriptions

Mental Health

Nutrition and Weight Management

Observation Beds

Physical Exams

Procedures

Smoking Cessation

Travel Health

APPENDIX B

Research Proposal Form

Appendix B

Frequency Table

What is your sex?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	148	24.9	25.0	25.0
	Female	438	73.7	73.9	98.8
	Transgender	5	.8	.8	99.7
	Other	2	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	593	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		594	100.0		

What is your primary ethnicity?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White	554	93.3	93.3	93.3
	Native American	7	1.2	1.2	94.4
	African American	10	1.7	1.7	96.1
	Asian	13	2.2	2.2	98.3
	Hispanic	3	.5	.5	98.8
	Other	7	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	594	100.0	100.0	

What is your relationship status?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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	Single	249	41.9	42.0	42.0
	Married	129	21.7	21.8	63.7
Valid	In a long term relationship	209	35.2	35.2	99.0
	Widowed	6	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	593	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		594	100.0		

Are you currently using student loans to pay for college?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	353	59.4	59.6
Valid	No	239	40.2	100.0
	Total	592	99.7	
Missing	System	2	.3	
Total		594	100.0	

What is your current student status?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Full time	394	66.3	66.8
	Part time	106	17.8	84.7
Valid	Recently graduated	82	13.8	98.6
	Not currently enrolled	8	1.3	100.0
	Total	590	99.3	
Missing	System	4	.7	
Total		594	100.0	

What is your current job status?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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	Part time	277	46.6	46.9	46.9
Valid	Full time	223	37.5	37.7	84.6
	Unemployed	91	15.3	15.4	100.0
	Total	591	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.5		
Total		594	100.0		

How frequently do you work out?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Rarely	151	25.4	25.6
Valid	Occasional	294	49.5	75.4
	Daily	145	24.4	100.0
	Total	590	99.3	
Missing	System	4	.7	
Total		594	100.0	

What is your current GPA?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	4.0-3.5	281	47.3	47.4
	3.49-3.0	197	33.2	80.6
Valid	2.99-2.5	92	15.5	96.1
	2.49-2.0	18	3.0	99.2
	Less than 2.0	5	.8	100.0
	Total	593	99.8	
Missing	System	1	.2	
Total		594	100.0	

Where is your current residence?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	On campus	67	11.3	11.4	11.4
	Off campus	435	73.2	74.1	85.5
	Parents/Guardians	85	14.3	14.5	100.0
	Total	587	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	7	1.2		
Total		594	100.0		

What is your current student standing?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Freshman	3	.5	.5	.5
	Sophomore	77	13.0	13.0	13.5
	Junior	108	18.2	18.3	31.8
	Senior	249	41.9	42.1	73.9
	Graduate Student	154	25.9	26.1	100.0
	Total	591	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.5		
Total		594	100.0		

Do you carry health insurance?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	500	84.2	84.7	84.7
	No	90	15.2	15.3	100.0
	Total	590	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	.7		
Total		594	100.0		

Would you consider yourself lacking appropriate healthcare coverage?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	113	19.0	19.1	19.1
	No	478	80.5	80.9	100.0
	Total	591	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.5		
Total		594	100.0		

What is your primary health care utilization facility?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Home healthcare provider	310	52.2	52.3	52.3
	Oshkosh healthcare provider	60	10.1	10.1	62.4
	UWO Health-Center	41	6.9	6.9	69.3
	Do not visit a healthcare provider	53	8.9	8.9	78.2
	Other	129	21.7	21.8	100.0
	Total	593	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		594	100.0		

Are you currently being treated by a healthcare organization?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	212	35.7	36.2	36.2
	No	374	63.0	63.8	100.0
	Total	586	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	8	1.3		
Total		594	100.0		

Do you currently have mental health issues?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	84	14.1	14.3	14.3
	No	505	85.0	85.7	100.0
	Total	589	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.8		
Total		594	100.0		

Do you currently use tobacco?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	73	12.3	12.5	12.5
	No	512	86.2	87.5	100.0
	Total	585	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.5		
Total		594	100.0		

Are you, or have you been exposed to second hand smoke on a consistent basis?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	187	31.5	31.7	31.7
	No	403	67.8	68.3	100.0
	Total	590	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	.7		
Total		594	100.0		

Do you regularly consume alcohol?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	210	35.4	35.5	35.5
	No	382	64.3	64.5	100.0
	Total	592	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.3		
Total		594	100.0		

Do you consider yourself a drug user?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	5.1	5.1	5.1
	No	560	94.3	94.9	100.0
	Total	590	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	4	.7		
Total		594	100.0		

Are you sexually active?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	433	72.9	73.5	73.5
	No	156	26.3	26.5	100.0
	Total	589	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.8		

Total	594	100.0		
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Does your family have a history of illness?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	290	48.8	49.4	49.4
Valid No	297	50.0	50.6	100.0
Total	587	98.8	100.0	
Missing System	7	1.2		
Total	594	100.0		

Do you know where the student health center is located?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	474	79.8	80.1	80.1
Valid No	118	19.9	19.9	100.0
Total	592	99.7	100.0	
Missing System	2	.3		
Total	594	100.0		

Ever made an appointment?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	281	47.3	47.7	47.7
Valid No	308	51.9	52.3	100.0
Total	589	99.2	100.0	
Missing System	5	.8		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Birth Control	193	32.5	100.0	100.0
Missing System	401	67.5		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Family Planning Only Services	54	9.1	100.0	100.0
Missing System	540	90.9		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Gynecological Exam and Pap Test	139	23.4	100.0	100.0
Missing System	455	76.6		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Health Advocates	76	12.8	100.0	100.0
Missing System	518	87.2		
Total	594	100.0		

**Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all
which apply**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Health Education	103	17.3	100.0	100.0
Missing System	491	82.7		
Total	594	100.0		

**Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all
which apply**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Illnesses & Injuries	288	48.5	100.0	100.0
Missing System	306	51.5		
Total	594	100.0		

**Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all
which apply**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Immunizations	245	41.2	100.0	100.0
Missing System	349	58.8		
Total	594	100.0		

**Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all
which apply**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Laboratory Services	140	23.6	100.0	100.0
Missing System	454	76.4		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Medication and Prescriptions	221	37.2	100.0	100.0
Missing System	373	62.8		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Mental Health	117	19.7	100.0	100.0
Missing System	477	80.3		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Nutrition and Weight Management	198	33.3	100.0	100.0
Missing System	396	66.7		
Total	594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Observation Beds	31	5.2	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	563	94.8		
Total		594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Physical Exams	197	33.2	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	397	66.8		
Total		594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Procedures	47	7.9	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	547	92.1		
Total		594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Smoking Cessation	31	5.2	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	563	94.8		
Total		594	100.0		

Which of these student health services are you or would you be interested in? Mark all which apply

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Travel Health	111	18.7	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	483	81.3		
Total		594	100.0		

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