

Fond du Lac County Community Health Executive Summary 2024

Commissioned by:
**Aurora Health Care
Fond du Lac Area United Way
Fond du Lac County Health Department
SSM Health**

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Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide community leaders with a snapshot of Fond du Lac County adult health data and, where possible, with similar student data. The health department, health care systems and non-profit organizations conducted adult community health surveys four times in the past 10 years. School districts within the county conducted student surveys in the same years. State and national measurements (adult and high school Behavior Risk Factor Survey) and Healthy People 2030 Goals (adult and adolescent HP2030) are included, when possible, for additional comparison.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Fond du Lac Area United Way, Fond du Lac County Health Department, Fond du Lac School District and SSM Health.

For technical information about adult or student survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, JKV Research, at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehy@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the adult survey, contact Kimberly Mueller, Fond du Lac County Health Department, at (920) 929-3085. Information about the student survey is available from the Fond du Lac School District School Health and Safety Programs, at (920) 906-6548. Please see the 2024 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report and the 2023 Student Health Experiences and Attitudes Survey Report for complete survey data and analysis.

Methodology

Adult Survey

The 2024 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from April 1 through June 1, 2024. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted. 1) Pre-notification postcard from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. The postcard provided a QR code and web address to complete online, if interested. A Spanish link was also provided. 2) Questionnaire packet to households who had not completed the online survey. 3) Reminder postcard to those who had not yet completed the survey. Four hundred ninety-nine surveys were completed. Post-stratification was conducted by gender and 5-year age group to reflect the 2022 American Community Survey proportion. With a sample size of 499, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$ and provides confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger, since fewer respondents are in that category.

In 2020, a total of 674 mail surveys were completed for a margin of error of $\pm 4\%$. In prior years a total of 400 telephone interviews were completed, with a percentage of landline households (listed and unlisted) and cell-only households based on rates at the time. In the 2017 Community Health Survey, the cell phone-only sample was 45%. In the 2014 Community Health Survey, the cell phone-only sample was 25%. Data was post-stratified by age and gender to the Census proportions in the county. The margin of error was $\pm 5\%$.

Student Survey

All students in 8th, 10th and 11th grade were asked to participate in the anonymous and confidential online survey. Passive consent forms were issued about one week prior to the survey. The survey was administered by trained volunteers and staff. Participating school districts included Fond du Lac, Campbellsport, Ripon and Winnebago Lutheran Academy. In 2023, a total of 1,564 surveys were completed out of a possible 2,288 for a 68% overall response rate.

In 2020, 2,379 out of a possible 2,727 surveys were completed in the school districts of Campbellsport, Fond du Lac, North Fond du Lac, Ripon, St. Mary’s Springs Academy and Winnebago Lutheran Academy, for an 87% overall response rate. In 2017, 2,021 out of a possible 2,355 were completed in the school districts of Fond du Lac, North Fond du Lac, Ripon and St. Mary’s Springs Academy for a response rate of 86%. In 2014, 2,123 out of a possible 2,484 were completed in the school districts of Campbellsport, Fond du Lac, North Fond du Lac, St. Mary’s Springs Academy and Winnebago Lutheran Academy for an 85% overall response rate. In each survey year, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±1%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger.

Key Findings

I. General Health

General Health

Adult Survey

In 2024, 43% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 20% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Table 1. General Health [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2014	2017	2020	2024	2022	2022
Rating Their Own Health						
Excellent or Very Good	54%	49%	48%	43%	52%	50%
Fair or Poor	12%	18%	13%	20%	16%	17%

II. Health Care Services

Adult Survey

In 2024, 89% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Table 2. Health Care Services [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL			WI	U.S.	HP2030
	2017	2020	2024	2022	2022	Goal
Have a Primary Care Physician	86%	87%	89%	76%	84%	84%

Unmet Health Care Needs

Adult Survey

In 2024, 23% of respondents reported someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 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 year; respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, with children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in the household did not receive the alcohol/drug abuse treatment they needed or considered seeking; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Overall, 32% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay, medical debt or because they did not have coverage for the medical care while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported unmet dental care for a household member in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Table 3. Unmet Health Care Needs in Past Year (Household Member) [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL			WI	U.S.	HP2030
	2017	2020	2024	2022	2022	Goal
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	17%	23%	23%	8%	10%	--
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost*	8%	11%	10%	--	5%	6%
Unmet Need/Care						
Medical Care	9%	12%	16%	--	--	6%
Dental Care**	19%	24%	23%	--	19%	19%
Mental Health Care	9%	7%	14%	--	--	--
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment	--	--	6%	--	--	--
Unmet Care Overall	26%	27%	32%	--	--	--

*2021 U.S. prescription medication not taken due to cost data.

