

## North Shore 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 and North Shore Health Department.

Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Personally Not Currently Covered						High Blood Cholesterol	21%	21%	22%	26%	25%
18 and Older	4%	3%	3%	1%	4%	High Blood Pressure	25%	23%	28%	24%	24%
18 to 64 Years Old	5%	4%	4%	2%	5%	Mental Health Condition	--	12%	14%	14%	15%
At Least One Household Member Not Covered in Past Year	14%	9%	6%	4%	4%	Diabetes	5%	7%	8%	11%	9%
						Heart Disease/Condition	8%	8%	9%	11%	6%
						Asthma (Current)	7%	9%	11%	9%	11%
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>						
<i>Personally Not Covered (Currently)</i>				9%	10%	<b>Physical Health and Nutrition</b>					
						North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Unmet Care</b>						Physical Activity/Week					
North Shore			<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	Moderate Activity (5 Times/30 Min)	35%	38%	36%	44%	38%
Someone in Household in Past Year						Vigorous Activity (3 Times/20 Min)	28%	29%	29%	37%	35%
Prescription Drug Not Taken Due to Cost			9%	6%	8%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	51%	52%	50%	56%	49%
Unmet Medical Care Need			7%	9%	8%	<b>Overweight Status</b>					
Unmet Dental Care Need			7%	14%	13%	Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	56%	48%	61%	55%	63%
Unmet Mental Health Care Need			3%	4%	5%	Obese (BMI 30.0+)	16%	14%	23%	20%	28%
						Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)	75%	72%	70%	68%	63%
<b>Health Information and Services</b>						Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)	34%	30%	37%	36%	35%
North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	53%	44%	52%	46%	43%
Have a Primary Care Physician				88%	88%						
Primary Health Services						<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner’s Office	91%	87%	82%	72%	78%	Overweight (BMI 25.0+)				67%	65%
Urgent Care Center	<1%	4%	3%	10%	11%	Obese (BMI 30.0+)				31%	30%
Public Health Clinic/Com. Health Center	5%	5%	3%	3%	<1%						
Hospital Emergency Room	<1%	<1%	3%	4%	2%	<b>Women’s Health</b>					
Hospital Outpatient	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%	North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
No Usual Place	2%	2%	5%	10%	6%	Mammogram (50+; Within Past 2 Years)	84%	83%	83%	89%	82%
Advance Care Plan	42%	46%	44%	41%	49%	Bone Density Scan (65 and Older)	76%	84%	84%	84%	81%
Dental Checkup (Past Year)	76%	80%	81%	79%	79%						
Flu Vaccination (Past Year)						<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
18 and Older	41%	52%	45%	48%	59%	Mammogram (50 - 74; Within Past 2 Years)				80%	78%
65 and Older	68%	74%	71%	76%	83%						
						<b>Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)</b>					
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Flu Vaccination (65 and Older, Past Year)</i>				50%	59%	Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)	22%	--	12%	19%	9%
<i>Dental Checkup (Past Year)</i>				73%	66%	Sigmoidoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)			11%	8%	11%
						Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)			69%	69%	69%
						Screening in Recommended Time Frame			70%	73%	77%
<b>Tobacco Use in Past Month</b>											
North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Cigarette Smokers	13%	11%	12%	13%	11%	Screening in Recommended Time Frame				74%	68%
Electronic Cigarettes				4%	4%						
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				3%	3%	<b>Mental Health Status</b>					
						North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
<i>Cigarette Smokers</i>				17%	17%	Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	3%	4%	5%	5%	4%
<i>Electronic Cigarettes</i>				5%	5%	Considered Suicide (Past Year)	2%	3%	4%	5%	1%
<b>Smoking Policy at Home</b>						<b>Alcohol Use in Past Month</b>					
North Shore	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>		North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
Not Allowed Anywhere	83%	81%	89%	83%		Binge Drinker	15%	11%	27%	24%	32%
Allowed in Some Places/at Some Times		3%	5%	2%	7%						
Allowed Anywhere		3%	3%	<1%	2%	<i>Other Research: (2016)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
No Rules Inside Home		11%	11%	9%	8%	Binge Drinker				25%	17%

