

Racine City Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Racine City residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research, LLC for Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Racine City Health Department and the Center for Urban Population Health. Additional data is available at www.aurora.org/commbenefits, www.chw.org, www.mywheaton.org, and www.CityofRacine.org/Health.

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Excellent	21%	17%	16%	16%	16%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	80%	42%	61%	56%	69%
Very Good	26%	38%	30%	31%	38%	Pneumonia (ever)	64%	65%	65%	71%	68%
Fair or Poor	15%	19%	19%	22%	20%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	23%	25%	27%	28%	32%
Personally (currently)	8%	7%	17%	15%	7%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%	19%	22%	20%	24%
Personally (past 12 months)			23%	20%	15%	Mental Health Condition			17%	18%	19%
Household Member (past 12 months)	24%	26%	24%	24%	17%	Heart Disease/Condition	7%	7%	9%	7%	9%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Diabetes</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>Asthma (current)</i>					
						<i>Sexually Transmitted Disease (past year)</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	High Blood Pressure				94%	94%
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol				90%	93%
Cost (past 12 months)				24%		Mental Health Condition				89%	91%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Heart Disease/Condition				90%	97%
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)			16%	18%	14%	Diabetes				94%	91%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)						Asthma (current)				94%	97%
Medical Care				11%	20%	Routine Procedures					
Dental Care				19%	22%	Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Mental Health Care				4%	3%	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	83%	81%	81%	85%
Health Information and Services						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	69%	66%	70%	68%	78%
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Dental Checkup (past year)	67%	65%	51%	52%	53%
Primary Source of Health Information						Eye Exam (past year)	49%	43%	35%	41%	39%
Doctor				47%	34%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Internet				19%	29%	<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)</i>					
Myself/Family Member in Health Field				5%	8%	<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)</i>					
Primary Health Services						<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	81%	74%	69%	67%							
Public health clinic/com. health center	3%	4%	8%	3%							
Urgent care center	0%	1%	3%	15%							
Hospital emergency room	<1%	1%	1%	5%							
Hospital outpatient	2%	2%	3%	6%							
No usual place	1%	7%	3%	5%							
Advance Care Plan	30%	35%	28%	29%	31%	Physical Health					
						Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Physical Activity/Week					
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	24%	37%	35%	31%
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	35%	25%	--	12%	13%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)			26%	21%	25%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			13%	12%	8%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous			48%	45%	42%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			53%	57%	57%	Overweight	63%	71%	63%	72%	75%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			55%	59%	63%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	64%	58%	53%	58%	55%
						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	28%	22%	21%	19%	26%
						<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
						<i>Overweight</i>					

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	79%	83%	74%	73%	73%	Binge Drinker	17%	20%	24%	25%	32%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	74%	76%	69%	86%		Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	5%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	94%	91%	94%	81%	74%						
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)				64%		<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Screening in Recommended Time Frame (18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)				81%		<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	17%
						Household Problems Associated With...					
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Racine City		<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>				80%	78%	Alcohol		8%	4%	5%	8%
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>				85%	81%	Marijuana				2%	4%
						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				1%	1%
						Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				1%	0%
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Gambling				1%	0%
Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>						
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	27%	34%	37%	31%	21%	Mental Health Status					
Of Current Smokers...						Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	37%	49%	58%	48%	52%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Yr And Advised to Quit Smoking	72%	81%	78%	70%		Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	8%	7%	8%	10%	4%
						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Seldom/Never	8%	5%	5%	10%	6%
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>				19%	19%	Considered Suicide (past year)	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>				49%	56%						
						Children in Household					
Exposure to Smoke						Racine City				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Racine City			<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				84%	83%
Smoking Policy at Home						Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)				91%	84%
Not allowed anywhere			62%	64%	70%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Allowed in some places/at some times			19%	15%	16%	Medical Care				4%	4%
Allowed anywhere			5%	3%	2%	Dental Care				10%	15%
No rules inside home			14%	18%	13%	Specialist				0%	7%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days			33%	31%	21%	Current Asthma				14%	16%
						Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				6%	1%
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>				75%	79%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				77%	74%
						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				24%	39%
						Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				59%	52%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Racine City				<u>2015</u>		Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Electronic Cigarettes				8%		Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				2%	1%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				6%		Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				17%	40%
Smokeless Tobacco				4%		Verbally Bullied				12%	25%
						Physically Bullied				7%	16%
Community Health Issues						Cyber Bullied				1%	1%
Racine City			<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>							
Chronic Diseases			41%	60%		Personal Safety in Past Year					
Alcohol or Drug Use			60%	58%		Racine City	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Violence			46%	36%		Afraid for Their Safety	7%	8%	5%	6%	8%
Mental Health or Depression			23%	33%		Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	5%	4%	6%	7%	4%
Teen Pregnancy			38%	31%		At Least One of the Safety Issues	10%	9%	10%	11%	10%
Infectious Diseases			23%	22%							
Infant Mortality			15%	6%							
Lead Poisoning			1%	2%							

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 54% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Fifteen 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 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 24% 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 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty 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, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an unmet medical need. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. *From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet medical need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 34% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information or clarification while 29% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported they personally or a family member was, in the health care field and was their source of information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they go to the Internet when they need health information or clarification. Respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they personally were or a family member was, in the health field and their source of information. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a college education or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor while there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source was the Internet. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they personally, or a family member was in the health field and was their source for health information or clarification. From 2005 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 78% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-three percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 39% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents 55 and older, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 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 65 and older, with some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup one year ago or less or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (32% and 24%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease or a heart condition; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported a mental health condition in the past three years; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had a sexually transmitted disease in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health conditions were controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 31% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 25% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 42% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried or not overweight were more likely to report this. Seventy-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 55% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 73% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-six 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. Sixty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were 30 to 65 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eight percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 57% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 63% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 21% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 52% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 70% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 8% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to use e-cigs. Six percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.

In 2015, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 8% 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; respondents in households with children were more likely to report an alcohol problem in the house. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana; respondents who were unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Zero percent of respondents each reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or with gambling. *From 2005 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents*

reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

In 2015, 8% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried 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 female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 10% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were female, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 84% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Fifteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed. Seven percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed. Four percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Sixteen 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 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 39% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Fifty-two 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. Forty percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 25% reported verbal bullying, 16% physical bullying and 1% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the past 12 months their child needed to see a specialist but could not. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need or medical need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day or their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child ate three or more servings of vegetables. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied overall or verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was physically bullied or cyber bullied.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the community out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (60%), alcohol or drug use (58%) and violence (36%). Respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report chronic diseases. Thirty-three percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Twenty-two percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases. Six percent reported infant mortality; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent reported lead poisoning. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, infectious diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues.*