**2020 U.S. dental care data.

Vaccinations

Adult Survey

In 2024, 13% of respondents reported someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, hepA, hepB, hib meningitis, polio and chicken pox if the person never had chicken pox. Respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, without children in the household or in zip code 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report someone in their household is not up-to-date with vaccines.

Table 4. Vaccinations [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL 2024
Household Not Up-to-Date with Vaccines	13%

III. Economic Hardships

Adult Survey

In 2024, 8% of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported in the past year the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in their home; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year they or a family member they live with was unable to get childcare when it was really needed; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they are worried or concerned that in the next two months they may not have stable housing that they own, rent, or stay in as a part of a household; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, without children in the household or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they have problems with the current place they are living; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Table 5. Economic Hardships in Household [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL		
	2017	2020	2024
Household Went Hungry Because They Couldn't Afford Enough Food (Past Year)	6%	6%	8%
Utility Company Threatened to Shut Off Services in Home (Past Year)	--	--	6%
Unable to Get Childcare When Really Needed (Past Year)	--	--	5%
Worried/Concerned about Stable Housing in Next Two Months	--	--	7%
At Least One Problem with Current Place	--	--	14%

IV. Physical Health

Physical Activity

Adult Survey

In 2024, 35% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Twenty-five percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 44% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or not overweight were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands two or more days in a usual week; respondents with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married, not overweight or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. *From 2014 to 2024, 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 while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles two or more days in the past week, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 27% of reported being physically active for at least 60 minutes each day in the past week; respondents who were male, straight-cisgender or white were more likely to report this. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting three or more days in the past week; respondents who were male, straight-cisgender, white or lived in three or fewer places were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported seven days with at least 60 minutes of physical activity, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three days with strengthening/toning exercises in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Table 6. Physical Activity in Usual/Past Week [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2030	Student	FDL			WI	U.S.	HP2030
	2014	2017	2020	2024					2022	2022	Goal			
Moderate Physical Activity (5+ Times/30 Min)	41%	43%	43%	35%	--	--	--	Seven Days of 60 Minutes of Physical Activity per Day	21%	23%	27%	28%	24%	30.6%
Vigorous Physical Activity (3+ Times/20 Min)	33%	32%	33%	25%	--	--	--	Muscle Strengthening Activity (3+ Days)	53%	53%	56%	--	45%	56.1%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous	55%	54%	52%	44%	--	48%	53%							
Muscle Strengthening Activity (2+ Days)*	--	37%	34%	39%	36%	36%	37%							

*2019 U.S. muscle strengthening activity data.

Overweight Status

Adult Survey

In 2024, 76% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 38% were obese. Respondents who were male or inactive were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, married, did an insufficient amount of physical activity or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to be obese. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 27% of respondents were classified as at least overweight; respondents who were male or students of color were more likely to be classified as this. Fourteen percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male or with 1/2 C's and D's/failing grades were more likely to be obese. *From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight while from 2020 to 2023 there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese while from 2020 to 2023 there was no statistical change.*

Table 7. Overweight Status [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2030	Student	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2014	2017	2020	2024					2022	2022	Goal	2014		
At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	69%	73%	75%	76%	71%	68%	--	At Least Overweight	25%	27%	30%	27%	30%	32%
Obese (BMI 30.0+)	34%	37%	41%	38%	33%	34%	36%	Obese	11%	13%	15%	14%	16%	16%

