

Sheboygan County Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Sheboygan County residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research for Aurora Health Care, Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin, HSHS St. Nicholas Hospital, Lakeshore Community Health Clinic, Sheboygan County Health and Human Services-Division of Public Health, United Way of Sheboygan County, and the University of Wisconsin Extension-Sheboygan County. Additional data is available at <https://ahc.aurorahealthcare.org/aboutus/community-benefits>, www.chw.org and www.sheboygancounty.com/government/departments-f-q/health-and-human-services/public-health/health-promotion.

Overall Health						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Excellent	17%	24%	17%	15%	15%	High Blood Pressure	25%	23%	24%	28%	29%
Very Good	38%	34%	34%	38%	35%	High Blood Cholesterol	19%	22%	25%	27%	26%
Fair or Poor	15%	15%	18%	18%	17%	Mental Health Condition	15%	14%	20%	19%	
<i>Other Research: (2015)</i>						<i>Diabetes</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>7% 8% 8% 12% 13%</i>					
<i>WI U.S.</i>						<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>					
<i>15% 16%</i>						<i>9% 7% 8% 12% 11%</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Condition Controlled Through Meds,					
Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Not Covered						Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Personally (currently)	7%	8%	6%	6%	4%	High Blood Pressure				94%	91%
Personally (past 12 months)		15%	10%	14%	8%	High Blood Cholesterol				83%	84%
Household Member (past 12 months)	17%	17%	11%	16%	9%	Mental Health Condition				84%	93%
<i>Other Research: (2015)</i>						<i>Diabetes</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>100% 98%</i>					
<i>WI U.S.</i>						<i>Heart Disease/Condition</i>					
<i>8% 11%</i>						<i>90% 93%</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past 12 Months						Routine Procedures					
Sheboygan County		<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost					16%	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	83%	78%	77%	80%	87%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to Cost (Household)		12%	14%	9%		Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	75%	74%	71%	76%	83%
Unmet Care in Past 12 Months						Dental Checkup (past year)	68%	70%	62%	66%	68%
Medical Care		9%	8%	15%	12%	Eye Exam (past year)	42%	42%	42%	53%	45%
Dental Care		7%	--	16%	17%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Mental Health Care					4%	<i>WI U.S.</i>					
Health Information and Services						<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2015)</i>					
Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<i>84% 83%</i>					
Primary Source of Health Information						<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2014)</i>					
Doctor					51%	<i>77% 76%</i>					
Internet					22%	<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2014)</i>					
Have a Primary Care Physician					87%	<i>70% 65%</i>					
Primary Health Services						Physical Health and Nutrition					
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	84%	78%	72%	70%	58%	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Urgent care center	2%	6%	7%	9%	5%	Physical Activity/Week					
Public health clinic/com. health center	7%	8%	8%	10%	6%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	33%	32%	42%	43%	40%
Hospital emergency room	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		24%	21%	29%	38%
Quickcare clinic/Fastcare clinic	--	--	--	--	11%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		44%	51%	53%	50%
Worksite clinic	--	--	--	--	6%	Overweight Status					
No usual place	3%	3%	9%	6%	8%	Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	65%	70%	61%	67%	62%
Advance Care Plan	40%	41%	38%	42%	42%	Obese (BMI 30.0+)	21%	36%	28%	35%	32%
Caregiver to Family Member or Friend						Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	64%	61%	59%	55%
Past Month					29%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	21%	23%	23%	24%	24%
Next Two Years					37%	At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	37%	32%	30%	33%	35%
Vaccinations (65 and Older)						Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Flu Vaccination (past year)	45%	58%	57%	68%	76%	Blood Stool Test (within past year)	21%	--	--	10%	13%
Pneumonia (ever)	73%	73%	69%	74%	75%	Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)		9%	5%	8%	5%
<i>Other Research: (2015)</i>						<i>Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)</i>					
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>						<i>59% 64% 69% 76%</i>					
<i>WI U.S.</i>						<i>Screening in Recommended Time Frame</i>					
<i>53% 61%</i>						<i>60% 65% 72% 80%</i>					

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	71%	81%	84%	74%	72%	Binge Drinker	24%	24%	21%	25%	28%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	53%	66%	66%	84%	77%	Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	87%	91%	78%	82%	82%						
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)				44%	58%	<i>Other Research: (2015)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	16%
(18-29: Pap every 3 years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 years or Pap only every 3 years)				84%	86%						
<i>Other Research (2015)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Household Problems Associated With...					
Mammogram (50 - 74; within past 2 years)				80%	78%	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Pap Smear (21- 65; within past 3 years)				87%	83%	Alcohol	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%
						Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs					2%
						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs					1%
						Gambling					1%
						Marijuana					<1%
Tobacco Cigarette Use											
Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Times of Distress in Past Three Years					
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	22%	28%	27%	23%	21%	Sheboygan County					<u>2017</u>
Of Current Smokers...						Time of Distress and Someone in HH Looked for Community Support					26%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	37%	56%	51%	46%	63%	Of Respondents Who Looked for Support Felt Somewhat/Slightly or Not At All Supported					49%
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	75%	82%	69%	90%	77%						
<i>Other Research:</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Mental Health Status					
<i>Current Smokers (2015)</i>				17%	18%	Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>				49%	56%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
						Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	5%	7%	9%	8%
						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Exposure to Smoke						Seldom/Never	4%	3%	7%	7%	3%
Sheboygan County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>		Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	4%	7%	10%	5%
Smoking Policy at Home											
Not allowed anywhere	73%	76%	79%	87%		Children in Household					
Allowed in some places/at some times	10%	8%	7%	5%		Sheboygan County					<u>2017</u>
Allowed anywhere	5%	2%	3%	2%		Personal Health Doctor/Nurse Who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History					91%
No rules inside home	13%	15%	11%	7%		Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)					94%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	25%	16%	13%	11%		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
						Medical Care					7%
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2005; US: 2006-08)</i>				<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Dental Care					8%
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>				75%	79%	Specialist					<1%
						Current Asthma					7%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)					<1%
Sheboygan County				<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Smokeless Tobacco				5%	9%	Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)					81%
Electronic Cigarettes				7%	2%	Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)					17%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				4%	1%	5+ Fruit/Vegetables per Day					48%
						Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)					68%
Top County Health Issues						Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Sheboygan County				<u>2017</u>		Unhappy, Sad or Depressed in Past 6 Months					3%
Illegal Drug Use				48%		Always/Nearly Always					
Alcohol Use or Abuse				28%		Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)					23%
Overweight or Obesity				23%		Verbally Bullied					23%
Access to Health Care				20%		Physically Bullied					1%
Chronic Diseases				18%		Cyber Bullied					1%
Cancer				13%							
Mental Health or Depression				12%		Personal Safety in Past Year					
Prescription or OTC Drug Abuse				12%		Sheboygan County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Affordable Health Care				7%		Afraid for Their Safety	3%	5%	3%	9%	2%
Access to Affordable Healthy Food				5%		Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	3%	4%	4%	1%
Tobacco Use				4%		At Least One of the Safety Issues	6%	8%	6%	10%	3%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2017, 50% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017.*

In 2017, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nine 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 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, 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 2017. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017.*

In 2017, 16% 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 who were female, 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Nine 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 60 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 female, 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. Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2011 to 2017, 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 while from 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically decreased. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet medical care, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet dental care while from 2014 to 2017, the overall percent statistically remained the same.*

In 2017, 29% of respondents reported during the past 30 days they provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability in which they are not paid as a caregiver. Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported in the next two years they expect to be a caregiver. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report both scenarios.

In 2017, 51% of respondents reported they contact a doctor when they need health information or clarification while 22% reported they go to the Internet. Nine percent reported they talk to other health professionals followed by 6% who reported themselves or a family member was in the health care field. Four percent reported family/friends. Respondents 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report they contact a doctor. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school 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, 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report other health professional. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report themselves or a family member was in the health care field and their source for health information/clarification. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report family/friends. Eighty-seven 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, 35 and older, with at least some post high school education or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Forty-two percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2005 to 2017, 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, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan, as well as from 2014 to 2017.

In 2017, 87% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 83% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a college 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 45 and older, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 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 who were female, 65 and older, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease.*

In 2017, 47% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-five 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 2017, 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 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2017, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%). Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol; respondents 65 and older, with a college education or overweight respondents were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years. Thirteen percent of respondents reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease in the past three years. Respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Thirteen percent reported current asthma; respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 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 middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2017, 40% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes. Thirty-eight percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 50% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or not overweight were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least*

30 minutes, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2008 to 2017, 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 2017.

In 2017, 62% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 32% were obese. Respondents who were 35 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or inactive were more likely to be classified as obese. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being at least overweight, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being obese while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

In 2017, 55% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 24% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Thirty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket 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, unmarried or in households with children were more likely to report this. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017.

In 2017, 72% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-six 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 or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years. From 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who met the cervical cancer screening recommendation.

In 2017, 13% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Five percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 76% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 80% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, 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 2017. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2014 to 2017, there was no statistical change.

In 2017, 21% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 63% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-seven percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical increase 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 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease.

In 2017, 87% 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. Eleven percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 35 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2017, 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 2017. From 2008 to 2017, 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 2017, there was no statistical change.*

In 2017, 9% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month while 1% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. *From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used smokeless tobacco. From 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they used electronic cigarettes or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars.*

In 2017, 28% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four 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; respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, 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 2017.*

In 2017, 4% 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 the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with cocaine, heroin or other street drugs. 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 someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana. *From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

In 2017, 26% 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 2017, 2% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. One percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 3% reported at least one of these two situations. *From 2005 to 2017, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety while from 2014 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, as well as from 2014 to 2017. From 2005 to 2017, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues, as well as from 2014 to 2017.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2017, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they had one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 94% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Eight percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 7% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Less than one percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Seven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Less than one percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-one percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day while 17% reported three or more servings of vegetables. This results in 48% of

respondents reporting their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least five servings of fruits or vegetables. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three 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. Twenty-three percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 23% reported verbal bullying, 1% each reported physical bullying or cyber bullying.

County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2017, respondents were asked to provide the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited was illegal drug use (48%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top issue. Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as a top county health issue; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent reported overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report overweight or obesity as a top issue. Twenty percent of respondents reported access to health care (medical, dental or mental); respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top health issue; respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent of respondents reported cancer. Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report cancer as a top issue. Twelve percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as a top health issue; respondents with some post high school education or married respondents were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as a top county health issue; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported affordable health care; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as a top health issue; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported tobacco use as a top issue; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.