

Walworth County Community Health Survey Summary

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

Overall Health						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Excellent	23%	23%	16%	13%	13%	High Blood Pressure	24%	24%	29%	27%	26%
Very Good	35%	38%	32%	34%	40%	High Blood Cholesterol	15%	19%	20%	24%	23%
Fair or Poor	15%	8%	16%	17%	16%	Mental Health Condition		10%	19%	21%	22%
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Fair or Poor</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	High Blood Pressure				98%	98%
Not Covered						High Blood Cholesterol				88%	93%
Personally (currently)	10%	10%	8%	12%	5%	Mental Health Condition				95%	72%
Personally (past 12 months)		14%	17%	18%	8%	Asthma (Current)				100%	69%
Household Member (past 12 months)	21%	16%	15%	19%	10%	Diabetes				100%	95%
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months						Routine Procedures					
Walworth County			<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost				15%		Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	82%	82%	82%	78%	85%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost (Household)			14%	11%		Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	69%	64%	71%	74%	73%
Unmet Care in Past 12 Months						Dental Checkup (past year)	69%	65%	59%	59%	66%
Medical Care			7%	11%	12%	Eye Exam (past year)	46%	48%	50%	41%	42%
Dental Care			5%	20%	23%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Mental Health Care			4%	--	5%	<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2014)</i>					
						<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2014)</i>					
						<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
Health Information and Services						Physical Health and Nutrition					
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Primary Source of Health Information						Physical Activity/Week					
Doctor					55%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	33%	32%	42%	40%	41%
Internet					23%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		28%	24%	25%	40%
Myself/Family Member in Health Field					7%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		45%	48%	48%	57%
Other Health Professional					6%	Overweight Status					
Have a Primary Care Physician					90%	Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	54%	61%	65%	64%	71%
Primary Health Services						Obese (BMI 30.0+)	18%	24%	31%	36%	34%
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	82%	73%	79%	78%	79%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	60%	58%	59%	60%	57%
Urgent care center	4%	7%	6%	6%	9%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	21%	24%	28%	23%	25%
Hospital emergency room	1%	1%	3%	5%	4%	At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	29%	35%	35%	36%	33%
Public health clinic/com. health center	6%	5%	4%	1%	0%	Household Went Hungry in Past Year					6%
No usual place	4%	5%	6%	8%	4%	<i>Other Research (2014):</i>					
Advance Care Plan	35%	33%	31%	38%	36%	<i>Overweight (BMI 25.0+)</i>					
						<i>Obese (BMI 30.0+)</i>					
Vaccinations (65 and Older)						Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Flu Vaccination (past year)	43%	69%	64%	76%	69%	Blood Stool Test (within past year)	21%	--	--	13%	12%
Pneumonia (ever)	60%	69%	68%	79%	81%	Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)		7%	9%	6%	7%
<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>						<i>Other Research: (2014)</i>					
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>					
<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>						<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>					
Working Detectors in Household											
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>						
Carbon Monoxide and Smoke Detectors	55%	56%	70%	76%	80%						

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	77%	80%	73%	70%	73%	Binge Drinker	23%	24%	23%	29%	30%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	62%	74%	77%	87%	82%	Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	85%	81%	83%	80%	74%						
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)				61%	48%	<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)				82%	77%						
<i>Other Research (2014)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Household Problems Associated With...					
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)				77%	76%	Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)				77%	75%	Alcohol	7%	6%	6%	1%	2%
						Marijuana					2%
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs					1%
Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Gambling					1%
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	23%	27%	25%	24%	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs					<1%
Of Current Smokers...											
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	42%	49%	58%	64%	51%	Times of Distress in Past Three Years					
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	70%	66%	75%	72%	78%	Walworth County					<u>2016</u>
						Time of Distress and Someone in HH Looked for Community Support					21%
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Of Respondents Who Looked for Support Felt Somewhat/Slightly or Not At All Supported					49%
Current Smokers (2014)				17%	18%						
Tried to Quit (2005)				49%	56%	Mental Health Status					
						Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Exposure to Smoke						Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Walworth County	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>		Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	7%	4%	9%	5%	6%
Smoking Policy at Home						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Not allowed anywhere	77%	80%	82%	89%		Seldom/Never	4%	4%	7%	7%	6%
Allowed in some places/at some times	8%	9%	6%	4%		Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	5%	4%	5%
Allowed anywhere	4%	2%	2%	<1%							
No rules inside home	11%	9%	10%	5%		Children in Household					
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	29%	18%	20%	15%		Walworth County					<u>2016</u>
						Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History					99%
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2005; US: 2006-08)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)					95%
Smoking Prohibited at Home				75%	79%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
						Medical Care					0%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Dental Care					7%
Walworth County				<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	Specialist					0%
Electronic Cigarettes				3%	8%	Current Asthma					3%
Smokeless Tobacco				6%	5%	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)					0%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				4%	4%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
						Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)					66%
Top County Health Issues						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)					26%
Walworth County				<u>2016</u>		5+ Fruit/Vegetables per Day					30%
Illegal Drug Use				26%		Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)					61%
Alcohol Use or Abuse				22%		Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Access to Health Care				19%		Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months					
Chronic Diseases				16%		Always/Nearly Always					1%
Overweight or Obesity				15%		Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)					14%
Mental Health or Depression				11%		Verbally Bullied					13%
Tobacco Use				10%		Physically Bullied					1%
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse				6%		Cyber Bullied					0%
Cancer				5%							
Access to Affordable Healthy Food				5%		Personal Safety in Past Year					
Affordable Health Care				5%		Walworth County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>
Environmental Issues				5%		Afraid for Their Safety	6%	5%	5%	2%	2%
Aging Population				5%		Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	3%	5%	5%	<1%	2%
						At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	10%	8%	2%	4%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2016, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 16% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive 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, 5% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eight 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, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, the overall percent statistically decreased 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 2009 to 2016, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 15% 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 in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Five percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2014 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. From 2011 to 2016, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet dental care in the past 12 months while from 2014 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same. From 2011 to 2016, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet mental health care in the past 12 months.*