Nutrition

Adult Survey

In 2024, 52% 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 female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who met the recommended amount of physical activity or in zip codes not 54935 were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were 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. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were married, met the recommended amount of physical activity or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report this. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 36% of respondents reported fruit intake at least two times per day in the past week while 17% reported vegetable intake at least three times. Respondents who were straight-cisgender, with mostly A's or who were not overweight were more likely to have consumed fruit at least two times a day. Respondents who were straight-cisgender or lived in three or fewer places were more likely to have consumed vegetables at least three times a day. Fifteen percent of respondents met the fruit/vegetables recommendation (2 fruit/3 vegetables per day) in the past week; respondents who were straight-cisgender or lived

in three or fewer places were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported eating fruit, vegetables or the recommended amount of fruit/vegetables per day in the past week while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2020, fruit consumption changed from two questions (fruit and 100% fruit juice) to one question (fruit only) while vegetable consumption changed from four questions (salad, carrots, potatoes and other vegetables) to one question (general vegetable) to match state and national YRBS.*

Table 8. Nutrition [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL		
	2014	2017	2020	2024		2017	2020	2023
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Day)	61%	51%	52%	52%	Fruit (2 or More Times/Day)*	39%	35%	36%
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Day)	32%	25%	23%	21%	Vegetables (3 or More Times/Day)*	24%	17%	17%
At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Day	43%	32%	26%	25%	At Least 2 Fruit/3 Vegetables/Day*	18%	14%	15%

*In 2020, fruit consumption changed from 2 questions to one question (fruit only) and vegetable consumption changed from 4 questions to one question (general vegetable).

V. Mental Health

Mental Health

Adult Survey

In 2024, 20% of respondents reported in the past three years they have been treated for, or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that they have a mental health condition. Respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Less than one percent of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt lonely or isolated from those around them; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried, in zip code 54935 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried, in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Less than one percent of respondents reported they attempted suicide in the past year. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year. From 2014 to 2024, 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 while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease. From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they attempted suicide in the past year.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 21% of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year; respondents who were female, LGBT, with about ½ C's and D's/failing grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they had significant problems with feeling very anxious, nervous, tense, scared, or like something bad was going to happen in the

past year; respondents who were female, LGBT or lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Thirty-two percent of respondents in the past year felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities; respondents who were female, LGBT, students of color, with lower academic grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents seriously considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, LGBT, with lower academic grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, LGBT, with about ½ B’s and C’s/lower academic grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents attempted suicide in the past year. Respondents who were female, LGBT, students of color, with lower academic grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report they attempted suicide. *From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who seriously considered suicide, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who attempted suicide in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Table 9. Mental Health [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL				WI 2023	U.S. 2023	HP2030 Goal
	2014	2017	2020	2024		2014	2017	2020	2023			
Mental Health Condition (Past 3 Years)	17%	20%	22%	20%	Self-Harm (Past Year)	--	16%	17%	21%	21%	--	--
Self-Harm (Past Year)	--	--	2%	<1%	Significant Problems with Feeling Very Anxious, Nervous, Tense, Scared or Like Something Bad was Going to Happen (Past Year)	--	--	--	49%	52%	--	--
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	3%	6%	7%	4%	Felt So Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for 2 or More Weeks in a Row (Past Year)	--	26%	30%	32%	35%	40%	--
Felt Lonely or Isolated Always/Nearly Always	--	--	--	7%	Seriously Considered Suicide (Past Year)	14%	13%	14%	16%	19%	20%	--
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	3%	5%	7%	4%	Made a Suicide Plan (Past Year)	--	--	--	14%	15%	16%	--
Attempted Suicide (Past Year) [All Adults]	--	--	3%	<1%	Attempted Suicide (Past Year) [All Students]	7%	6%	6%	7%	9%	9%	1.8%

Opinions about Mental Health

Adult Survey

In 2024, 67% of respondents strongly agreed a mental health concern can be as serious as a physical health concern: respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Sixty-two percent of respondents strongly agreed that anyone can develop a mental health issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents strongly agreed there are effective treatments for people with mental health issues; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, who were not in zip codes 54935 or 54937 or who had a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed it is easy to tell if someone has a mental health issue; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935

were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents strongly disagreed that people who are successful rarely struggle with mental health issues; respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Fifty-four percent of respondents strongly disagreed that a person who seems happy and to “have it all” cannot be depressed; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this.

