

Waukesha County Community Health Survey Summary

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

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Excellent	29%	22%	23%	19%	21%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	82%	74%	75%	64%	73%
Very Good	37%	42%	45%	45%	36%	Pneumonia (ever)	65%	66%	74%	75%	73%
Fair or Poor	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%						
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>					
						<i>55% 63%</i>					
						<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>					
						<i>73% 70%</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	17%	26%	22%	26%	33%
Personally (currently)	3%	3%	8%	6%	2%	High Blood Cholesterol	17%	26%	24%	25%	26%
Personally (past 12 months)			11%	7%	6%	Mental Health Condition			13%	12%	11%
Household Member (past 12 months)	12%	12%	12%	10%	9%	Diabetes	4%	6%	6%	7%	9%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Asthma (Current)</i>					
						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>					
						<i>12% 17%</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Waukesha County				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	High Blood Pressure				96%	98%
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol				93%	81%
Cost (past 12 months)				17%		Mental Health Condition				94%	98%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Diabetes				97%	94%
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				8%	8%	Asthma (Current)				88%	87%
Unmet Care in Past 12 Months						Heart Disease/Condition				94%	87%
Medical Care				4%	9%						
Dental Care				9%	12%	Routine Procedures					
Mental Health Care				<1%	3%	Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Health Information and Services						Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	86%	84%	85%	85%
Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	78%	83%	82%	79%	84%
Primary Source of Health Information						Dental Checkup (past year)	80%	77%	74%	75%	76%
Doctor				40%	47%	Eye Exam (past year)	55%	47%	41%	49%	55%
Internet				28%	30%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Myself/Family Member in Health Field				9%	6%	<i>WI U.S.</i>					
Primary Health Services						<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)</i>					
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	87%	86%	86%	78%		<i>82% 81%</i>					
Urgent care center	5%	4%	5%	8%		<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)</i>					
Public health clinic/com. health center	3%	3%	5%	4%		<i>77% 76%</i>					
Hospital emergency room	<1%	2%	<1%	3%		<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
Hospital outpatient	1%	1%	<1%	<1%		<i>72% 67%</i>					
No usual place	3%	4%	2%	6%		Physical Health					
Advance Care Plan	36%	44%	40%	39%	40%	Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Physical Activity/Week					
Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	35%	41%	33%	31%
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	31%	20%	--	14%	12%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)				29%	33%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	4%	6%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous				48%	53%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			62%	59%	62%	Overweight	53%	59%	63%	65%	70%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			66%	60%	65%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	69%	68%	68%	65%	65%
						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	28%	28%	30%	29%	25%
						<i>Other Research:</i>					
						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
						<i>Overweight (2013)</i>					
						<i>67% 64%</i>					
						<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>					
						<i>53% 51%</i>					

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	86%	89%	76%	77%	78%	Binge Drinker	16%	16%	27%	22%	29%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	68%	76%	86%	86%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	2%	2%	2%	3%	<1%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	93%	94%	89%	83%	82%	Other Research: (2013)				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					55%	Binge Drinker				23%	17%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame (18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					88%	Household Problems Associated With...					
Other Research:				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Waukesha County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				82%	77%	Alcohol	2%	3%	3%	6%	
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				85%	81%	Marijuana				1%	2%
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				1%	1%
Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				2%	<1%
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	21%	16%	17%	17%	13%	Gambling				<1%	<1%
Of Current Smokers...						Mental Health Status					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past						Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Year Because Trying to Quit	37%	32%	58%	45%	55%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past						Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	64%	72%	69%	67%		Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Other Research:				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Seldom/Never	5%	5%	3%	4%	4%
Current Smokers (2013)				19%	19%	Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%
Tried to Quit (2005)				49%	56%	Children in Household					
Exposure to Smoke						Waukesha County				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Waukesha County			<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
Smoking Policy at Home						Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				86%	89%
Not allowed anywhere			85%	82%	86%	Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Allowed in some places/at some times			7%	8%	6%	Preventive Care (past 12 months)				93%	95%
Allowed anywhere			2%	2%	<1%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
No rules inside home			6%	7%	8%	Medical Care				3%	4%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand						Dental Care				3%	6%
Smoke In Past Seven Days			26%	10%	8%	Specialist				3%	1%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Current Asthma				3%	7%
Smoking Prohibited at Home			75%	79%		Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				1%	0%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Waukesha County				<u>2015</u>		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				75%	86%
Electronic Cigarettes				4%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				30%	26%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				3%		Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				70%	57%
Smokeless Tobacco				2%		Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Top County Health Issues						Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Waukesha County			<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				4%	0%
Chronic Diseases			68%	75%		Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				18%	14%
Alcohol or Drug Use			70%	72%		Verbally Bullied				18%	14%
Mental Health or Depression			36%	41%		Physically Bullied				5%	2%
Infectious Diseases			23%	23%		Cyber Bullied				3%	4%
Violence			18%	21%		Personal Safety in Past Year					
Teen Pregnancy			23%	7%		Waukesha County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Infant Mortality			4%	2%		Afraid for Their Safety	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Lead Poisoning			1%	<1%		Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%
						At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	6%	8%	4%	5%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 57% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 11% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine 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 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 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 who were 18 to 34 years old or married were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2012 to 2015, 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 in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Six percent reported themselves or a family member is in the healthcare field and their source of information. Respondents who were 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field. Seventy-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; respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information or clarification. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field as their source for health information/clarification. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 84% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 55% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents*

reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.

In 2015, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (33% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Seven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported a mental health condition; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their high blood cholesterol was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the remaining health conditions were under control.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried 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, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 31% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 46% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes or who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 78% 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-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-five percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-eight 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 30 to 65 years old were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 62% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 65% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 55% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 86% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight 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 were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, 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.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to use e-cigs. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month while 2% of respondents used smokeless tobacco.

In 2015, 29% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Less than one percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, 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.*

In 2015, 6% 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; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. From 2012*

to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 5% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Zero 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; 14% reported verbal bullying, 4% cyber bullying and 2% reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse or their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child needed medical care in the past 12 months, their child needed dental care or their child needed to see a specialist but couldn't. From 2012 to 2015, 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. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit or ate three or more servings of vegetables a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, 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 or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, 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.*

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (75%), alcohol or drug use (72%) and mental health/depression (41%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were female, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Seven percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent reported infectious diseases; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. Twenty-one percent reported violence; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top issue. Two percent reported infant mortality and less than one percent reported lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic disease as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, mental health/depression, infectious diseases, violence, infant mortality or lead poisoning.*