

Waukesha County Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of area residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research for Aurora Health Care, Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin, Froedtert & the Medical College of Wisconsin, ProHealth Care and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health and the Waukesha County Public Health Division. Additional data is available at www.chw.org, www.aurorahealthcare.org/about-aurora/community-benefits, www.froedtert.com/community-engagement, www.prohealthcare.org/about-us-community-benefit.aspx, www.mywheaton.org and www.waukeshacounty.gov/HealthAndHumanServices/PublicHealth/StatisticsAndResources.

Overall Health						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017	Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017
Excellent	22%	23%	19%	21%	24%	High Blood Pressure	26%	22%	26%	33%	31%
Very Good	42%	45%	45%	36%	36%	High Blood Cholesterol	26%	24%	25%	26%	26%
Fair or Poor	9%	9%	10%	11%	15%	Mental Health Condition		13%	12%	11%	18%
						Heart Disease/Condition	7%	6%	9%	7%	12%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>						Diabetes	6%	6%	7%	9%	12%
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						Asthma (Current)	8%	9%	8%	8%	11%
Health Care Coverage						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017	Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure			96%	98%	98%
Personally (currently)	3%	8%	6%	2%	2%	High Blood Cholesterol			93%	81%	77%
Personally (past 12 months)		11%	7%	6%	3%	Mental Health Condition			94%	98%	97%
Household Member (past 12 months)	12%	12%	10%	9%	7%	Heart Disease/Condition			94%	87%	91%
						Diabetes			97%	94%	96%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>						Asthma (Current)			88%	87%	98%
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>											
						Routine Procedures					
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months						Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017
						Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	86%	84%	85%	85%	86%
						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	83%	82%	79%	84%	84%
						Dental Checkup (past year)	77%	74%	75%	76%	82%
						Eye Exam (past year)	47%	41%	49%	55%	53%
Unmet Care in Past 12 Months						<i>Other Research:</i>					
Medical Care		4%	9%	12%		<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2016)</i>					
Dental Care			9%	12%	7%	<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2015)</i>					
Mental Health Care		<1%	3%	3%		<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2016)</i>					
Health Information and Services						Physical Health and Nutrition					
Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017	Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017
Primary Source of Health Information						Physical Activity/Week					
Doctor			40%	47%	49%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	35%	41%	33%	31%	44%
Internet			28%	30%	30%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)	29%	33%	28%	31%	37%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field			9%	6%	13%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	48%	53%	47%	46%	56%
Have a Primary Care Physician					86%	Overweight Status					
Primary Health Services						Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	59%	63%	65%	70%	69%
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	87%	86%	86%	78%	68%	Obese (BMI 30.0+)	20%	21%	25%	34%	30%
Urgent care center	5%	4%	5%	8%	21%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	68%	68%	65%	65%	67%
Worksite clinic	--	--	--	--	4%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	28%	30%	29%	25%	39%
Quickcare clinic/fastcare clinic	--	--	--	--	3%	At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	39%	42%	37%	33%	45%
Public health clinic/com. health center	3%	3%	5%	4%	<1%	Household Went Hungry in Past Year					4%
Hospital emergency room	<1%	2%	<1%	3%	<1%	<i>Other Research (2016):</i>					
Virtual health/tele-med/e-visits	--	--	--	--	<1%	<i>Overweight (BMI 25.0+)</i>					
Hospital outpatient	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<i>Obese (BMI 30.0+)</i>					
No usual place	3%	4%	2%	6%	3%					67%	65%
Advance Care Plan	44%	40%	39%	40%	46%					31%	30%
Vaccinations (65 and Older)						Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017	Waukesha County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2017
Flu Vaccination (past year)	74%	75%	64%	73%	74%	Blood Stool Test (within past year)	20%	--	14%	12%	9%
Pneumonia (ever)	66%	74%	75%	73%	79%	Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)		10%	4%	6%	7%
						Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)		62%	59%	62%	80%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>						Screening in Recommended Time Frame		66%	60%	65%	83%
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>											
<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>											
						<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>					
						<i>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</i>					
										74%	68%