Table 10. Opinions about Mental Health [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL 2024
Strongly Agree	67%
Mental Health Concern Can be as Serious as Physical Health Concern	62%
Anyone Can Develop Mental Health Issue	23%
Effective Treatments for People with Mental Health Issues	
Strongly Disagree	
. Easy to Tell if Someone has Mental Health Issue	24%
Successful People Rarely Struggle with Mental Health Issues	35%
Person Who is Happy/Have it All Cannot be Depressed	54%

VI. Cigarette Smoking

Current Smokers

Adult Survey

In 2024, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to be a smoker. Thirteen percent of current smokers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. *From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers while from 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Table 11. Current Smokers [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2030
	2014	2017	2020	2024	2022	2022	Goal
Current Smoker	20%	20%	12%	13%	14%	14%	6%
Of Current Smokers...							
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	62%	53%	40%	13%	--	55%	66%

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke

Adult Survey

In 2024, 5% of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2014 to 2024, 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, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Table 12. Exposure to Cigarette Smoke in Past 7 Days [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	HP2030
	2014	2017	2020	2024	2022	'17-20*	Goal
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke	18%	18%	9%	5%	--	24%	17%

*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

VII. Electronic Vaping

Current Vapers

Adult Survey

In 2024, 6% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of current vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 10% of respondents JUULed, vaped or used any electronic vapor product in the past month; respondents who were in 11th grade, female, LGBT, students of color, with ½ C's or D's/failing grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they never JUULed, vaped or tried any electronic vapor product in their lifetime; respondents who were in 8th grade, male, straight-cisgender, white, with higher academic grades or who lived in three or fewer places were more likely to report this. Of those who JUULed, vaped or tried an electronic vapor product, the average calculated age of onset was 13.1 years old. LGBT respondents were more likely to report a younger age of onset. *From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used an electronic vapor product in their lifetime, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the average age of onset for those who used an electronic vapor product, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Table 13. Current Vapers [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	Student	FDL			WI	U.S.	HP2030
	2014	2017	2020	2024	2022	2022		2017	2020	2023	2023	2021	Goal
Electronic Vapers (Past Month)	7%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Electronic Vapers (Past Month)	11%	14%	10%	16%	18%	10.5%
Of Current Vapers...							Never Vaped	75%	68%	79%	66%	64%	--
Quit Vaping 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	--	25%	19%	16%	--	--	Average Age of Onset	13.9	13.9	13.1	--	--	--

Exposure to Vapor

Adult Survey

In 2024, 9% of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days; 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 this. *From 2017 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days, as well as from 2020 to 2024.*

Table 14. Exposure to Vapor in Past 7 Days [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL		
	2017	2020	2024
Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Vaping	8%	6%	9%

VIII. Other Tobacco Products

Adult Survey

In 2024, 6% of respondents each used smokeless tobacco in the past month or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or in zip codes that were not 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical increase.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 3% of respondents reported using nonvaping tobacco products in the past month; respondents who were in 11th grade, male, students of color or with about ½ B’s and C’s/lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Ninety percent of respondents reported they never tried nonvaping tobacco products in their lifetime; respondents who were in 8th grade, straight-cisgender, white, with higher academic grades or who lived in three or fewer places were more likely to report this. The average age of onset for trying nonvaping tobacco products was 12.8 years. Respondents who were male or LGBT were more likely to report a younger age of onset. *From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported nonvaping tobacco product use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never used nonvaping tobacco products in their lifetime, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who tried nonvaping tobacco products, as well as from 2020 to 2023. Please note: prior to 2023, cigarettes, cigars/cigarillos/little cigars and smokeless tobacco use were three separate questions. In 2023, it was combined into one question.*

Table 15. Other Tobacco Products [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI	U.S.	Student	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2014	2017	2020	2024				2022	2022	2014	2017		
Used Smokeless Tobacco (Past Month)	9%	5%	5%	6%	3%	3%	Used Nonvaping Tobacco Product (Past Month)	10%	8%	5%	3%	6%	--
Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars (Past Month)	6%	5%	3%	6%	--	--	Never Used Nonvaping Tobacco Product	76%	84%	86%	90%	--	--
							Average Age of Onset	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.8	--	--

IX. Alcohol

Adult Survey

In 2024, 71% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past month; respondents with some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks in a row and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to have binged in the past month. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month while from 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease.*