Household Problems in Past Year						Personal Safety in Past Year					
North Shore	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	North Shore	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018
Alcohol	3%	1%	1%	4%	3%	Afraid for Their Safety	4%	6%	6%	4%	6%
Marijuana			1%	2%	4%	Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	1%	2%	5%	4%	4%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			<1%	3%	1%	At Least One of the Safety Issues	5%	8%	8%	7%	9%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			<1%	2%	2%						
Gambling			<1%	5%	1%						
						Children in Household					
						North Shore			2012	2015	2018
<b>Top Community Health Issues</b>						Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who					
North Shore					2018	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History			94%	99%	98%
Mental Health or Depression					27%	Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse					26%	Preventive Care (Past Year)			91%	95%	97%
Access to Health Care					24%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (Past Year)					
Illegal Drug Use					22%	Medical Care			1%	<1%	<1%
Chronic Diseases					20%	Dental Care			1%	0%	1%
Overweight or Obesity					16%	Specialist			<1%	0%	5%
Violence or Crime					13%	Current Asthma			12%	2%	3%
Infectious Diseases					9%	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (Seldom/Never)			0%	0%	1%
Cancer					8%	Screen Time (2 or Fewer Hours per Day)					74%
Lack of Physical Activity					8%	Soda Consumption (0 in Past Week)					79%
Environmental Issues					7%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Alcohol Use or Abuse					6%	Physical Activity (60 Min./5 or More Days/Week)			67%	64%	65%
Affordable Health Care					6%	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months					
Access to Affordable Healthy Food					5%	Always/Nearly Always			1%	6%	<1%
Tobacco Use					4%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (Past Year)			21%	26%	17%
						Verbally Bullied			18%	22%	17%
						Physically Bullied			5%	8%	<1%
						Cyber Bullied			3%	4%	4%

### Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2018, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Four 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 while from 2015 to 2018, the overall percent statistically remained the same.*

In 2018, 8% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. *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, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they did not receive the medical care needed or mental health care needed, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported they did not receive the dental care needed while from 2015 to 2018, the overall percent statistically remained the same.*

In 2018, 88% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 55 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 11% reported urgent care center. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report urgent care as their primary health care. Forty-nine percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents

65 and older, 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 2015 to 2018, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor 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 a statistical increase. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center 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 who reported having an advance care plan, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 79% of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 59% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past year, 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 flu vaccination in the past year while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

### **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 cholesterol (25%) or high blood pressure (24%). Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, who were overweight, inactive or a nonsmoker were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older, 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. Fifteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried or a smoker were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were male, 65 and older, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight, inactive or a nonsmoker were more likely to report diabetes. Six percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported current asthma; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket 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 cholesterol or high blood pressure, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes or current asthma 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 heart disease/condition while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2009 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. *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 or depressed in the past year, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease.*

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

In 2018, 38% 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, 49% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married 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 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 met the recommended amount of physical activity while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease.*

In 2018, 63% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 28% were obese. Respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or inactive respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents who were male or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or obese, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 63% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 35% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-three percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit 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 three servings of vegetables, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables, while from 2015 to 2018 there was no statistical change.*

In 2018, 82% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-one 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 or respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 9% 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 73% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 77% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. *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, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2009 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years or a colonoscopy in the past ten years, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2009 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 11% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. *From 2006 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 83% 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease.*

In 2018, 4% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. *From 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used electronic cigarettes or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.*

In 2018, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were 18 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. *From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2015 to 2018. Please note: in 2006 and 2009, binge drinking definition was 5+ drinks regardless of gender. Since 2012, the definition was 4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males.*

In 2018, 4% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem in connection with marijuana in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. One percent of respondents each reported a household problem with gambling or cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *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 marijuana while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with gambling while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2015 to 2018.*

In 2018, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or 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 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old 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, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2006 to 2018, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed/kicked/slapped/hit 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 at least one of the two personal safety issues while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change.*

### **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-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 97% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past year. Less than one percent reported there was a time in the past year their child did not receive the medical care needed while 1% reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Five percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Three percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. One percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their child has two or fewer hours of screen time on an average school/week day. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their child did not drink soda or pop in the past week, excluding diet soda. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Less than one 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. Seventeen percent reported their 5 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 17% reported verbal bullying, 4% reported cyber bullying and less than one percent reported physical bullying. *From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. 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 decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma while from 2015 to 2018, there was no statistical change. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting 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 their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes or always/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 overall, verbally bullied or cyber bullied, as well as from 2015 to 2018. From 2012 to 2018, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported physically bullied while from 2015 to 2018, there was a statistical decrease.*

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

In 2018, respondents were asked to list the top three community health issues. The most often cited was mental health or depression (27%) or prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse (26%). Respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health or depression as a top community health issue. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. Twenty-four percent reported access to health care as a top health issue.

Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to health care. Twenty-two percent reported illegal drug use as a top health issue; respondents who were male or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported violence or crime as a top community health issue; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported infectious diseases; male respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported cancer. Eight percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity as a top community health issue. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report lack of physical activity. Seven percent of respondents reported environmental issues as a top health issue. Six percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue; respondents with some post high school education or less or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported affordable health care. Five percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top health issue; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported tobacco use; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.