

Kenosha County Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Kenosha County residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research for Aurora Health Care, Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin and United Hospital Systems in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health and Kenosha County Public Health Department. Additional data is available at <https://ahc.aurorahealthcare.org/aboutus/community-benefits>, www.chw.org and www.co.kenosha.wi.us.

Overall Health						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Excellent	20%	19%	14%	18%	21%	High Blood Pressure	24%	23%	27%	28%	26%
Very Good	34%	35%	36%	33%	33%	High Blood Cholesterol	25%	23%	23%	20%	18%
Fair or Poor	15%	15%	19%	21%	18%	Mental Health Condition		18%	18%	25%	18%
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Other Research:</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>15% 16%</i>						<i>9% 13% 14% 15% 13%</i>					
<i>10% 13% 9% 12% 8%</i>						<i>7% 12% 8% 9% 6%</i>					
<i>15% 16%</i>						<i>7% 12% 8% 9% 6%</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	High Blood Pressure			90%	91%	95%
Not Covered						High Blood Cholesterol			78%	90%	83%
Personally (currently)	6%	12%	15%	9%	8%	Mental Health Condition			83%	89%	86%
Personally (past 12 months)		17%	21%	18%	12%	Asthma (Current)			85%	91%	94%
Household Member (past 12 months)	18%	19%	22%	20%	14%	Diabetes			92%	89%	94%
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Other Research:</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>9% 13%</i>						<i>90% 94% 84%</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months						Routine Procedures					
Kenosha County			<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost			21%	18%	21%	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	83%	87%	85%	80%	88%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost (Household)		13%	13%	15%		Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	75%	72%	76%	74%	75%
Unmet Care in Past 12 Months						Dental Checkup (past year)	60%	66%	57%	61%	67%
Medical Care		13%	15%	15%		Eye Exam (past year)	42%	47%	42%	46%	43%
Dental Care		24%	20%	16%		<i>Other Research:</i>					
Mental Health Care		6%	6%	5%		<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2014)</i>					
<i>9% 13%</i>						<i>82% 81%</i>					
<i>9% 13%</i>						<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2014)</i>					
<i>9% 13%</i>						<i>77% 76%</i>					
<i>9% 13%</i>						<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
<i>9% 13%</i>						<i>72% 67%</i>					
Health Information and Services						Physical Health and Nutrition					
Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Primary Source of Health Information						Physical Activity/Week					
Doctor			40%	47%	47%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	34%	34%	39%	40%
Internet			35%	25%	29%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		24%	34%	29%	31%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field			5%	7%	11%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		44%	48%	49%	49%
Have a Primary Care Physician					88%	Overweight Status					
Primary Health Services						Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	61%	64%	69%	65%	68%
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	82%	74%	69%	68%	69%	Obese (BMI 30.0+)	23%	31%	35%	33%	33%
Urgent care center	2%	5%	5%	8%	13%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	64%	59%	56%	58%	65%
Public health clinic/com. health center	6%	5%	6%	7%	4%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	25%	26%	29%	29%	26%
Hospital emergency room	1%	5%	7%	8%	6%	At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	32%	32%	32%	35%	38%
Quickcare clinic/Fastcare clinic	--	--	--	--	4%	Household Went Hungry in Past Year					7%
Worksite clinic	--	--	--	--	<1%	<i>Other Research (2014):</i>					
No usual place	1%	2%	6%	3%	4%	<i>WI U.S.</i>					
Advance Care Plan	35%	34%	33%	34%	34%	<i>Overweight (BMI 25.0+)</i>					
Fallen and Injured Self at Home in Past Year (60 and Older)			11%	13%		<i>67% 65%</i>					
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Obese (BMI 30.0+)</i>					
<i>11% 13%</i>						<i>31% 30%</i>					
Vaccinations (65 and Older)						Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Flu Vaccination (past year)	54%	73%	68%	62%	75%	Blood Stool Test (within past year)	29%	--	14%	15%	19%
Pneumonia (ever)	69%	73%	62%	68%	77%	Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)		13%	11%	9%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>					
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>61% 61%</i>						<i>64% 58% 66% 75%</i>					
<i>72% 70%</i>						<i>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</i>					
<i>72% 70%</i>						<i>67% 65% 69% 80%</i>					