Student Survey

In 2023, 16% of respondents reported they had an alcoholic beverage in the past month; respondents who were in 11th grade, LGBT or with about ½ B’s and C’s/lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents binged (4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males). Respondents who were LGBT or with about ½ B’s and C’s/lower academic grades were more likely to have binged. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported they never tried more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor in their lifetime; respondents who were in 8th grade, male, straight-cisgender, students of color, with mostly A’s/about ½ A’s and B’s or who lived in three or fewer places were more likely to report this. The average age of when respondents tried their first drink was 12.7 years old. Respondents who lived in at least four places were more likely to report a lower age of onset. *From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having binged in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried alcohol in their lifetime, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who tried alcohol while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Table 16. Alcohol [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				WI 2022	U.S. 2022	HP2030 Goal*	Student	FDL				WI 2023	U.S. 2023	HP2030 Goal
	2014	2017	2020	2024					2014	2017	2020	2023			
Drank Alcohol (Past Month)	67%	68%	74%	71%	61%	54%	--	Drank Alcohol (Past Month)	24%	21%	22%	16%	26%	22%	6.3%
Binged (Past Month)**	28%	26%	37%	27%	20%	17%	25%	Binged (Past Month)**,**	--	11%	9%	7%	11%	11%	8.4%
								Never Drank Alcohol	51%	50%	47%	56%	48%	--	--
								Average Age of Onset	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.7	--	--	--

*Healthy People 2030 Goal is 5 or more drinks for male and female adults while the student goal is 4 or more drinks for females and 5 or more drinks for males.

** Binge drinking is defined as “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males.

***2021 U.S. binge alcohol data.

X. Marijuana, Other Illegal Drugs and Prescription Misuse

Marijuana

Adult Survey

In 2024, 8% of respondents used marijuana or THC-containing products like Delta-9 or Delta-8, which can be consumed in various ways including dabbing or a vape pen, in the past year.

Student Survey

In 2023, 6% of respondents used marijuana/Delta-9 in the past month. Respondents who were in older grades, LGBT, with lower academic grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report marijuana/Delta-9 use. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they never tried marijuana/Delta-9 in their lifetime. Respondents who were in younger grades, male, straight-cisgender, white, with higher academic grades or who lived in three or fewer places were more likely to report they never tried marijuana/Delta-9 in their lifetime. The average age of onset for trying marijuana/Delta-9 was 13.3 years old. *From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported marijuana/Delta-9 use in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried marijuana/Delta-9 in their lifetime, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for those who tried marijuana/Delta-9 while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease.*

Table 17. Marijuana [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL 2024	Student	FDL				WI 2023	U.S. 2023	HP2030 Goal
			2014	2017	2020	2023			
Marijuana or THC-Containing Products (Past Year)	8%	Marijuana/Delta-9 Use (Past Month)	11%	10%	10%	6%	16%	17%	5.8%
		Never Used Marijuana/Delta-9*	78%	81%	81%	87%	72%	72%	--
		Average Age of Onset	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.3	--	--	--

*2021 U.S. never used marijuana/delta-9 data.

Other Drugs

Adult Survey

In 2024, 0% of respondents used cocaine, meth or other street drugs in the past year. Two percent of respondents used heroin, prescription drugs or opioids such as fentanyl in the past year.

Student Survey

In 2023, 99% of respondents reported they never tried meth-amphetamines in their lifetime. Ninety-eight percent of respondents each reported they never tried cocaine or heroin in their lifetime. Respondents who were in younger grades, female, straight-cisgender, white or with higher academic grades were more likely to report they never tried meth-amphetamines, cocaine or heroin. Of those who tried heroin, the average age of onset was 12.0 years old. Of those who tried cocaine, the average age of onset was 11.8 years while of those who tried meth-amphetamines, the average age was 11.1 years. Three percent of respondents used prescription pain relievers that were not prescribed to them or was used differently than prescribed in the past month. Two percent of respondents reported the misuse of non-pain prescription medication, such as, Ambien, Lunesta, Xanax, Valium, Lorazepam, Adderall, Ritalin, Methadrine or Dexadrine in the past month. Combined, this equals 4% of respondents who reported the misuse of any prescription medication in the past month; respondents who were LGBT, students of color or with about ½ B's and C's/lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they never misused prescription pain relievers while 95% reported they never misused non-pain prescription medication in their lifetime. Combined, a total of 92% reported they never misused any prescription medication in their lifetime; respondents who were straight-cisgender, white or with higher academic grades were more likely to report this. The average age of onset for misusing prescription pain relievers was 12.8 years old while the average age of onset for misusing non-pain prescription medication was 12.6. The average age of onset for any prescription medication misuse was 12.4 years old. LGBT respondents were more likely to have misused any prescription medication at a younger age. *From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never tried meth-amphetamines, cocaine or heroin in their lifetime while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for respondents who tried cocaine or heroin, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for respondents who tried meth-amphetamines while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the misuse of prescription pain relievers, non-pain prescription medication or any prescription medication in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never misused prescription pain relievers, non-pain prescription medication as well as combined in their lifetime while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the average age of onset for respondents who misused prescription pain relievers, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2014 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the average age of onset for respondents who misused non-pain prescription medication or any prescription medication combined, as well as from 2020 to 2023. Please note: in 2017, individual questions of prescription sedatives, tranquilizers and stimulants were combined into one question and is represented as “non-pain prescription medication” in this report.*

