

## Milwaukee County 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 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/commbenefits](http://www.aurora.org/commbenefits), [www.chw.org](http://www.chw.org), [www.columbia-stmarys.org/Serving\\_Our\\_Community](http://www.columbia-stmarys.org/Serving_Our_Community), [www.Froedtert.com/community-engagement](http://www.Froedtert.com/community-engagement) and [www.mywheaton.org](http://www.mywheaton.org).

<b>Overall Health</b>						<b>Vaccinations (65 and Older)</b>					
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Excellent	19%	18%	18%	17%	14%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	77%	71%	69%	63%	76%
Very Good	35%	33%	33%	35%	36%	Pneumonia (ever)	58%	71%	72%	69%	77%
Fair or Poor	16%	18%	18%	20%	19%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>					
						55% 63%					
						<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>					
						73% 70%					
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>						<b>Health Conditions in Past 3 Years</b>					
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	22%	27%	29%	30%	29%
Personally (currently)	8%	11%	12%	14%	4%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%	22%	22%	21%	20%
Personally (past 12 months)			21%	19%	12%	Mental Health Condition			13%	14%	18%
Household Member (past 12 months)	23%	26%	25%	21%	14%	Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	12%	12%	14%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						12% 17%					
<b>Did Not Receive Care Needed</b>						<b>Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes</b>					
Milwaukee County				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	High Blood Pressure				96%	94%
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol				86%	89%
Cost (past 12 months)					18%	Mental Health Condition				81%	88%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Asthma (Current)				92%	95%
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				11%	11%	Diabetes				92%	92%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)						Heart Disease/Condition				91%	91%
Medical Care				11%	12%	<b>Routine Procedures</b>					
Dental Care				19%	18%	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Mental Health Care				4%	4%	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	85%	85%	83%	89%
<b>Health Information and Services</b>						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	74%	73%	75%	72%	70%
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Dental Checkup (past year)	68%	63%	60%	56%	62%
Primary Source of Health Information						Eye Exam (past year)	51%	44%	42%	42%	48%
Doctor				45%	49%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Internet				28%	30%	<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
Have a Primary Care Physician					86%	<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)</i>					
<i>Primary Health Services</i>						82% 81%					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	77%	73%	70%	65%		<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)</i>					
Urgent care center	3%	6%	7%	12%		77% 76%					
Public health clinic/com. health center	5%	7%	6%	4%		<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
Hospital emergency room	6%	7%	7%	11%		72% 67%					
Hospital outpatient	3%	2%	3%	2%		<b>Physical Health</b>					
No usual place	5%	4%	6%	5%		Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Advance Care Plan	27%	32%	31%	29%	31%	<b>Physical Activity/Week</b>					
						Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	33%	31%	35%	38%
						Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		22%	19%	24%	31%
						Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		45%	41%	47%	49%
						Overweight	62%	63%	66%	66%	69%
<b>Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)</b>						Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	61%	58%	62%	62%
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	30%	24%	21%	26%	28%
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	23%	--	14%	14%	Often Read Food Label of New Product					54%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	10%	11%	Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					72%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			58%	61%	67%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			61%	67%	72%	<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
						<i>Overweight (2013)</i>					
						67% 64%					
						<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>					
						53% 51%					

<b>Women's Health</b>						<b>Alcohol Use in Past Month</b>					
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	84%	78%	78%	77%	81%	Binge Drinker	17%	19%	20%	31%	32%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	67%	73%	71%	82%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	91%	90%	89%	86%	82%						
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)				60%		Other Research: (2013)				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						Binge Drinker				23%	17%
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)				84%							
Other Research:				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<b>Household Problems Associated With...</b>					
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				82%	77%	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				85%	81%	Alcohol	3%	3%	2%	2%	
						Marijuana				2%	2%
<b>Tobacco Cigarette Use</b>						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	2%
Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Gambling				1%	1%
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	26%	26%	25%	24%	19%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%
Of Current Smokers...											
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	51%	54%	53%	64%	58%	<b>Distracted Driving</b>					
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	77%	72%	80%	78%		Milwaukee County					<u>2015</u>
Other Research:				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					17%
Current Smokers (2013)				19%	19%	Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					13%
Tried to Quit (2006)				49%	56%						
						<b>Mental Health Status</b>					
<b>Exposure to Smoke</b>						Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Milwaukee County		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Smoking Policy at Home						Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
Not allowed anywhere	64%	74%	75%			Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Allowed in some places/at some times	14%	10%	10%			Seldom/Never	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Allowed anywhere	4%	4%	2%			Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	6%	5%	5%	6%
No rules inside home	18%	12%	13%								
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	29%	23%	21%			<b>Children in Household</b>					
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Milwaukee County				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Smoking Prohibited at Home				75%	79%	Personal Doctor/Nurse who					
						Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				89%	91%
<b>Other Tobacco Products in Past Month</b>						Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Milwaukee				<u>2015</u>		Preventive Care (past 12 months)				93%	92%
Electronic Cigarettes				6%		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				5%		Medical Care				2%	2%
Smokeless Tobacco				4%		Dental Care				8%	9%
						Specialist				2%	1%
<b>Top Community Health Issues</b>						Current Asthma				11%	11%
Milwaukee County				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				4%	5%
Chronic Diseases				52%	66%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Alcohol or Drug Use				58%	55%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				78%	82%
Violence				55%	42%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				26%	27%
Mental Health or Depression				21%	31%	Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				66%	69%
Teen Pregnancy				35%	23%	Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Infectious Diseases				26%	19%	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Infant Mortality				21%	7%	Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				7%	3%
Lead Poisoning				3%	2%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				22%	18%
						Verbally Bullied				18%	16%
						Physically Bullied				10%	5%
						Cyber Bullied				2%	2%
						<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>					
						Milwaukee County	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
						Afraid for Their Safety	6%	10%	9%	7%	6%
						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%
						At Least One of the Safety Issues	9%	13%	12%	9%	8%

## Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 50% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve 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, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen 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 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased 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 decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 18% 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 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket 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 medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this. *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 remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 49% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as 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, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five 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 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married 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 their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 48% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, 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, 18 to 24 years old, white, in the

middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, 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 flu vaccination. Seventy-seven 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 in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%). Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, 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 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fourteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried 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, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 64 years old, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, Hispanic, 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, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. 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 in the past month or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

### **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2015, 38% 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, 49% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 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, 62% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, 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, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 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. Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; African American respondents were more likely to report this. Eighty-two 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. Sixty 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 who were 25 to 44 years old, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the 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, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation. *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. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, 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 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; female respondents were more likely to report this. *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 no statistical change 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, 75% 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-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this

In 2015, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *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, 2% 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 each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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 increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.*

In 2015, 17% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 53% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. 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 or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 51% reported zero times. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 25 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or with at least some post high school education 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. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 27% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three 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. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. 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 at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.*

### **Community Health Issues Key Findings**

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in their community out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), alcohol/drug use (55%) or violence (42%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue; respondents who were female, 25 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents 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 diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.*