

Milwaukee Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Milwaukee County residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research, LLC for Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health. Additional data is available at www.aurora.org, www.chw.org, www.columbia-stmarys.org/Serving_Our_Community, www.Froedtert.com/AboutUs and www.mywheaton.org.

Overall Health					Vaccinations (65 and Older)				
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Excellent	19%	18%	18%	17%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	77%	71%	69%	63%
Very Good	35%	33%	33%	35%	Pneumonia (ever)	58%	71%	72%	69%
Fair or Poor	16%	18%	18%	20%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Fair or Poor</i>					<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>				
					<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>				
Health Care Coverage					Health Conditions in Past 3 Years				
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Not Covered					High Blood Pressure	22%	27%	29%	30%
Personally (currently)	8%	11%	12%	14%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%	22%	22%	21%
Personally (past 12 months)			21%	19%	Mental Health Condition			13%	14%
Household Member (past 12 months)	23%	26%	25%	21%	Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	12%	12%
<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
					<i>Cancer</i>				
					<i>Stroke</i>				
					<i>Condition Controlled Through Medication,</i>				
					<i>Exercise or Lifestyle Changes</i>				
Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past 12 Months)									
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>					
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost (Household)				11%	High Blood Pressure				96%
Unmet Care					High Blood Cholesterol				86%
Dental Care				19%	Mental Health Condition				81%
Medical Care				11%	Asthma (Current)				92%
Mental Health Care				4%	Diabetes				92%
					<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>				
Health Information and Services					Physical Health				
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Health Information Source					Physical Activity/Week				
Doctor				45%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	33%	31%	35%
Internet				28%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)			22%	19%
Advance Care Plan	27%	32%	31%	29%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous			45%	41%
Primary Source of Health Advice/Service					Overweight	62%	63%	66%	66%
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		77%	73%	70%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	61%	58%	62%
Hospital emergency room		6%	7%	7%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	30%	24%	21%	26%
Urgent care center		3%	6%	7%	<i>Other Research:</i>				
Public health clinic/community health center		5%	7%	6%	<i>Overweight (2010)</i>				
Hospital outpatient		3%	2%	3%	<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>				
No usual place		5%	4%	6%					
Routine Procedures					Women's Health				
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	85%	85%	83%	Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	84%	78%	78%	77%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	74%	73%	75%	72%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		67%	73%	71%
Dental Checkup (past year)	68%	63%	60%	56%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	91%	90%	89%	86%
Eye Exam (past year)	51%	44%	42%	42%	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>				
<i>Other Research:</i>					<i>WI U.S.</i>				
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>					<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)</i>				
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2010)</i>					<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)</i>				
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>									