Table 18. Other Drugs, Including Prescription Drug Misuse [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL 2024	Student	2014	FDL 2017	2020	2023	WI 2023	U.S. 2023
Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs (Past Year)	0%	Never Used						
Heroin, Prescription Drugs or Opioids (Past Year)	2%	Cocaine*	96%	96%	98%	98%	--	98%
		Heroin*	97%	98%	99%	98%	98%	99%
		Meth-Amphetamines*	96%	98%	98%	99%	98%	99%
		Average Age of Onset						
		Cocaine	12.8	13.7	12.7	11.8	--	--
		Heroin	11.8	12.0	11.8	12.0	--	--
		Meth-Amphetamines	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.1	--	--
		Past Month Misuse						
		Prescription Pain Relievers	3%	3%	3%	3%	--	4%
		Non-Pain Prescription Medication**	2%	3%	2%	2%	--	--
		<u>Any</u> Prescription Medication	5%	5%	4%	4%	--	--
		Never Misused						
		Prescription Pain Relievers	92%	92%	95%	94%	89%	88%
		Non-Pain Prescription Medication**	91%	92%	95%	95%	--	--
		<u>Any</u> Prescription Medication	87%	89%	92%	92%	--	--
		Average Age of Onset						
		Prescription Pain Relievers	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.8	--	--
		Non-Pain Prescription Medication**	13.4	13.5	13.6	12.6	--	--
		<u>Any</u> Prescription Medication	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.4	--	--

*2019 U.S. never used data.

**Since 2017, individual questions of tranquilizer, sedative and stimulants were combined into one question and is represented in this summary as “non-pain prescription medication”.

XI. Vehicle Safety

Adult Survey

In 2024, 6% 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 who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver texted, emailed or otherwise was distracted by a phone while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver texted/emailed while driving in the past month. *From 2014 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver*

perhaps had too much to drink, as well as from 2020 to 2024. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.

Student Survey

In 2023, 8% of respondents reported in the past month they were a passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents of color were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they drove after they drank alcohol; respondents in 11th grade or with lower academic grades were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they texted while driving; respondents in 11th grade were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents 16 and older reported in the past month they drove after using marijuana; respondents who were LGBT, students of color, with about ½ C’s and D’s/failing grades or who lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. *From 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had driven at least once in the past month after they drank alcohol, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who texted while driving in the past month, as well as from 2020 to 2023. From 2017 to 2023, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who drove at least once in the past month after using marijuana while from 2020 to 2023, there was no statistical change.*

Table 19. Vehicle Safety in Past Month [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL				Student	FDL				WI 2023	U.S. 2021
	2014	2017	2020	2024		2014	2017	2020	2023		
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	4%	<1%	5%	6%	Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	--	--	8%	8%	17%	14%
Driver/Passenger When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products	--	--	2%	4%	Drove After Drinking (16 and Older Drivers)	3%	6%	3%	4%	6%	5%
Driver/Passenger When Driver Texted/Emailed While Driving	--	--	--	25%	Texted While Driving (16 and Older Drivers)	--	47%	50%	45%	48%	36%
					Drove After Using Marijuana (16 and Older Drivers)*	--	9%	6%	6%	--	--

XII. Personal Safety Issues

Adult Survey

In 2024, less than one percent of respondents reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year. Ten percent of respondents reported someone verbally or emotionally abused them in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, respondents who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. A total of 11% reported at least one of these three situations; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Of the 11% of respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, 2% reported they used health care or community resources. One percent of respondents reported they were harmed or threatened to be harmed because of their race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation in the past year. *From 2020 to 2024, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone physically hurt them in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year or who reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse. From 2020 to 2024, there was*

no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues in the past year. From 2020 to 2024, of the respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported they used health care or community resources in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally.

