

Oak Creek Community Health Survey Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Oak Creek 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 Oak Creek 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.oakcreekwi.org.

Overall Health						Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Excellent	27%	18%	23%	17%	15%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	83%	72%	77%	59%	63%
Very Good	35%	38%	44%	36%	38%	Pneumonia (ever)	66%	68%	68%	79%	70%
Fair or Poor	10%	12%	11%	17%	14%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>					
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>WI U.S.</i>					
<i>Fair or Poor</i>						<i>Flu Vaccination (past year) 55% 63%</i>					
						<i>Pneumonia (ever) 73% 70%</i>					
Health Care Coverage						Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Not Covered						High Blood Pressure	18%	24%	26%	29%	29%
Personally (currently)	3%	4%	5%	9%	<1%	High Blood Cholesterol	15%	25%	18%	24%	21%
Personally (past 12 months)			5%	11%	2%	Mental Health Condition			10%	16%	19%
Household Member (past 12 months)	14%	20%	8%	17%	3%	Asthma (Current)	8%	10%	7%	12%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>						<i>Diabetes 7% 10% 8% 8% 9%</i>					
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>						<i>Heart Disease/Condition 8% 11% 5% 10% 7%</i>					
Did Not Receive Care Needed						Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	High Blood Pressure				90%	96%
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to						High Blood Cholesterol				81%	92%
Cost (past 12 months)					17%	Mental Health Condition				97%	95%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to						Asthma (Current)				94%	98%
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)	10%	--	15%	6%		Diabetes				97%	97%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)						Heart Disease/Condition				97%	90%
Medical Care				9%	7%	Routine Procedures					
Dental Care			8%	12%	14%	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Mental Health Care				2%	4%	Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	83%	86%	90%	85%	91%
						Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	70%	75%	78%	79%	81%
Health Information and Services						Dental Checkup (past year)	76%	73%	70%	73%	75%
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Eye Exam (past year)	50%	39%	47%	47%	44%
Primary Source of Health Information						<i>Other Research:</i>					
Doctor				37%	44%	<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013) 82% 81%</i>					
Internet				37%	35%	<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013) 77% 76%</i>					
Myself/Family Member in Health Field				8%	7%	<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2012) 72% 67%</i>					
Have a Primary Care Physician				90%							
Primary Health Services											
Doctor/nurse practitioner’s office	85%	83%	84%	71%		Physical Health					
Urgent care center	6%	9%	6%	21%		Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Public health clinic/com. health center	2%	1%	1%	<1%		Physical Activity/Week					
Hospital emergency room	1%	<1%	2%	6%		Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	29%	39%	41%	45%	44%
Hospital outpatient	1%	<1%	2%	<1%		Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)	25%	21%	29%	39%	
No usual place	3%	4%	5%	1%		Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	48%	48%	53%	58%	
Advance Care Plan	22%	34%	40%	39%	35%	Overweight	62%	61%	63%	71%	67%
						Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	65%	68%	61%	63%	67%
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)						Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	27%	25%	23%	30%	34%
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Often Read Food Label of New Product					61%
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	41%	27%	--	12%	11%	Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					71%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			8%	5%	6%	<i>Other Research:</i>					
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			69%	67%	67%	<i>Overweight (2013) 67% 64%</i>					
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			70%	72%	71%						

