

## Milwaukee County Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of area residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research for Ascension, Aurora Health Care, Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin and Froedtert Health in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health.

Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Personally Not Currently Covered						High Blood Pressure	27%	29%	30%	29%	28%
18 and Older	11%	12%	14%	4%	9%	High Blood Cholesterol	22%	22%	21%	20%	24%
18 to 64 Years Old	13%	15%	16%	5%	11%	Mental Health Condition		13%	14%	18%	23%
At Least One Household Member Not Covered in Past Year	26%	25%	21%	14%	8%	Diabetes	8%	9%	10%	11%	10%
						Heart Disease/Condition	8%	9%	8%	9%	8%
						Asthma (Current)	10%	12%	12%	14%	12%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>						
<i>Personally Not Covered (Currently)</i>				9%	10%						
Unmet Care in Past Year						Physical Health and Nutrition					
Milwaukee County			<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Someone in Household in Past Year						Physical Activity/Week					
Prescription Drug Not Taken Due to Cost			11%	11%	12%	Moderate Activity (5 Times/30 Min)	33%	31%	35%	39%	36%
Unmet Medical Care Need			11%	12%	8%	Vigorous Activity (3 Times/20 Min)	22%	19%	24%	31%	35%
Unmet Dental Care Need			19%	18%	15%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	45%	41%	47%	49%	48%
Unmet Mental Health Care Need			4%	4%	3%	Overweight Status					
						Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	63%	66%	66%	69%	64%
						Obese (BMI 30.0+)	28%	32%	33%	38%	38%
						Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)	61%	58%	62%	62%	56%
						Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)	24%	21%	26%	28%	30%
						At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	35%	31%	35%	38%	37%
Health Information and Services											
Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Have a Primary Care Physician				86%	82%	<i>Overweight (BMI 25.0+)</i>				67%	65%
Primary Health Services						<i>Obese (BMI 30.0+)</i>				31%	30%
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner’s Office	77%	73%	70%	65%	62%						
Urgent Care Center	3%	6%	7%	12%	18%	Women’s Health					
Hospital Emergency Room	6%	7%	7%	11%	6%	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Public Health Clinic/Com. Health Center	5%	7%	6%	4%	2%	Mammogram (50+; Within Past 2 Years)	78%	78%	77%	81%	77%
Hospital Outpatient	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	Bone Density Scan (65 and Older)	67%	73%	71%	82%	83%
No Usual Place	5%	4%	6%	5%	8%						
Advance Care Plan	32%	31%	29%	31%	36%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Dental Checkup (Past Year)	63%	60%	56%	62%	63%	<i>Mammogram (50 - 74; Within Past 2 Years)</i>				80%	78%
Flu Vaccination (Past Year)											
18 and Older	36%	40%	38%	48%	47%	Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
65 and Older	71%	69%	63%	76%	75%	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
						Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)	23%	--	14%	14%	13%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Sigmoidoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)		10%	10%	11%	7%
<i>Flu Vaccination (65 and Older, Past Year)</i>				50%	59%	Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)		58%	61%	67%	67%
<i>Dental Checkup (Past Year)</i>				73%	66%	Screening in Recommended Time Frame		61%	67%	72%	72%
Tobacco Use in Past Month											
Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Cigarette Smokers	26%	25%	24%	19%	16%	<i>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</i>				74%	68%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				5%	6%						
Electronic Cigarettes				6%	4%	Mental Health Status					
						Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
<i>Cigarette Smokers</i>				17%	17%	Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	8%	8%	7%	7%	8%
<i>Electronic Cigarettes</i>				5%	5%	Considered Suicide (Past Year)	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%
Smoking Policy at Home						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Milwaukee County		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	Milwaukee County	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Not Allowed Anywhere		64%	74%	75%	78%	Binge Drinker	19%	20%	31%	32%	32%
Allowed in Some Places/at Some Times		14%	10%	10%	10%						
Allowed Anywhere		4%	4%	2%	2%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
No Rules Inside Home		18%	12%	13%	10%	<i>Binge Drinker</i>				25%	17%

Household Problems in Past Year						Personal Safety in Past Year					
Milwaukee County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	Milwaukee County	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018
Alcohol	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	Afraid for Their Safety	10%	9%	7%	6%	9%
Marijuana			2%	2%	1%	Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	5%	6%	4%	3%	9%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			<1%	<1%	2%	At Least One of the Safety Issues	13%	12%	9%	8%	14%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			<1%	2%	1%	<b>Children in Household</b>					
Gambling			1%	1%	<1%	Milwaukee County			2012	2015	2018
<b>Top Community Health Issues</b>						Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who					
Milwaukee County					2018	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History			89%	91%	95%
Chronic Disease or Cancer					34%	Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Illegal Drug Use or Prescription/OTC Drug Abuse					27%	Preventive Care (Past Year)			93%	92%	93%
Access to Health Care					20%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past Year)					
Infectious Diseases					17%	Medical Care			2%	2%	3%
Violence or Crime					16%	Dental Care			8%	9%	6%
Overweight or Obesity					15%	Specialist			2%	1%	5%
Mental Health or Depression					15%	Current Asthma			11%	11%	17%
Alcohol Use or Abuse					9%	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (Seldom/Never)			4%	5%	9%
Access to Affordable Healthy Food					6%	Screen Time (2 or Fewer Hours per Day)					38%
Tobacco Use					5%	Soda Consumption (0 in Past Week)					61%
Environmental Issues					5%	<b>Children 2 or Younger</b>					
Affordable Health Care					4%	As Infant, Slept in Bed with Respondent/Other Person			8%	7%	11%
Lack of Physical Activity					4%	<b>Children 5 to 17 Years Old</b>					
Lead Poisoning					3%	Physical Activity (60 Min./5 or More Days/Week)			66%	69%	58%
Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving					3%	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months					
						Always/Nearly Always			7%	3%	5%
						Experienced Some Form of Bullying (Past Year)			22%	18%	16%
						Verbally Bullied			18%	16%	13%
						Physically Bullied			10%	5%	6%
						Cyber Bullied			2%	2%	3%

### Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2018, 9% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2015 to 2018, there was a noted increase. From 2006 to 2018, 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 year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 12% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in households with children were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or in households without children were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2012 to 2018, 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 or a household member did not receive the mental health care needed, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed or a household member did not receive the dental care needed, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 82% 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, non-white and non-African American, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 18% reported urgent care center. 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 a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were female, 25 to 44 years old, African American or non-Hispanic were more likely to report urgent care as their primary health care. Six percent of respondents reported hospital emergency room as their primary health care; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents each reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a public health clinic/community health center or a hospital outpatient department. Thirty-six percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place was an urgent care center, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place was a hospital emergency room while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place was a public health clinic or community health center, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place was a hospital outpatient department, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having an advance care plan, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 63% of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year. Respondents who were 35 to 44 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. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 47% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

### **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2018, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (28%), high blood cholesterol (24%) or a mental health condition (23%). Respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. 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 overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, not overweight, inactive, met the recommended amount of physical activity or smokers were more likely to report a mental health condition. Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. Eight percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report this. Twelve percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, 25 to 64 years old, non-Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease/condition or current asthma, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol while from 2015 to 2018, there was a noted increase. From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents who were 25 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in households without children were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old, African American, non-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. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who*

reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/depressed in the past month or they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018.

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

In 2018, 36% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-five percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, African American, Hispanic, with a high school education or less or who were not overweight were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, 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, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, 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, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 64% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 38% were obese. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or inactive were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being obese while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

In 2018, 56% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, white, Hispanic, 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, 18 to 24 years old, Hispanic, with a college education, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, African American, Hispanic, with a college education, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 77% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; married respondents were more likely to report this. Eighty-three percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

In 2018, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. Respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

In 2018, 16% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, non-Hispanic, 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. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 78% 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. *From 2009 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 6% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 54 years old, African American, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, Hispanic, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. From 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used electronic cigarettes.*

In 2018, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 25 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. Please note: binge drinking definition was 5+ drinks in 2006 and 2009 while it was 4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males since 2012.*

In 2018, 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 reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. One percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with gambling. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, 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, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 9% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, 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. Nine 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, 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. A total of 14% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, 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 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical increase. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical increase.*

### **Children in Household Key Findings**

In 2018, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-five 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 year. Six percent reported there was a time in the past year their child did not receive the dental care needed while 5% percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Three percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Seventeen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Nine percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eleven percent of respondents with a child who was 2 years old or younger reported when their child was an infant, he/she slept in bed with them or another person. Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported their child has two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school/week day. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their child did not drink soda or pop in the past week, excluding diet soda. Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Sixteen percent reported their 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 13% reported verbal bullying, 6% reported physical bullying and 3% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of*

*respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or unmet dental need, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child was unable to see a specialist when needed, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported when their child was an infant, he/she slept in bed with them or another person, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy/sad/depressed, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was bullied or in the type of bullying, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

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

In 2018, respondents were asked to list the top three community health issues. The most often cited was chronic diseases or cancer (34%) followed by illegal drug use or prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse (27%). Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 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 chronic diseases or cancer as a top community health issue. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-African American, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use or prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse. Twenty percent of respondents reported access to health care as a top community health issue; respondents who were female, non-African American, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported infectious diseases. Respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, 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 infectious diseases. Sixteen percent reported violence or crime as a top community health issue. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, Hispanic or with a high school education or less were more likely to report violence or crime. Fifteen percent reported overweight or obesity as a top community health issue. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, non-Hispanic or with a college education were more likely to report overweight or obesity. Fifteen percent of respondents reported mental health or depression; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old, white, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top community health issue; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-African American, non-Hispanic or with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top community health issue. Respondents who were non-Hispanic, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food. Five percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top community health issue. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report tobacco use. Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues; respondents 55 to 64 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, white, Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity as a top community health issue. Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, non-Hispanic or with a college education were more likely to report lack of physical activity. Three percent of respondents reported lead poisoning; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, white, Hispanic, with a college education or married were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving; respondents with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this.