Student Survey

In 2023, 18% of respondents who dated in the past year reported the person they went out with forced them to do sexual things they did not want to do; respondents who were female, LGBT or lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents who dated in the past year reported the person they went out with physically hurt them on purpose; respondents who were LGBT or lived in at least four places were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported they were electronically bullied in the past year. Respondents who were female, LGBT or lived in at least four places were more likely to report they were cyber-bullied. *From 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were forced by their date to do sexual things they did not want to do in the past year. From 2017 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were physically hurt by their date in the past year, while from 2020 to 2023, there was a statistical increase. From 2014 to 2023, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were electronically bullied in the past year, as well as from 2020 to 2023.*

Table 20. Personal Safety Issues [Adult Survey & Student Survey]

Adult	FDL		Student	FDL				WI	U.S.
	2020	2024		2014	2017	2020	2023	2023	2023
Someone Physically Hurt You (Past Year)	3%	<1%	Sexual Dating Violence (Of Dating Respondents) (Past Year)*	--	--	14%	18%	13%	10%
Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will (Past Year)	0%	0%	Physical Dating Violence (Of Dating Respondents) (Past Year)*	--	12%	7%	11%	11%	9%
Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You (Past Year)	7%	10%	Someone Electronically Threatened Student (Past Year)	20%	21%	19%	18%	18%	16%
At Least One of the Safety Issues (Past Year)	8%	11%							
Harmed/Threatened to be Harmed Because of Race/Ethnicity/Gender Identity/Sexual Orientation	--	1%							

*2021 WI and U.S. dating violence data.

XIII. Human Trafficking

Adult Survey

In 2024, 1% of respondents reported they personally know of someone who experienced human trafficking.

Table 21. Human Trafficking [Adult Survey]

	FDL
Adult	2024
Personally Know Someone Who Experienced Human Trafficking	1%

XIV. Top County Social or Economic Issues

Adult Survey

In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two social or economic issues in the county. The most often cited were accessible, affordable and quality health care (34%) or community violence and crime (32%). Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, married or did not live in zip codes 54935 or 54937 were more likely to report accessible, affordable and quality health care as a top social or economic issue. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report community violence and crime. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported economic stability, including employment and income as a top issue; respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of respondents reported affordable childcare as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, who were married or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported safe and affordable housing as a top issue; respondents who were female, with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to healthy food; respondents who were female or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported environmental health as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported access to social services as a top issue; female respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported education access and quality as a top issue; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported racism and discrimination as a top issue; respondents with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this.

Table 22. Top Two County Social or Economic Issues (Up to Two Accepted) [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL 2024
Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care	34%
Community Violence and Crime	32%
Economic Stability, Including Employment and Income	23%
Affordable Childcare	19%
Safe and Affordable Housing	16%
Access to Healthy Food	7%
Environmental Health	7%
Access to Social Services	7%
Education Access and Quality	4%
Racism and Discrimination	4%

XV. Top County Health Conditions or Behaviors

Adult Survey

In 2024, respondents were asked to list the top two health conditions or behaviors in the county that must be addressed in order to improve the health of county residents. The most often cited were mental health, mental conditions and suicide (48%) or alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping (42%). Respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health, mental conditions and suicide as a top health condition or behavior. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report alcohol, drug/substance use and tobacco/vaping. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported nutrition, physical activity and obesity; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported chronic diseases; respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with a high school education or less, who were unmarried or did not have 54935 or 54937 zip codes were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported maternal, infant and child health; respondents who were male or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported communicable diseases; respondents who were male, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or in zip code 54935 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported intimate partner and domestic violence; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, unmarried or in zip code 54937 were more likely to report this.

Table 23. Top Two County Health Conditions or Behaviors (Up to Two Accepted) [Adult Survey]

Adult	FDL 2024
Mental Health, Mental Conditions and Suicide	48%
Alcohol, Drug/Substance Use and Tobacco/Vaping	42%
Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity	29%
Chronic Diseases	24%
Maternal, Infant and Child Health	6%
Communicable Diseases	5%
Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence	5%