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	85%	76%	81%	76%	76%	Binge Drinker	17%	23%	28%	32%	30%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	78%	71%	74%	80%	91%	Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	2%	6%	2%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	94%	90%	80%	82%	87%						
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)				54%	50%	<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						<i>Binge Drinker</i>				22%	16%
(18-29: Pap every 3 years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 years or Pap only every 3 years)				85%	89%						
						Household Problems Associated With...					
<i>Other Research (2014)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)				77%	76%	Alcohol	4%	2%	3%	2%	5%
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)				77%	75%	Marijuana			2%	2%	2%
						Gambling			<1%	1%	<1%
						Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			<1%	1%	1%
						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			2%	2%	0%
Tobacco Cigarette Use											
Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Times of Distress in Past Three Years					
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	26%	24%	28%	23%	Kenosha County					<u>2016</u>
Of Current Smokers...						Time of Distress and Someone in HH Looked for Community Support					23%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	62%	49%	60%	55%	55%	Of Respondents Who Looked for Support Felt Somewhat/Slightly or Not At All Supported					60%
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	66%	72%	91%	64%	82%						
						Mental Health Status					
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Current Smokers (2014)				17%	18%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Tried to Quit (2005)				49%	56%	Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	9%	7%	8%	7%	6%
						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Exposure to Smoke						Seldom/Never	5%	5%	5%	7%	8%
Kenosha County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>		Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	4%	5%	8%	5%
Smoking Policy at Home											
Not allowed anywhere	73%	76%	80%	86%		Children in Household					
Allowed in some places/at some times	12%	12%	9%	6%		Kenosha County			<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Allowed anywhere	4%	3%	<1%	<1%		Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History			89%	89%	98%
No rules inside home	12%	10%	11%	7%		Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)			95%	91%	85%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	28%	21%	21%	17%		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
						Medical Care			5%	4%	4%
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2005; US: 2006-08)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Dental Care			6%	6%	7%
Smoking Prohibited at Home				75%	79%	Specialist			2%	2%	4%
						Current Asthma			7%	14%	21%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)			2%	2%	0%
Kenosha County				<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Smokeless Tobacco				5%	3%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)			76%	66%	72%
Electronic Cigarettes				9%	2%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)			41%	19%	25%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				7%	<1%	5+ Fruit/Vegetables per Day			45%	46%	31%
						Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)			64%	67%	47%
Top County Health Issues						Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Kenosha County					<u>2016</u>	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months					
Illegal Drug Use					27%	Always/Nearly Always			1%	9%	8%
Access to Health Care					23%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)			32%	24%	19%
Overweight or Obesity					18%	Verbally Bullied			29%	24%	19%
Alcohol Use or Abuse					17%	Physically Bullied			7%	3%	9%
Chronic Diseases					15%	Cyber Bullied			1%	3%	0%
Mental Health or Depression					10%						
Cancer					9%	Personal Safety in Past Year					
Violence or Crime					8%	Kenosha County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse					7%	Afraid for Their Safety	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Access to Affordable Healthy Food					7%	Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	2%	2%	3%	5%	2%
Affordable Health Care					6%	At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	5%	7%	8%	5%
Tobacco Use					6%						
Infectious Diseases					6%						

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2016, 54% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 18% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 8% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less 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, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 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 in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, 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, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2008 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months while from 2014 to 2016, the overall percent statistically decreased. From 2005 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months while from 2014 to 2016, the overall percent statistically decreased.*

In 2016, 21% 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 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Fifteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Five percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible/high co-pay/did not have coverage, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, 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 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported unmet dental care while from 2014 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same.*

In 2016, 47% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 29% reported they go to the Internet. Eleven percent reported themselves or a family member is in the health care field as their source of information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, 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. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report themselves or a family member was in the health care field and their source for health information. Eighty-eight 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, 45 and older or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, with a college education or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were, or a family member was, in the health care field and their source for health information, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, 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 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, as well as from 2014 to 2016.

In 2016, 88% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 75% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 43% reported an eye exam. Respondents who were 45 and older, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 45 and older, 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, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical increase. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test or an eye exam, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

In 2016, 44% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *Please note: In the 2004/2005 flu season, for a time there was a limited supply of flu vaccinations. During that period, it was only offered to persons in high-risk categories. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older or 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 13% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home. *From 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported they fell and injured themselves at home in the past 12 months.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2016, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (26%). 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 high blood pressure. Eighteen percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent reported a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years. Eight percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. Six percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease in the past three years. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Thirteen percent reported current asthma; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2016, 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 2014 to 2016. From 2008 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease.*

In 2016, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report seldom/never. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad/blue/depressed or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2016, 40% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-one 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 or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, 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 while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2016, 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 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 68% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 33% were obese. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be classified as obese. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight or obese while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

In 2016, 65% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents 35 to 54 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married, overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical increase. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day or at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 76% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Ninety-one percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-nine 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). Married respondents were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram or respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having an HPV test within the past five years. From 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a cervical cancer screening in the recommended time frame.*

In 2016, 19% 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 75% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 80% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2008 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2008 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 23% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 55% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-two percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no*

statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2014 to 2016.

In 2016, 86% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 35 to 44 years old, 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 2008 to 2016, 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 2014 to 2016. From 2008 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.

In 2016, 3% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 2% reported they used electronic cigarettes. Less than one percent reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. From 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported past month use of electronic cigarettes or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. From 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported past month use of smokeless tobacco.

In 2016, 30% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2016, 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 while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease.

In 2016, 5% 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 with marijuana. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with gambling. Zero percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical increase. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling, as well as from 2014 to 2016.

In 2016, 23% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or respondents with children in the household were more likely to report this. Sixty percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported.

In 2016, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 5% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease. From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2014 to 2016.

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2016, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported they had one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 85% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Four percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables. This results in 31% of respondents reporting their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least five or more servings of fruits or vegetables. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Eight 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. Nineteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 19% reported verbal bullying, 9% reported physical bullying and 0% cyber bullying. *From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had a personal doctor/nurse, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past 12 months their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2016, 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 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, 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 a day, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate at least five servings of fruits/vegetables or their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2011 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied overall or the type of bullying, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2016, respondents were asked to provide the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited was illegal drug use (27%) or access to health care (23%). Respondents with a college education were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report access to health care (medical, dental or mental). Eighteen percent reported overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. Respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report overweight or obesity as a top issue. Seventeen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top county health issue; respondents who were male or with a college education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents who were female, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as a top issue; respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported cancer. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report cancer as a top issue. Eight percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as a top county health issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top health issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Six percent reported infectious diseases as a top health issue. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. Five percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues as a top county health issue.