In 2016, 55% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 23% reported they go to the Internet. Seven percent reported themselves or a family member is in the health care field and their source of information while 6% reported they go to another health professional. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information/clarification. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report they go to another health professional. Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents 55 and older, with a high school education or less or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-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 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-six percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change 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, as well as from 2014 to 2016. 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, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 73% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 42% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a

cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 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, 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married 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 or a dental 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.*

In 2016, 38% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Eighty-one 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 who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

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, married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol; respondents who were 65 and older, married, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. Twenty-two percent reported a mental health condition; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported diabetes. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Seven percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Twelve percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 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 high blood cholesterol or current asthma 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 diabetes 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 high blood pressure or heart disease/condition, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2009 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

In 2016, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year while 6% reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report each. *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, they considered suicide 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, 41% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Forty percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 57% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents 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 2009 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 or who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 71% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 34% were obese. Male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being obese while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

In 2016, 57% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 25% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, married or not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. 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 three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-three percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education or not overweight were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit, at least three servings of vegetables or at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 73% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Seventy-four percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Forty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or 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 within the past two years, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported 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 they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.*

In 2016, 12% 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 66% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 70% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change. From 2009 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years, as well as from 2014 to 2016. From 2009 to 2016, there was no statistical change 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, 24% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 51% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-eight 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 or their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 89% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Fifteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 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 2009 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, 8% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 4% reported

cigar/cigarillos/little cigar use; respondents who were male or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report each. *From 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used electronic cigarettes. From 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used smokeless tobacco or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.*

In 2016, 30% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One 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 in the past month, as well as from 2014 to 2016.*

In 2016, 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 some kind of problem with marijuana. One percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported cocaine/heroin/other street drugs as a household problem. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease 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 no statistical change.*

In 2016, 21% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced times of distress in the past three years and looked for community support; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Forty-nine percent of respondents who looked for community resource support reported they felt somewhat, slightly or not at all supported.

In 2016, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 80% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Eighty percent of households had both detectors. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in households with children were more likely to report both detectors. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

In 2016, 2% of respondents each reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety or they had been pushed/kicked/slapped/hit in the past year. A total of 4% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety 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 reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit while from 2014 to 2016, there was a statistical increase. From 2005 to 2016, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues while from 2014 to 2016, there was no statistical change.*

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-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% 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 0% each reported their child did not receive the medical care needed or their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Three percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Thirty percent of respondents reported their child ate five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. One 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. Fourteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 13% reported verbal bullying, 1% reported physical bullying and 0% cyber bullying.

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2016, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were illegal drug use (26%), alcohol use/abuse (22%) or access to health care (19%). Respondents 45 to 54 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as a top issue. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report access to health care was a top county health issue. Sixteen percent reported chronic diseases; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent reported overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report overweight/obesity as a top issue. Eleven percent of respondents reported mental health or depression; respondents who were male or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top county health issue; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; married respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; respondents who were female, 35 to 64 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported environmental issues; respondents who were male or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported the aging population as a top county health issue. Respondents 45 to 54 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report the aging population. Four percent of respondents reported infectious diseases as a top issue; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity. Respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report lack of physical activity as a top health issue.