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	89%	76%	77%	78%	73%	Binge Drinker	16%	27%	22%	29%	26%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	68%	76%	86%	86%	86%	Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	2%	2%	3%	<1%	2%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	94%	89%	83%	82%	80%						
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)				55%	47%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						<i>Binge Drinker</i>				25%	17%
(18-29: Pap every 3 years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 years or Pap only every 3 years)				88%	84%	Other Drug Use Within Past 12 Months					
						Waukesha County					<u>2017</u>
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers					<1%
Mammogram (50 - 74; within past 2 years)				80%	78%	Heroin					0%
Pap Smear (21- 65; within past 3 years)				84%	80%	Cocaine or Other Street Drugs					<1%
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Household Problems Associated With...					
Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	16%	17%	17%	13%	14%	Alcohol	2%	3%	3%	6%	1%
Of Current Smokers...						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			1%	1%	1%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	32%	58%	45%	55%	67%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			2%	<1%	2%
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	64%	72%	69%	67%	76%	Marijuana			1%	2%	1%
						Times of Distress in Past Three Years					
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Waukesha County					<u>2017</u>
<i>Current Smokers</i>				17%	17%	Time of Distress and Someone in HH Looked for Community Support					18%
						Of Respondents Who Looked for Support Felt Somewhat/Slightly or Not At All Supported					43%
Exposure to Smoke											
Waukesha County	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>		Mental Health Status					
Smoking Policy at Home						Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>
Not allowed anywhere	85%	82%	86%	88%		Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Allowed in some places/at some times	7%	8%	6%	3%		Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%
Allowed anywhere	2%	2%	<1%	<1%		Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
No rules inside home	6%	7%	8%	9%		Seldom/Never	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days	26%	10%	8%	7%		Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Children in Household					
Waukesha County			<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>		Waukesha County	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>		
Smokeless Tobacco			2%	4%		Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History	86%	89%	97%		
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars			3%	4%		Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)	93%	95%	89%		
Electronic Cigarettes			4%	4%		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>			<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>		Medical Care	3%	4%	2%		
<i>Electronic Cigarettes</i>			5%	5%		Dental Care	3%	6%	2%		
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>			4%	4%		Specialist	3%	1%	<1%		
						Current Asthma	3%	7%	3%		
Top County Health Issues						Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)	1%	0%	<1%		
Waukesha County				<u>2017</u>		Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Illegal Drug Use				41%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	75%	86%	67%		
Access to Health Care				21%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	30%	26%	27%		
Overweight or Obesity				18%		5+ Fruit/Vegetables per Day	36%	48%	47%		
Chronic Diseases				17%		Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)	70%	57%	60%		
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse				17%		Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Alcohol Use or Abuse				15%		Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months					
Cancer				11%		Always/Nearly Always	4%	0%	1%		
Mental Health or Depression				10%		Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)	18%	14%	14%		
						Verbally Bullied	18%	14%	14%		
Personal Safety in Past Year						Physically Bullied	5%	2%	4%		
Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2017</u>	Cyber Bullied	3%	4%			
Afraid for Their Safety	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%						
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	4%	1%	3%	5%						1%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	8%	4%	5%	7%						

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2017, 60% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 15% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

In 2017, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Three percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Seven percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2009 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, 17% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2015 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they delayed or did not seek medical care due to cost. From 2012 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported they did not receive the medical care needed or they did not receive the mental health care needed while from 2015 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same. From 2012 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care while from 2015 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased.*

In 2017, 49% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Thirteen percent reported themselves or a family member is in the health care field and their source of information. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information/clarification. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 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. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-eight 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 21% reported urgent care center. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report urgent care as their primary health care. Forty-six percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source of health information while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were, or a family member was in the health care field and their source of health information while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical increase. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

In 2017, 86% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 84% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 53% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 35 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 45 to 64 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup, a cholesterol test or an eye exam, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical increase.*

In 2017, 60% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination or pneumonia vaccination, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2017, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (31%) or high blood cholesterol (26%). Respondents 55 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or smokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Eighteen percent reported a mental health condition; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported diabetes. Respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or smokers were more likely to report diabetes. Eleven percent reported current asthma; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or current asthma, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical increase.*

In 2017, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/ depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2017, 44% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-seven percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 56% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes or who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, 69% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 30% were obese. Respondents who were male, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married

respondents were more likely to be obese. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or being obese while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 39% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who did the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical increase.*

In 2017, 73% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Forty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years or respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reporting an HPV test within the past five years or reporting they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.*

In 2017, 9% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 80% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 83% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations; male respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2009 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2009 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

In 2017, 14% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 67% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-six percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

In 2017, 88% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seven percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2009 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents*

who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

In 2017, 4% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to use smokeless tobacco. Four percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past 30 days. Four percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos/little cigars or electronic cigarettes.*

In 2017, 26% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. *From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

In 2017, less than one percent of respondents reported within the past 12 months they used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical reasons while another less than one percent reported more than 12 months ago. Zero percent of respondents reported within the past 12 months they used heroin within the past 12 months while 2% reported more than 12 months ago. Less than one percent reported they used cocaine or other street drugs within the past 12 months while 6% reported more than 12 months ago.

In 2017, 1% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. One percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical increase. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

In 2017, 18% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support. Of respondents who looked for community support, 39% reported mental health issues as their reason for household distress, 30% reported economic hardship and 26% reported personal medical issues. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health issues as their reason for distress. Respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report economic hardship or personal medical issues. Forty-three percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported; married respondents were more likely to report this.

In 2017, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 35 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2006 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit while from 2015 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2017, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 89% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Two percent of respondents each reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the medical care needed or dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Three percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Less than one percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 27% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported their child ate five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Sixty percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. One percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Fourteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 14% reported verbal bullying, 4% physical bullying and 1% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, an unmet dental need or was unable to see a specialist when needed, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit while from 2015 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least three servings of vegetables or ate at least five servings of fruits/vegetables, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed, as well as from 2015 to 2017. From 2012 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied or in the type of bullying, as well as from 2015 to 2017.*

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2017, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited was illegal drug use (41%). Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Twenty-one percent reported access to health care; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent reported overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. Respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity. Seventeen percent reported chronic diseases; respondents who were male, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported cancer; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported mental health or depression; respondents with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported environmental issues as a top county health issue. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report environmental issues. Seven percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top health issue; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top county health issue.