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month						
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	86%	82%	83%	85%	79%	Binge Drinker	24%	22%	19%	38%	39%	
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	78%	74%	82%	88%		Driver/Passenger When Driver						
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	1%	4%	2%	5%	4%	
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	95%	91%	96%	82%	93%							
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)				53%		<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)				95%		<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	17%	
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Household Problems Associated With...						
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>				82%	77%	Oak Creek	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>				85%	81%	Alcohol	4%	2%	4%	6%		
Tobacco Cigarette Use						Marijuana			3%	<1%		
Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			<1%	<1%		
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	25%	23%	17%	18%	19%	Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			2%	<1%		
Of Current Smokers...						Gambling			1%	<1%		
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	56%	48%	51%	60%	54%							
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	79%	74%	70%	77%		Distracted Driving						
<i>Other Research:</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Oak Creek					<u>2015</u>	
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>				19%	19%	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					18%	
<i>Tried to Quit (2006)</i>				49%	56%	Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					23%	
Exposure to Smoke												
Oak Creek		<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		Mental Health Status						
Smoking Policy at Home						Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Not allowed anywhere	81%	82%	87%			Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed						
Allowed in some places/at some times	8%	9%	4%			Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%	
Allowed anywhere	3%	2%	<1%			Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life						
No rules inside home	8%	6%	8%			Seldom/Never	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days	31%	17%	17%			Considered Suicide (past year)	<1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>							
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>				75%	79%	Children in Household						
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month						Oak Creek					<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
Oak Creek				<u>2015</u>		Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				91%	98%	
Electronic Cigarettes				7%		Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for Preventive Care (past 12 months)				95%	92%	
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				5%		Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)						
Smokeless Tobacco				5%		Medical Care				3%	<1%	
Top Community Health Issues						Dental Care				4%	3%	
Oak Creek				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	Specialist				<1%	2%	
Chronic Diseases	64%	64%				Current Asthma				4%	16%	
Alcohol or Drug Use	61%	57%				Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				0%	0%	
Mental Health or Depression	21%	30%				Children 5 to 17 Years Old						
Infectious Diseases	25%	19%				Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				68%	84%	
Violence	49%	17%				Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				25%	37%	
Teen Pregnancy	29%	15%				Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				71%	69%	
Infant Mortality	27%	2%				Children 8 to 17 Years Old						
Lead Poisoning	<1%	1%				Unhappy, Sad or Depressed						
						Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				1%	4%	
						Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				19%	27%	
						Verbally Bullied				16%	25%	
						Physically Bullied				1%	4%	
						Cyber Bullied				2%	4%	
						Personal Safety in Past Year						
						Oak Creek	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
						Afraid for Their Safety	5%	5%	8%	5%	3%	
						Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	5%	<1%	2%	5%	5%	
						At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	5%	9%	8%	7%	

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 53% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 14% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *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, less than one percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. *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 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 at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 17% 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 or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical care need or unmet mental health care need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 44% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 35% reported they go to the Internet. Seven percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source for information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report the doctor as their source for health information. Respondents 18 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents who were male or with a college education were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field as their source for health information. Ninety 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 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were 65 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-five 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 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was the Internet or themselves/family member in the health field. 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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 91% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 81% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-five 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 female, 35 to 44 years old, 65 and older or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old or with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup less than a year ago. Respondents who were female or 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a dental checkup or eye exam in the past year.

In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy 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 a statistical decrease 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 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 three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (21%) or a mental health condition (19%). Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Nineteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Seven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. *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 increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their high blood cholesterol was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure, heart disease/condition, mental health condition, diabetes or current asthma was under control.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. *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/depressed, they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 44% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 39% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 58% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 55 and older, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or inactive were more likely to be classified as 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 or met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 67% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 34% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; female respondents were more likely to report this. Seventy-one 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, who were not overweight or did not have a child living in the household 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported 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-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-five percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer screen in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen in the recommended time frame. *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 2003 to 2015, 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. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan.*

In 2015, 11% 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 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 71% 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, a colonoscopy within the past ten years, or at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 54% 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 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change 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, 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 with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Seventeen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or unmarried 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, 7% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents 18 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month. Male respondents were more likely to report cigar use in the past month.

In 2015, 39% 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 have binged at least once in the past month. Four percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month or they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

In 2015, 6% 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. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. *From 2006 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 marijuana. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs or gambling in the past year.

In 2015, 18% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 40% reported zero times in the past month. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 31% reported zero times in the past month. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or with a college education were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, 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, 3% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Five percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education 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. Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while less than one percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. Two percent reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Sixteen percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 37% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Four 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-seven percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 25% reported verbal bullying, 4% cyber bullying and 4% reported physical 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 no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need, unmet medical need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit or ate at least three servings of vegetables a day. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child 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 their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied in the past year or in the type of bullying.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Oak Creek out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (64%) alcohol/drug use (57%) and mental health/depression (30%). Respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Seventeen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue; respondents 35 to 44 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Fifteen percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue while 1% reported lead poisoning. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence, teen pregnancy 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 alcohol or drug use, chronic diseases, infectious diseases or lead poisoning as a top community health issue.*