

South Milwaukee Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of South Milwaukee residents. This summary was prepared by JKV Research for Aurora Health Care, Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary’s Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the South Milwaukee Health Department and the Center for Urban Population Health. Additional data is available at www.aurora.org/commbenefits, www.chw.org, www.columbia-stmarys.org/Serving_Our_Community, www.Froedtert.com/community-engagement, www.mywheaton.org and www.smwi.org/health-department.

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Excellent	17%	16%	14%	11%	13%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	82%	71%	68%	58%	73%
Very Good	38%	38%	34%	43%	36%	Pneumonia (ever)	63%	62%	67%	78%	82%
Fair or Poor	14%	14%	14%	20%	19%						
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
						<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>					
						55% 63%					
						<i>Pneumonia (ever)</i>					
						73% 70%					
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	25%	29%	28%	32%	31%
Personally (currently)	6%	7%	9%	12%	2%	High Blood Cholesterol	19%	26%	25%	22%	25%
Personally (past 12 months)			13%	14%	11%	Heart Disease/Condition	12%	8%	10%	9%	12%
Household Member (past 12 months)	16%	19%	19%	17%	13%	Mental Health Condition			16%	14%	11%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Diabetes</i>					
						<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>Asthma (Current)</i>					
						9% 7% 11% 10% 10%					
						<i>Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed						High Blood Pressure					
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	94% 94%					
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol					
Cost (past 12 months)				13%		90% 87%					
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Heart Disease/Condition					
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				7%	10%	94% 91%					
Unmet Care (past 12 months)						Mental Health Condition					
Medical Care				12%	10%	86% 76%					
Dental Care				20%	14%	Diabetes					
Mental Health Care				<1%	3%	95% 98%					
						Asthma (Current)					
						85% 90%					
Health Information and Services						Routine Procedures					
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Primary Source for Health Information						Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	84%	84%	85%	86%	92%
Doctor				43%	47%	Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	76%	72%	75%	73%	82%
Internet				29%	33%	Dental Checkup (past year)	74%	66%	63%	60%	66%
Have a Primary Care Physician				90%		Eye Exam (past year)	47%	44%	48%	43%	44%
Primary Health Services						<i>Other Research:</i>					
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	86%	82%	78%	70%		<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
Urgent care center	1%	6%	6%	17%		<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)</i>					
Public health clinic/com. health center	2%	4%	<1%	<1%		82% 81%					
Hospital emergency room	2%	<1%	3%	8%		<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)</i>					
Hospital outpatient	3%	<1%	4%	<1%		77% 76%					
No usual place	5%	5%	9%	3%		<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)</i>					
Advance Care Plan	35%	38%	36%	36%	40%	72% 67%					
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Physical Health					
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	30%	24%	--	9%	10%	Physical Activity/Week					
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			11%	9%	6%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	24%	41%	32%	32%	46%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			60%	66%	70%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		29%	21%	13%	40%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			62%	68%	72%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		49%	46%	37%	57%
						Overweight					
						63% 61% 67% 62% 74%					
						Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)					
						72% 64% 58% 58% 67%					
						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)					
						27% 24% 24% 20% 21%					
						Often Read Food Label of New Product					
						48%					
						Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					
						72%					
						<i>Other Research:</i>					
						<u>WI</u> <u>U.S.</u>					
						<i>Overweight (2013)</i>					
						67% 64%					

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month						
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	78%	80%	82%	78%	79%	Binge Drinker	16%	20%	23%	38%	36%	
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		71%	79%	90%	89%	Driver/Passenger When Driver						
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	92%	87%	88%	75%	82%							
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					45%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	17%	
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					86%							
						Household Problems Associated With...						
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	South Milwaukee		<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>				82%	77%	Alcohol		2%	4%	1%	5%	
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>				85%	81%	Gambling				<1%	2%	
						Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	1%	
						Marijuana				3%	<1%	
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%	
South Milwaukee	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>							
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	17%	29%	27%	20%	Distracted Driving						
Of Current Smokers...						South Milwaukee					<u>2015</u>	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	43%	52%	43%	57%	64%	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					20%	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		83%	82%	63%	83%	Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					14%	
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Mental Health Status						
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>				19%	19%	South Milwaukee		<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
<i>Tried to Quit (2006)</i>				49%	56%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed						
						Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	4%	7%	2%	8%	6%	
Exposure to Smoke						Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life						
South Milwaukee			<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Seldom/Never	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	
Smoking Policy at Home						Considered Suicide (past year)	2%	3%	1%	4%	4%	
Not allowed anywhere			71%	74%	82%							
Allowed in some places/at some times			15%	14%	8%	Children in Household						
Allowed anywhere			3%	3%	3%	South Milwaukee					<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
No rules inside home			11%	9%	8%	Personal Doctor/Nurse who						
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days			25%	22%	15%	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History					87%	95%
						Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for						
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Preventive Care (past 12 months)					90%	94%
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>				75%	79%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)						
						Medical Care					2%	6%
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Dental Care					6%	4%
South Milwaukee					<u>2015</u>	Specialist					5%	0%
Electronic Cigarettes					6%	Current Asthma					3%	2%
Smokeless Tobacco					3%	Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)					0%	0%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					3%	Children 5 to 17 Years Old						
						Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)					80%	74%
Top Community Health Issues						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)					24%	31%
South Milwaukee				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)					69%	67%
Chronic Diseases				55%	60%	Children 8 to 17 Years Old						
Alcohol or Drug Use				63%	55%	Unhappy, Sad or Depressed						
Mental Health or Depression				20%	22%	Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)					3%	2%
Teen Pregnancy				27%	18%	Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)					21%	13%
Violence				48%	14%	Verbally Bullied					17%	11%
Infectious Diseases				26%	9%	Physically Bullied					4%	4%
Infant Mortality				26%	1%	Cyber Bullied					1%	2%
Lead Poisoning				<1%	<1%							
						Personal Safety in Past Year						
						South Milwaukee		<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
						Afraid for Their Safety		6%	5%	6%	5%	4%
						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit		2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
						At Least One of the Safety Issues		7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 49% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Eleven 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, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen 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 decreased 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 remained the same 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 remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 13% 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 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Ten 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. Ten 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 or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 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 2012 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 remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported an unmet dental need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 47% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 33% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Ninety percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for checkups and when they are sick; respondents who were 65 and older or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to report this. Forty percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for information was their doctor or the Internet. From 2006 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 reporting an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 92% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 82% 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 44% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were male, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older 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 routine checkup two years ago or less or 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 in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 46% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Eighty-two 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 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (31%), high blood cholesterol (25%) or heart disease/condition (12%). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Eleven percent reported mental health condition; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease 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 reporting their health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 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 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month, 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, 46% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 40% 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, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less or married were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, 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. From 2006 to 2015, 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 21% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or with some post high school education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, unmarried or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or who were in households without children were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 79% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-nine 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. Forty-five 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 who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the 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 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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, 10% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Six percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 70% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be smokers. In the past 12 months, 64% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Eighty-three 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 tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 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, 82% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or nonsmokers 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. *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 nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents each used smokeless tobacco or cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month.

In 2015, 36% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two 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, 5% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a household problem with gambling in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Less than one percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase 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 marijuana. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with gambling. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine heroin/ other street drugs or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.*

In 2015, 20% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 54% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or married were more

likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 44% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old 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. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they have 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. Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the medical care needed while 4% reported their child did not receive the dental care needed. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see. Two percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 31% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Two 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. Thirteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 11% reported verbal bullying, 4% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor for preventive care in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or unmet dental 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 or 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, ate three or more servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally, physically or cyber bullied.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in South Milwaukee out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (60%), alcohol/drug use (55%) and mental health/depression (22%). Respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. Respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. Eighteen percent reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent reported violence; respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report infectious diseases. One percent reported infant mortality as a top issue. Less than one percent of respondents reported lead poisoning. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, mental health/depression or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.*