Men's Health (40 and Older)					Alcohol Use in Past Month				
Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>
Prostate Cancer Screening					Binge Drinker	17%	19%	20%	31%
Within Past 2 Years	61%	64%	51%		Driver/Passenger When Driver				
					Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	2%
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)									
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<i>Other Research: (2010)</i>			<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	23%	--	14%	<i>Binge Drinker</i>			22%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	10%					
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			58%	61%					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			61%	67%					
Cigarette Use					Household Problems Associated With...				
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	26%	26%	25%	24%	Alcohol	3%	3%	2%	
Other Tobacco Products (past 30 days)			6%		Marijuana			2%	
Of Current Smokers...					Gambling				1%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%
Year Because Trying to Quit	51%	54%	53%	64%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year									
And Advised to Quit Smoking	77%	72%	80%		Children in Household				
					Milwaukee County				<u>2012</u>
<i>Other Research:</i>			<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who				
<i>Current Smokers (2010)</i>			19%	17%	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				89%
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>			49%	56%	Visited Personal Health Professional for				
					Preventive Care (past 12 months)				93%
					Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)				
					Dental Care				8%
					Medical Care				2%
					Specialist				2%
Exposure to Smoke					Current Asthma				11%
Milwaukee County		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>		Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				4%
Smoking Policy at Home					Children 5 to 17 Years Old				
Not allowed anywhere		64%	74%		Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				78%
Allowed in some places or at some times		14%	10%		Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				26%
Allowed anywhere		4%	4%		Physical Activity (60 min/5 or more days)				66%
No rules inside home		18%	12%		Children 8 to 17 Years Old				
Nonsmokers' Second-Hand Smoke					Unhappy, Sad or Depressed				
Exposure in Past Seven Days		29%	23%		Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				7%
					Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				22%
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>			<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Verbally Bullied				18%
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>			75%	79%	Physically Bullied				10%
					Cyber Bullied				2%
Mental Health Status					Community Health Issues				
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Milwaukee County				<u>2012</u>
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					Alcohol or Drug Use				58%
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	7%	8%	8%	7%	Violence				55%
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life					Chronic Diseases				52%
Seldom/Never	6%	5%	6%	7%	Teen Pregnancy				35%
Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	6%	5%	5%	Infectious Diseases				26%
					Mental Health or Depression				21%
Personal Safety in Past Year					Infant Mortality				21%
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	Lead Poisoning				3%
Afraid for Their Safety	6%	10%	9%	7%					
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	5%	6%	4%					
At Least One of the Safety Issues	9%	13%	12%	9%					

--Not asked in 2009

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2012, 52% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2012, 14% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nineteen 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 male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-one 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 2003 to 2012, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance. From 2009 to 2012, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, 11% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported they did not get the dental care needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported they did not get the medical care needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they did not get the mental health care needed in the last 12 months; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

In 2012, 45% of respondents reported they receive most of their health information from a doctor while 28% reported the internet. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2012, 83% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 72% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 42% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American or non-Hispanic were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, white, non-Hispanic, 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 who were 65 and older, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education or married were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease 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. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

In 2012, 38% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, out of eight health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (30% and 21%, respectively). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, who were married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition or stroke. From 2009 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer.*

In 2012, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2012, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 24% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with at least some post high school education or respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-six percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 45 to 64 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less or inactive respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2012, 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. From 2006 to 2012, 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. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in*

the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

In 2012, 62% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-African American, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or 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 2012, there was a statistical decrease 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 2012, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan; respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. Eighty-six percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, 51% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate cancer screening within the past two years with either a digital rectal exam (DRE) or a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. Respondents 50 and older were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a prostate cancer screening within the past two years.*

In 2012, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Ten percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 61% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 67% of respondents meeting current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2012, 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 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2012, 24% of respondents were current smokers; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, African American, 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. Six percent of respondents reported other tobacco use such as cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco or snuff in the past 30 days; respondents who were male or 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In the past 12 months, 64% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Eighty percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers. From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current 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 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2012, 74% 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. Twenty-three percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried

respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2012, 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 2012, 31% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger in the past month when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2012, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

In 2012, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a legal, social, personal or physical problem in the past year in connection with drinking. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with marijuana use. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with gambling while less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2012, there was a statistical decrease 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 in the past year.*

In 2012, 7% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2012, 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 2012, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household

In 2012, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health issues. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 93% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed. Two percent of respondents each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Seventy-eight 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. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma, with 40% of them having had an asthma attack in the past year. Eight percent of respondents with a child two years old or younger reported as an infant, their child slept in a bed with them or with another person. Seven 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. Four percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community or neighborhood. Twenty-two percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past 12 months. Eighteen percent reported verbal bullying, 10% reported physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

Community Health Issues

In 2012, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the area out of eight listed. The most often cited were alcohol or drug use (58%), violence (55%) and chronic diseases (52%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American or married were more likely to report alcohol or drug use as a top community health issue. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were white, non-Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic

diseases. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, non-Hispanic or with a college education were more likely to report mental health or depression. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, white, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality. Respondents who were Hispanic or with a high school education or less were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue.